

# REPORT

1955—56



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of States was merged in the Ministry of Home Affairs on January 10, 1955. Before the merger, the Ministry of Home Affairs was concerned mainly with two broad groups of subjects—Public Services and Public Security. Apart from these, the Ministry also dealt with—

- (a) the administration of Ajmer, Delhi and Coorg and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and
- (b) subjects of general public interest 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 etc.

After the merger, the enlarged Ministry of Home Affairs have had to deal with the following, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—

- (i) Administrative, financial and economic problems of the Part B States;
- (ii) matters relating to the Part C States of Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura; and
- (iii) matters arising out of the instruments of merger and covenants entered into between the Government of India and the Rulers of the former Indian States including the privy purses and settlement of private properties of Rulers and the allowances payable to the relatives of such Rulers.

The salient features of the activities of the enlarged Ministry of Home Affairs are given in the Chapters that follow. A general survey of the administration in each of the Part B (except Jammu and Kashmir) and Part C States will be found in Appendix I to this report.

## CHAPTER II

### PUBLIC SERVICES

2. **All India Services.**—(a) **Rules and Regulations under the All India Services Act, 1951.**—In the Report for 1954-55, 15 sets of Rules relating to the All India Services were reported to have been promulgated. During the year under report, 11 further sets of Rules and Regulations relating to these Services were promulgated. The Rules/Regulations that now remain to be framed are in regard to Death-cum-Retirement benefits for the officers of the All India Services, and certain subsidiary matters e.g. Study Leave, Special Disability Leave, etc. which will issue in the form of Regulations. These are expected to issue shortly.

(b) **Manning of senior posts under the Central Government.**—In the last report a reference was made to the manning of senior posts under the Central Government. The Scheme prepared in this connection, the details of which were given in the last report, is still under consideration and is expected to be finalised shortly.

(c) **Training.**—The two All India Services training institutions continued to train recruits to these Services during the year under review. Forty-one I.A.S. probationers joined the I.A.S. Training School at Metcalfe House, Delhi, in May 1954, and completed their training at the end of April, 1955. The next course of training commenced in April 1955, and at present fifty probationers are undergoing training. They are expected to disperse on the completion of their training towards the end of March, 1956.

Forty-four I.P.S. probationers joined the Central Police Training College, Abu, in October, 1954, and completed their training including Military Training for two months, towards the end of December, 1955. Two Police Officers from Jammu and Kashmir and two from Nepal (under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan) were also trained with this batch. A short term course of training was also arranged for an officer of the Afghan Government under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Programme. The College has now admitted another batch of thirty-two Probationers. Three Police Officers from Jammu and Kashmir, two from Nepal (under the Colombo Plan) and one from Hyderabad State are also receiving training with the present batch. These trainees are expected to complete their training in December, 1956.

A new feature of the training programme is the inclusion of an educational and cultural tour, lasting for about a fortnight, to Army & Police Training institutions, Development project areas etc.

(d) **Gradation lists of officers of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres.**—The Gradation Lists in respect of I.P.S. Cadres of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan, which were reported outstanding last year, have since been published. The only pending gradation list now is that of Uttar Pradesh and this is expected to be finalised and published shortly. As has already been reported, the gradation lists in respect of I.A.S. Cadres in all the States have already been finalised.

(e) **I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in position and appointments to the All India Services.**—Two statements showing separately the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers borne on various State Cadres as on the 1st January, 1956, and the number of Officers appointed to these services during the year 1955, are appended to this Report (Appendices II and III).

(f) **Joint Cadres of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service.**—Joint Cadres of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service have been constituted for Bombay and Saurashtra.

(g) **Eligibility of persons residing in Jammu and Kashmir State for appointment to All India Services.**—Persons residing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who were so far not eligible for appointment to I.A.S./I.P.S. on the ground that the State of Jammu and Kashmir did not participate in the All India Services Scheme have been declared eligible for appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to I.A.S./I.P.S. this year.

3. **Central Secretariat Service:**—(a) **Review of authorised permanent Strength.**—After the initial constitution of Grades I—IV of the Central Secretariat Service which was reported as completed in the last annual report of the Ministry, the process of maintenance of the Service has commenced. As provided in the Scheme, the first triennial review of the authorised permanent strength of the various grades was completed during the year under review and took retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1954. The next triennial review of the authorised permanent strength would be normally due on the 1st January, 1957. But in view of the creation of a large number of posts during the last year or two, as a consequence of the expanding activities of the various Ministries and Departments in connection with the Development Schemes and Plans, the question of undertaking the review of the strength as on 1st January, 1956 is under consideration.

(b) **Maintenance of Grades I—III.—(i) Grade I.**—In pursuance of Government's decision to reinforce this grade of the Service, the Union Public Service Commission undertook an *ad hoc* open recruitment of over-aged candidates. As a result 18 officers have been selected and appointed on probation to Grade I of the Service. Eight more officers recommended by the Union Public Service Commission are also being appointed to officiate in that Grade.

(ii) **Grade II.**—During 1955-56, 18 officers have been confirmed in Grade II of the Service, and 65 appointed to officiate in that Grade. The appointments are made on the recommendations of the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board with which a member of the Union Public Service Commission is associated.

(iii) **Grade III.**—Appointments to this Grade are made (a) by direct recruitment on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission, (b) Departmental Competitive Examination of Assistants, and (c) seniority promotions. Six officers have been appointed under method (a) during 1955-56. The first Departmental Examination under method (b) was held in May, 1955, and the results are expected shortly. Persons successful at this examination as also persons selected by the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, will be appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III in alternate batches of 20.

(iv) **Grade IV—Assistants.**—On the results of the examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in July, 1955 for recruitment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Grade IV (Assistants), 105 candidates are being offered appointments. Some of them have joined already and are under training at the Secretariat Training School. Another open competitive examination for recruitment to the grade of Assistants was held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1955, and appointments are likely to be made on the results of this examination sometime during the middle of this year. The next annual open competitive examination is expected to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in the last quarter of 1956.

The strength of the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants is expected to be refixed with effect from 1st July, 1955. It is also proposed to increase the permanent strength of this grade in order to enable the recruitment of a larger number of candidates on permanent basis on the results of the open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1955 and that proposed to be held during 1956.

(c) **Executive Training.**—The number of officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service sent for executive training in Part 'A' States has been increased from 18 to 24.

4. **Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.**—During the year under review Grades I & II of this Service were constituted. Grade III of the Service had been constituted earlier. The constitution of Grades I & II took effect from 1st May, 1955 and was based on the selection made by the UPSC under the Stenographers' Service Scheme. So far, 34 Officers have been confirmed in Grade I of the Service and 53 are officiating. In Grade II, 78 Officers have been confirmed and 136 are officiating. In Grade III, 583 persons have been confirmed.

In September last the UPSC announced the results of the Stenographers' Test held by them earlier. 822 candidates were declared qualified. Those who are not already employed as Stenographers in the Secretariat or Attached Offices are being considered for appointment.

5. **Central Secretariat Clerical Service.**—(a) **Confirmation in Grades I & II.**—Against the authorized permanent strength of 1,450 in Grade I and 3,100 in Grade II, 45 persons have been appointed to Grade I and 261 to Grade II of the Service as on 25th January, 1956. Seniority lists in respect of the others eligible for permanent appointment to Grade I of the Service at its initial constitution has already been circulated to the Ministries for information and comments, if any. Similar lists are being prepared for Grade II of the Service.

(b) **Examination for promotion to the grade of Upper Division Clerks.**—It has been decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that future promotion to the grade of Upper Division Clerks will be made on all-Secretariat basis through a centralized examination. It is proposed to hold the examination shortly.

6. **Appointments to Central and Railway Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination.**—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 1954 is as follows:—

CLASS I	
Indian Audit and Accounts Service . . . . .	23
Indian Defence Accounts Service . . . . .	5
Indian Railway Accounts Service . . . . .	10
Indian Customs and Excise Service . . . . .	3
Indian Income-tax Service, Grade II . . . . .	19
Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways . . . . .	12
Indian Postal Service . . . . .	3
Military Lands and Cantonments Service . . . . .	1

Only three candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes qualified in the examination and were eligible for appointment to Class I. Two of them have been allotted to the I.I.T.S., Class I, and the third one to the I.A. & A.S. One Scheduled Tribe candidate who qualified in the examination was appointed to the I.A.S.

**7. 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 reports for the previous years. Most of the posts to which such appointments are made require specialised and technical qualifications or experience. Powers have recently been delegated to the Ministries and the Heads of the Departments to dispose of finally all the cases of appointments of non-Indians subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) That the instructions on the subject issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time setting out the general policy will continue to be followed by the Administrative Ministry.
- (ii) That the Administrative Ministry, in taking a decision will obtain the orders of the Minister-in-Charge, or of the Deputy Minister.
- (iii) That a half-yearly statement of such appointments will be forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

33 appointments (including extension of existing appointments) of non-Indians were agreed to by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the first half of the year.

**8. Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extensions of Service.**—The policy of the Government of India is to discourage the continuance in service of superannuated persons either on extension or re-employment basis, save in the cases of personnel possessing scientific and technical knowledge who are granted extension liberally. In the case of permanent displaced Government servants whose pension cases are delayed on account of non-availability of service records, continuance in service is agreed to beyond the age of superannuation, on re-employment basis, for the shortest possible period.

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\*The appointment of three more candidates is under consideration.

Powers have recently been delegated to the Ministries and the Heads of Departments to dispose of finally without referring them in future to this Ministry, all the cases relating to grant of extension of service beyond the age of superannuation and re-employment of retired personnel in (a) Scientific and Technical posts; and (b) all Class III and Class IV posts subject to the following conditions :

- (i) In the case of an organised cadre of service such as the Central Secretariat Service, the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, the Clerical Service, Customs Service etc., the power will be exercised only by the Ministry which is the controlling authority for the particular Service ;
- (ii) Cases requiring approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet will continue to be referred to the Establishment Officer as at present ;
- (iii) Cases requiring concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission will continue to be referred to the Commission, as at present ; and
- (iv) A half-yearly statement indicating extensions of service and re-employments sanctioned, by the various Ministries or the Heads of Departments will be furnished to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

During the year, re-employment of 465 superannuated officers and the extension of service to 114 other officers have been agreed to by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**9. Employment opportunity for young persons seeking employment after finishing their scholastic career.**—In order to effect an orderly and speedy resettlement of displaced permanent Government servants from Sind, Baluchistan and N.W.F.P., as well as the retrenched Central Government servants etc., instructions were issued that Employment Exchanges should nominate candidates in the order of priorities laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This procedure for some time left very little chance of employment for young persons coming out of schools and colleges. In order to afford adequate opportunities to these persons for entry in Government services, it has now been decided that vacancies required to be filled through the Employment Exchanges should be filled from among the "Priority" and "Non-priority" category persons in the ratio of 50 : 50.

**10. Displaced Government Servants.—(a) Protection of interests of displaced permanent Central Government Servants.**—Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries that endeavour should be made to bring over the displaced permanent Central Government servants who are employed in purely temporary isolated posts, without any possibility of confirmation even at a future date, to some permanent posts in the Ministry or in offices subordinate to it, subject to their suitability for such confirmation. It may be mentioned that the permanent status of these employees is already protected by the creation of supernumerary posts.

**(b) Employees of Bazar Funds in Baluchistan.**—Certain ex-employees of the Bazar Funds in Baluchistan were nominated by the Transfer Bureau to various posts under the Government of India and were allowed to draw the concessions granted to displaced Government servants. As it later on came to light that these persons were not employees of the Government of Baluchistan and were not being paid from the Central Revenues it has been decided that such persons should be treated as displaced persons and not displaced Government servants from Baluchistan.

**(c) Fixation of Pay.**—Orders have been issued for fixation of pay of displaced Government servants on promotion either according to normal rules or according to the pay drawn in Pakistan whichever is favourable to them, even though they might have been confirmed in India prior to their promotion.

**(d) Provisional Pension.**—Displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. were sanctioned a provisional pension at the rate of 60% of the amount due to them on retirement from service of the Government of India. The provisions of the scheme have been reviewed and it has been decided to increase the quantum of provisional pension from 60% to 90% for displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. who were employed in permanent pensionable posts in those provinces and have been employed under the Government of India after partition. Formal orders to this effect are expected to issue shortly. The State Governments of Punjab, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Hyderabad have also agreed to grant provisional pension to the displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. employed under them.

**(e) Death Gratuity.**—It has been decided to grant Death Gratuity to the families of displaced Government servants who die while in service after completing five years qualifying service under the Government of India.

(f) **Age and fee concessions.**—The age and fee concessions granted to Displaced persons from Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir referred to in para 13 of the Report for 1954-55 have been extended with certain modifications for a further period till the end of December, 1956.

The age concessions for re-entry into Government service of retrenched Central Government employees mentioned in the last year's Report have been extended upto 31st December, 1959.

(g) **Medical Examination of displaced Government servants.**—It has been decided that permanent gazetted officers from Sind and N.W.F.P. may be exempted from medical examination on appointment to a gazetted post. In cases of temporary displaced gazetted officers medical examination is necessary as provided in the rules. It has further been decided that only those displaced Government servants who migrated to India before 15th April, 1949, and registered themselves with Transfer Bureau or Employment Exchange within 6 months of their arrival should be exempted from medical examination at initial appointment.

As regards those who have already been employed and are retrenched from such employment they need not be medically examined on re-employment if the break in service is less than one year.

11. **Promotions to Selection posts and grades.**—Appointments by promotion to higher posts are made on the basis either of selection (i.e. mainly by merit) or of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. The more important posts are filled by selection so that the State may have the services of the best persons available for such appointments. After consultation with all the Ministries and the U.P.S.C. detailed instructions were issued during the year on the manner in which such promotions should be regulated. It has been laid down that the appropriate procedure should be—

- (a) to rely on carefully drawn up and regularly reviewed select lists for making promotions; and
- (b) where such promotions are initially made on an officiating basis, for confirmations to follow the order of merit given in the select lists subject to maintenance of efficiency.

This procedure is intended to provide an incentive to increased efficiency and also foster a sense of security that an officer who has earned promotion by reason of merit will not, so long as he maintains his standard and does not deteriorate, be superseded by some one whom he had previously superseded or who was junior to him and was not selected earlier.

12. **Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.**—As a result of a general review of rules after the constitutional changes, the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955 were issued on the 7th March, 1955, in supersession of the old Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules are in the process of revision and it is expected that the revised rules will be issued shortly. In addition to the penalties which can be imposed under the existing rules, the revised rules will also include "compulsory retirement" as a penalty.

13. **Confidential Reports.**—Detailed instructions for the preparation and maintenance of confidential reports on Government servants were issued on the 27th January, 1955 so as to ensure uniformity of practice and procedure in this respect in all Central Government Departments and offices.

14. **Transfer of Central Government servants to other departments or posts outside their cadres.**—Doubts had been expressed whether the Central Government servants could be transferred compulsorily to posts outside their own departments or service. Instructions have been issued making it clear that unless in any case the conditions of service specifically provide otherwise the power to make such transfer is available under the existing rules and that where there is any provision to the contrary it is desirable to ensure by changing the relevant rules and orders that there is no difficulty in utilising the services of the employees to the best possible national advantage. At the same time the power to make such transfers should be exercised only in the public interest and with due regard to certain general considerations which have been mentioned in the instructions referred to.

15. **Check on subversive influences among Public Servants.**—A reference was made in Part I, Section 'D', paragraph 20 of the last year's Report in regard to the working of the revised Central Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1953.

The following table gives the comparative figures of cases relating to action taken under the Security Rules during 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Total No. of cases referred to the Committee of Advisers	10	1	4	5	2*
2. Cases in which termination of service or compulsory retirement under the rules was recommended by the Committee	6	1	3	4	..

\*(One case is still under consideration).

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
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	..	I	I	I
4. Cases in which on the ground of lack of sufficient evidence, the Committee recommended that the proceedings might be dropped	I	..	..	..	..

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.

**16. Recommendations of the Planning Commission on administrative reforms.**—In the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission had made certain recommendations in the nature of administrative reforms with a view to secure honesty, integrity and impartiality in the public services. These recommendations were accepted by Government and Orders have been issued to the following effect:—

- (a) Government servants should at all times maintain a high standard of integrity and impartiality; and
- (b) No officer who does not have a reputation for honesty should be placed in a position in which there is considerable scope for discretion.

Provision has also been made in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules under which Government servants belonging to Class I and Class II Services are required to submit to Government returns of immovable property at intervals of every 12 months.

The Planning Commission had made a further recommendation that public servants against whom allegations were made in the Press should be asked to clear their names in a court of law. Government have accepted this recommendation in principle and orders are expected to issue shortly.

**17. Administrative Vigilance Division.**—In pursuance of the Note on the measures for dealing with corruption in the Public Services laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in August, 1955, an organization called the Administrative Vigilance Division headed by a Director (of the status of Joint Secretary) was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs in August, 1955. As the main effort and initiative in this campaign must necessarily come from within each Ministry and Department, an officer, called the Vigilance Officer, has been appointed in each Ministry and the principal attached and subordinate offices. The function of the Director, Administrative

Vigilance Division, is to co-ordinate the work of these Vigilance Officers and to furnish the required drive and direction. Subject to the overall direction and control of the Home Secretary, he also supervises the working of the Special Police Establishment and sees that their investigations are conducted with vigour and speed. With the assistance and guidance of his Secretary and under the leadership of the Director, Administrative Vigilance Division, each Vigilance Officer is expected to be in-charge of measures for the prevention and detection of corruption and other mal-practices in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and to handle personally all cases for disciplinary action.

The Director has held meetings of Vigilance Officers from time to time jointly and individually, in order to give instructions and guidance and to provide an exchange of information and experiences. Ministries have issued instructions that all vigilance matters should be handled by or under the direction of the concerned Vigilance Officer and given the highest priority at every stage. Special staff has been appointed in a few Ministries to concentrate on this work. In order to watch the progress of important cases, the Administrative Vigilance Division receive regular detailed reports about cases involving Gazetted Officers. The Division has been consulted in respect of a number of new cases and has been able to secure expeditious action in several old pending cases.

Action has been taken to review the procedures, particularly in the organisations which have dealings with the public, with a view to controlling and eliminating wherever possible the factors which provide opportunities for corruption and mal-practices.

The expansion and reorganisation of the Special Police Establishment, designed to improve the speed and quality of investigations is now in progress.

**18. Government servants involved in criminal misconduct—Departmental proceedings and prosecution.**—Earlier instructions on the subject provided that in a case where it was intended to prosecute an employee for acts committed by him as a Government servant, final orders on departmental proceedings initiated against him were not to be passed till the criminal case against him was finally disposed of by the court. This resulted, in many cases, in the payment of subsistence of allowance for long periods i.e. till the decision on the appeals, if any, filed by the individual was known. To avoid these difficulties, revised instructions were issued in June, 1955 requiring that, as soon as sufficient evidence was available in the course of investigation departmental proceedings should be completed and the penalty, if any, imposed before prosecution is launched.

**19. Objective Review of the organisation and staff requirements.**

—The Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs completed, during the year, the review of and issued reports on the organisation, work and staff requirements of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and nine offices under it and the Ministry of C & I. Detailed reviews of the following Ministries and organisations are at various stages of completion:—

- (a) Offices under the Ministry of Production;
- (b) Ministry of N.R. & S.R. and one office under it;
- (c) Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and
- (d) Ministry of Defence.

The Unit is engaged at present on the review of the Ministry of Law. The Unit has on its future programme the review of the Ministries of External Affairs, Finance and Home Affairs and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (Ministry of W.H. & S.).

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

**20. Review of the requirements of Class IV Staff of the House-Keeping sections of the Secretariat Offices.**—The Special Team of Under Secretaries appointed to conduct an “on the spot” review of the class IV staff requirements of the House-Keeping sections (such as Administration, Cash and R & I, etc.) issued during the year reports on—

- (1) The Ministry of Communications;
- (2) The Ministry of Education.

The Special Team also examined the class IV staff requirements of the office of the Press Information Bureau and issued its report thereon. The recommendations of the Special Team have generally been agreed to by the Ministries concerned.

The report on the Ministry of Transport is in its final stages of completion. The Team has on its future programme the review of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Works, Housing and Supply, Finance and External Affairs.

**21. Union Public Service Commission:**—During the year under review, the Commission’s strength continued to be one Chairman and 5 Members. Shri R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Chairman, retired on the

10th May, 1955 and Shri N. Govindarajan assumed charge as Chairman. Shri N.K. Sidhanta, Member, resigned his post on the 1st August, 1955 and Shri J. S. Pillai, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, assumed charge as Member on the 17th August, 1955. Consequent on the retirement of Shri N. Govindarajan, Shri V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S., Adviser, Programme Administration, Planning Commission assumed charge as Chairman on the 10th December, 1955.

Shri N. S. Mani, I.C.S., vacated the post of the Secretary on the 1st November, 1955 on transfer to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri C. Ganesa Aiyar assumed charge as Secretary.

The volume of work in the Commission's office continued to increase. With a view to enabling the Commission to conduct a number of additional examinations which have become a regular feature from 1955 onwards, an additional staff of 98 persons including 2 Under Secretaries and 5 Section Officers was sanctioned on 31-3-55. Figures giving an indication of the volume of work done by the Commission in 1955 will be found in Appendix IV to this report.

**22. Secretariat Training School:—**The number of officers trained in the School from January, 1955 to December 1955 is as follows:—

Direct recruits in the Assistant Superintendents' Grade . . . . .	10 (this include six direct recruits who have been posted for training from 26th December, 1955).
Two weeks' "Special" Refresher Courses for Assistant Superintendents and Assistants who were due to appear in the UPSC examination for promotion to Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service . . . . .	550
Assistants, who had failed in the U.P.S.C. typewriting tests, given instruction in typewriting . . . . .	20
Routine Grade Clerks given instructions in typewriting by modern methods . . . . .	115

The course for direct recruits (Assistant Superintendents) which commenced on the 18th April, 1955, was also attended by two officials of the Afghanistan Government and one from the Himachal Pradesh Government. Similarly the current course which was started on the 26th December, 1955 is being attended by four officials deputed by the Nepal Government. The course for Assistant Superintendents is on same lines as in previous batches and stress is laid on practical training.

The tests in typewriting and shorthand for candidates recruited from the open-market for Government service, introduced at the instance of the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment in 1952, were continued. In the year 1955, 5757 candidates took the tests in typewriting and 1132 in stenography. Similar tests were held on behalf of the Delhi State and Ministries/Offices of the Government of India, 389 persons being tested in typewriting and 132 in shorthand.

The first batch from among the one hundred and five Assistants who have been recruited from the Scheduled Castes/Tribes is receiving training at present.

### CHAPTER III POLITICAL

23. **Ministerial changes in Part B States.**—As a result of a no-confidence motion in the State Assembly in February, 1955 the Ministry headed by Shri P. Thanu Pillai resigned and a new Ministry headed by Shri P. Govinda Menon was formed.

24. **Recognition of Successions.**—In pursuance of clause 22 of article 366 of the Constitution the President has recognised the succession of the following Rulers of Indian States during the year 1955:—

1. Thakor Shri Jayendrasinhji (Minor),  
Thakor of Jalia-Devani.
2. His Highness Maharaja Sukhjit Singh,  
Maharaja of Kapurthala.
3. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana  
Shri Bhagwantsinghji Maharana of Udaipur.
4. (i) Desai Shri Vinayakrai Sunderlal  
(ii) Desai Shri Pundarikrai Sunderlal  
(iii) Desai Shri Janardan Sunderlal  
(iv) Desai Shri Rudresh Sunderlal
5. Rana Shri Takhat Singhji Hari Singhji, Chief of Wao.

} Bhagdars of  
Vasavad.

As His late Highness Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur died without leaving any direct male heir of his body, the Government of India appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to examine the contentions of the various claimants and report to the Government of India the name of the person who in their judgment was best entitled to recognition by President as the Ruler of Dholpur. His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur and His Highness the Maharao of Kotah were appointed as members of the Committee. After His Highness the Maharao of Kotah was appointed as one of the Indian delegates to the U.N.O., His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur was appointed in his place. The Committee has not yet submitted their report.

25. **Reorganisation of States.**—During the course of the year, adequate arrangements were made to handle the work arising out of the report of the States Reorganisation Commission which was submitted to the Government of India on the 30th September, 1955. A Joint Secretary in charge of States reorganisation was appointed with effect from the 1st October, 1955, and he is assisted by an officer on Special Duty, a Deputy Secretary, and an Under Secretary, a Statistician and a Senior Research Officer and two sections. The

total number of receipts of all kinds connected with the reorganisation of States was 39,085 upto the end of January, 1956. The work is somewhat specialised and involves the examination of representations received in the various regional languages.

The sections dealing with States reorganisation are responsible in addition to their other work, for the study and analysis of the reactions to the Commission's report or to the Government of India's decisions, in order to ensure that, as far as possible, every opinion or point of view is taken into consideration.

A Conference of Chief Ministers of States was held on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1955, in order to discuss the States Reorganisation Commission's report. Subsequently, the Home Minister also met the Chief Ministers of the States informally on the 20th and 21st January, 1956, when the Commission's proposals regarding safeguards for minorities and certain other general matters were discussed.

Legislation connected with the reorganisation of States is under active consideration.

**26. Concessions to Political Sufferers.**—A brief summary of the concessions which had been granted to political sufferers was given in the review for 1949. Concessions extended after 1949 were mentioned in the report for the year 1950-51.

A decision was taken during the year under review to the effect that the pay of ex-Central Government servants penalised for their patriotic activities should on re-employment be re-fixed by counting the entire period of the break between the date of discharge etc. and the date of re-employment for increments (including efficiency bars where prescribed) in the time-scale of the pay of the post held at the time of discharge, dismissal etc. or in a corresponding post but no pay and allowances should be paid for the period of the break. This concession is also to be allowed to individuals who were holding their posts in a temporary or officiating capacity at the relevant time.

The question of granting financial assistance to political sufferers has been under consideration of Government from time to time for the last few years. While the Government of India had full sympathy with the idea of giving assistance to indigent families of political sufferers, it was felt that such assistance should preferably be given from private funds though Government might consider individual cases of hardship. The policy adopted by Government in this behalf, therefore, had been that no financial relief should be provided to political sufferers out of public funds. This question was reviewed again and it has been decided that while the policy decision taken in this regard should in the

main remain unaltered, a slight modification thereto may be made to provide relief in certain deserving cases. Such relief, it has been felt, should not be confined to political sufferers but extended also to others known for their political, social and philanthropic work whose circumstances required such assistance. With that end in view a discretionary grant of Rs. 3 lakhs a year has been placed at the disposal of the Home Minister.

## CHAPTER IV

### PUBLIC SECURITY, POLICE & JAILS

27. **Review of the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.**—During the discussion in Parliament in December, 1954 on the Preventive Detention Bill, 1954, which extended the life of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, up to the 31st December, 1957, the Minister for Home Affairs gave an assurance that there would be an annual debate on the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950. However, due to paucity of time no such debate could be held during the last session of Parliament. It is now proposed to review the position in regard to the working of the Act by bringing forward a Resolution for the purpose during the present session of Parliament.

28. **Press—Working of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951.**—In Delhi, during the period under review, four printers and publishers were ordered to deposit security under section 7 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, while one keeper of a printing Press was warned and another was acquitted. In Ajmer, three complaints against the printers and publishers and one complaint against the keeper of a printing Press were pending in the court of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, on the 31st October, 1955. In Kutch, during the same period, two printers and publishers were ordered to deposit security under section 7 of the Act and one complaint against the printer and publisher was dismissed. Two keepers of printing Presses were ordered to deposit security and one complaint against the keeper of a printing Press was dismissed by the Judicial Commissioner, Kutch.

The Act is no longer in force having ceased to exist on January 31st, 1956.

29. **Intelligence Bureau.**—Steps are being taken to set up (1) a Central Detective Training School. (2) a Central Finger Print Bureau and (3) a Central Forensic Laboratory. The re-organisation of the Bureau's staff in the grades of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Assistants has been completed and appointments thereto have been finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

30. **Police:—(a) Strength of Police in Various States.**—The following table shows the sanctioned strength of Police in the different States at the end of the year 1954:

	<i>Part 'A' States</i>	<i>As on 31-12-1954.</i>		
		<i>Armed</i>	<i>Unarmed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra . . . . .		7,068	13,678	20,696
Assam . . . . .		7,003	5,700	12,703

Part 'A' States	As on 31-12-1954.		
	Armed	Unarmed	Total
Bihar	12,626	16,440	29,067
Bombay	25,256	37,444	63,000
Madhya Pradesh	3,337	16,648	19,985
Madras	11,169	23,809	34,978
Orissa	4,647	7,793	12,440
Punjab	20,282	789	21,071
Uttar Pradesh	21,304	35,995	57,259
West Bengal	16,813	29,323	46,136

## Part 'B' States

Hyderabad	9,719	22,376	32,095
Jammu and Kashmir*	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	6,199	8,489	14,688
Mysore	3,143	9,798	12,941
P.E.P.S.U.*	..	..	..
Rajasthan	11,156	20,705	31,961
Saurashtra	3,810	3,893	7,704
Travancore-Cochin*	..	..	..

## Part 'C' States

Ajmer	654	1,059	1,713
Bhopal	1,060	1,251	2,311
Coorg	214	..	214
Delhi	6,009	4,041	10,050
Himachal Pradesh	1,109	416	1,525
Kutch	1,333	..	1,333
Manipur	406	389	795
Pondicherry	304	345	649
Tripura	1,059	650	1,709
Vindhya Pradesh	954	3,199	4,153

## Part 'D' territories

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	193	364	557
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\*Figures not available.

The strength of trained Home Guards and analogous forces as on the 30th June, 1955 is shown below:

1. Bihar	4,145
2. Bombay	93,986
3. Madhya Pradesh	15,622
4. Uttar Pradesh	7,17,662
5. West Bengal	19,141
6. Hyderabad	23,065
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1,401
8. P.E.P.S.U.	1,512
9. Saurashtra	61

(b) **Anti-Dacoit Operations.**—The four dacoit-infested States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh were given assistance in the shape of loan of services of experienced policemen and equipment to enable them to fight the dacoit menace.

(c) **Police Housing.**—The question of providing adequate housing facilities to the Police has been under examination and the Government of India is considering if any financial assistance in the shape of loans can be given to State Governments.

(d) **Security Police.**—In Delhi a Special Security Cadre has been constituted.

(e) **Police Medals.**—During the year under review, the total number of medals awarded was 58 (11 Presidents' Police and Fire Services Medals and 47 Police Medals).

31. **Delhi Special Police Establishment.**—The following additional posts have been created in the Delhi Special Police Establishment mainly in connection with investigation of cases of bribery and corruption against Limited Companies:—

1. Deputy Legal Adviser . . . . .	I
2. Superintendent of Police . . . . .	I
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police . . . . .	I
4. Inspectors of Police . . . . .	4
5. Sub-Inspectors of Police . . . . .	8
6. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector . . . . .	I
7. Assistant Sub-Inspectors . . . . .	2
8. Assistants . . . . .	3
9. Stenographer (Leave Reserve) . . . . .	I
10. Steno-Typists . . . . .	2
11. Lower Division Clerks . . . . .	5
12. Lower Division Clerks (Leave Reserve) . . . . .	13
13. Constables . . . . .	20
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>62</b>

32. **Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)—(i) Expansion of I.S.P.W. Grid.**—During the year the following two new I.S.P.W. Stations were installed and put into operation:—

(a) I.S.P.W. Station, Imphal.

(b) I.S.P.W. Station, Trivandrum.

(ii) **Conversion of Lower Power Stations into High Power Stations.**—The I.S.P.W. Station in the Andaman Islands has been established on a permanent basis.

(iii) **Transmitting Station, Delhi.**—The installation of a permanent transmitting station in the new building specially constructed for the purpose has been completed during the year.

(iv) **Assistance in setting up special W/T Grids.**—The Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) assisted in setting up the following emergency radio communications during the year:

(a) Police Radio Communications during the floods in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Flood Control Grid operations in the foothills of the Himalayas, Bhutan, Bengal and Assam.

(v) **All India Police Duty Meet Wireless Competition.**—The Directorate conducted the Wireless Transmission Competition at the Fourth All India Police Duty Meet held at Patiala in November, 1955.

33. **Jails.**—In view of the wide-spread and increasing interest in the probation system in the country, a draft "Probation of Offenders Bill" providing for the introduction of a regular system of probation of offenders in all the States of India was circulated to the State Governments for their views. Their views have been received and the draft Bill is being further examined in the light of these views.

The Government of India sent a delegation to participate in the First United Nations World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva from August 20th to September 3rd, 1955.

The Government of India are considering a proposal to start a Central Bureau of Correctional Services, with the object of co-ordinating the policies of various States on matters relating to Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, disseminating information with reference to progressive measures adopted in foreign countries and information, suggestions, etc., of the United Nations, compiling statistics on an All-India basis, and promoting higher training and research in the field.

34. **Habitual Offenders.**—In order to deal with the problem of habitual offenders, consequent on the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, a draft All-India Habitual Offenders Bill to serve as a model was prepared and circulated to all the State Governments for their comments. The comments have been received and the draft Bill has been revised in the light of those comments. The Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament during this year.

## CHAPTER V

### FOREIGNERS

35. **Citizenship.**—During the year under review, the Citizenship Bill came up for consideration by Parliament. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament and was finally passed during the last session. The Bill received the President's assent on 30th December, 1955 and is now the Citizenship Act, 1955. Rules for the acquisition of Indian Citizenship by registration, naturalisation etc. and also other related matters are now being framed and will be placed before Parliament when they are ready.

36. **Visa and Registration formalities.**—The question of simplifying the procedure for the grant of visas to foreigners coming to India on short visits for *bona-fide* purposes of tourism and business has been examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned. In order to make it easy for such persons to obtain visas, all Indian Representatives abroad have been authorized to issue visas valid for three months' stay in India (extendable in special cases to six months) freely and without prior reference to the Government of India.

The procedure for the registration of foreigners has also been simplified so as to ensure speedy completion of registration formalities at the ports of arrival and departure. Necessary amendments have been made to the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, for this purpose.

37. **Commonwealth Missionaries.**—A system of 'Special Endorsements' which Commonwealth Missionaries coming to India will have to take out from the Indian Missions abroad has been introduced with effect from the 1st July, 1955, in order to collect statistical information in respect of all missionaries.

37A. **Treatment of Tibetans.**—Under the Treaty concluded between India and China on Tibet, certain concessions in the matter of travel between India and Tibet have been granted to habitual traders, porters, pilgrims etc. At the same time certain other categories of persons e.g. officials, visitors etc., who were exempt from the requirement of taking out passports and visas were subjected to this requirement. Necessary amendments have been made to the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, for this purpose.

**37.B Number of Foreigners granted visas for India.**—According to the information available, 16,806 foreigners were granted visas for India during the year under review. Out of them 6,300 were tourists and 777 missionaries. The principal nationalities are—Americans 8,116; Germans 1,832; Burmese 1,058; Japanese 711 and Russians 849.

**37.C Number of Registered Foreigners in India.**—47,677 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st January, 1955. The principal nationalities are Chinese 9,518; Tibetans 8,206; Afghans 5,754; Iranians 4,041; Americans 3,600; Germans 1,378. 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.

Of these, the number of foreign missionaries is 5,706.

**37.D International Conferences.**—During the year under review delegates from various foreign countries came to attend certain international Conferences. Particulars of the more important of these Conferences and the countries attending them are indicated below:—

No.	Name of Conference etc.	Name of countries which participated.
1.	International Union of official Travel Organisations.	Almost all countries of the world.
2.	Introductory Training Centres/ Seminars on Rice Breeding, Oil Fertility etc.	Burma, Ceylon, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Netherlands.
3.	43rd Session of the Indian Science Congress Association.	Argentina, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Sweden, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
4.	Seminar on Audio Visual Education.	Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand
5.	International Geography Seminar	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Pakistan, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.
6.	12th Session of the ECAFE.	Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Netherlands, New-Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.

The Kings of Saudi Arabia and Nepal, the Crown Prince of Laos, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia and the Prime Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Egypt and Burma, were some of the important foreign personages who paid a visit to India.

**38. Permanent settlement of Pakistani Nationals in India.**—As indicated in the last year's Report, it was decided at the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference, 1953, to grant facilities for re-union 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.

During the year under review such facilities have been liberally granted to Pakistani nationals including certain persons, who had their close relatives in India on whom they were dependent.

**39. 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.

## CHAPTER VI

### LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

40. **Parliamentary Legislation undertaken.**—During the year 1955, the Ministry of Home Affairs undertook the following legislative measures, which were passed by Parliament and assented to by the President:—

- (1) **The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955.**—The fundamental principles on which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 are based are fairly sound; in practice, however, the administration of justice in criminal cases has become dilatory, complicated and expensive. The amendment of 1955 was aimed at making the administration of justice speedy, simple, effective and inexpensive. With this aim in view, the trials with the aid of assessors have been abolished, the complexity and duplication of committal proceedings curtailed, the scope of summary trials enlarged and the procedure relating to the determination of disputes in respect of lands where there is likelihood of breach of the peace, simplified. Magistrates with first class powers and at least 10 years experience are now permitted to try cases usually triable by Sessions Courts. The right of appeal against conviction has been limited only to the Sessions Courts and High Courts and a bar has been imposed on frequent adjournments of hearings. The courts have also been authorised to exercise all their powers to ensure the regular attendance of witnesses during the course of trials. Further, provision has been made for the filing of complaints by the Government in suitable cases for defamation of Government servants. Provision has also been made for the summary trial of witnesses giving false evidence. To remove the disadvantages suffered by accused persons, provision has been made for the free supply to them of copies of statements and documents produced before the investigating officers.
- (2) **The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955.**—The Act simplifies the procedure laid down in sections 39

and 40 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, for securing the attendance of prisoners in Courts to give evidence or to stand trial in any case and provides that any Civil or Criminal court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any prisoner confined in any prison is material in any matter pending before it, send an order in a prescribed form direct to the Officer-in-Charge of the prison who has to comply with it.

(3) **The Abolition of Whipping Act, 1955.**—Whipping as a punishment for criminal offences is outmoded. It has no reformatory value and only degrades the offender. The Act therefore repeals the Indian Whipping Act, 1908, and certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, wherein whipping is prescribed as a form of judicial punishment.

(4) **The Manipur (Courts) Act, 1955.**—The constitution and organisation of courts in the plains area of Manipur are regulated by the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, as amended by the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950, while the hill areas are governed by the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947. Even after the amendment of the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947 by the aforesaid Order, several anomalies and discrepancies were found in the Act and it was considered necessary to recast the entire law. The present Act deals with the constitution of courts in Manipur and the limits of their jurisdiction and replaces the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950, and also the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, in so far as it relates to administration of justice in the hill areas. The provisions contained in the measure are generally on the lines of similar laws in other Part C States. The Act also provides for a simplified procedure for the benefit of the hill people, who are not familiar with the complexities of the procedure relating to civil suits.

(5) **The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.**—Under Article 17 of the Constitution, 'Untouchability' has been abolished and its practice in any form forbidden. That Article also provides that the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an

offence punishable in accordance with law. Legislation prescribing punishment for the offences referred to in Article 17 has to be undertaken by the Central Government as under clause (a) of article 35 thereof, only Parliament, has the power to enact such legislation. A Bill, entitled the Untouchability (Offences) Bill, was accordingly introduced in the House of the People (now Lok Sabha) on the 15th March, 1954. It was discussed during the last Budget session of Parliament and passed as the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. It came into force on 1st June, 1955.

- (6) **The Durgah Khawajah Saheb Act, 1955.**—The Durgah Khawajah Saheb Bill, 1955, for the administration of the Durgah and the Endowment of the Durgah Khawajah Moin-ud-din Chishti, generally known as Durgah Khawajah Saheb, Ajmer, was passed by Parliament during the July-September Session, 1955. It received the assent of the President on the 14th October 1955.
- (7) **The Prize Competitions Act, 1955 (Act No. 42 of 1955).**—To remove the evil of Cross-Word Puzzles and similar competitions which have had a bad effect on large sections of the people, the Government of India introduced the Prize Competitions Bill, 1955, on the 12th September, 1955. The Bill has since been placed on the Statute Book having been passed by Parliament and having received the assent of the President.
- (8) **The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Act 50 of 1955).**—This legislation which received the assent of the President on December 24, 1955 makes sections 162, 163, 164, and 165A of the Indian Penal Code as cognizable. The Act has been brought into force with effect from January 1, 1956.

#### 41. Legislation pending in Parliament.

- (1) **The Part C States (Laws) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.**—When the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 was passed, 10 Central Acts were not extended to Manipur, because it was considered necessary to examine whether their extension was feasible having regard to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the State. The matter was considered further in consultation with the Chief

Commissioner and the amending Bill has been introduced in order to extend the following Acts to the State:—

1. The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.
2. The Transfer of Properties Act, 1882.
3. The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.
4. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
5. The Indian Successions Act, 1925.

- (2) **The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill, 1955.**—The question of stopping the import into India of horror comics which were having an evil influence on the general population of India, particularly on children of impressionable age, was considered and a ban on the import of such literature was imposed under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Apart from this, a Bill entitled "The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill, 1955" to deal with the evil of indigenously produced horror comics, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 15th September 1955 and is awaiting consideration in that House.

42. **State Bills assented to by the President.**—A list of Bills from the Part A, B and C States which received the assent of the President during 1955 is given in Appendix V.

43. **Laws extended to the Part C States.**—During the year 1955 the following Central and Part A State Laws were extended to the Part C States under Section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950:—

- (1) To Delhi.

The Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946.

- (2) To Kutch.

1. The Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953.
2. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936.
3. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1938.
4. The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949.

- (3) To Manipur.

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
2. The Assam Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses Act, 1951.
3. The U.P. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933.

## CHAPTER VII

### FINANCIAL MATTERS

44. **Budgets of Part C States.**—In accordance with the provisions of Section 39 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, the Governments of Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh had their own Consolidated Funds set up with effect from April 1, 1952, to which were credited the revenues derived in these States in relation to subjects administered by them, and all grants made by the Government of India. With this change these six States started having their own Revenue Budgets whereas provision for capital expenditure was made in the Central Budget. The Government of Part C States Act, 1951, was, however, amended with effect from 1st October, 1954, to enable the Part C States to include in their Consolidated Funds loans and advances given by the Centre to meet Capital expenditure.

The revenues of the Part C States with Legislatures (except Coorg) are not sufficient to meet the entire expenditure on 'Revenue' as well as 'Capital' account; the Central Government has, therefore, to make annual grants-in-aid to their Consolidated Funds to bridge the gap on 'Revenue' account and advance loans for meeting 'Capital' expenditure. The grants-in-aid so far given to these States and the amounts proposed to be given during the next financial year (1956-57) are indicated below:

(Rupees in lakhs).

Name of State	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	(actuals)	(actuals)	(actuals)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
Ajmer . . . . .	88.68	110.0	99.82	188.11	148.00
Bhopal . . . . .	105.00	92.0	136.00	183.00	173.00
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	5.25	14.20	6.40	30.00	78.00
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	90.00	107.00	90.00	166.95	188.00
Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	27.00	146.00	124.50	190.00	148.00

The grants-in-aid figures are computed after taking into account the expenditure and revenue position of the State for each year.

As already stated, with effect from 1st October, 1954, expenditure on 'Capital' account is being financed from out of loans sanctioned by the Government of India. During the current financial year

(1955-56), and for the next year 1956-57, provisions to the extent indicated below have been made in the Central Budget for advancing loans to all these States for meeting the expenditure on 'Capital' account:

Name of State	1955-56	1956-57
	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
Ajmer . . . . .	131.29	
Bhopal . . . . .	130.89	
Coorg . . . . .	6.00	
Delhi . . . . .	455.96	
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	206.27	
Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	259.91	
	1190.32	887.38*

45. **Development expenditure for Part C States.**—The Budget Estimates of these Part C States include provision for Five Year Plan Schemes of these States. The following table shows the amounts that are being spent during the current financial year (1955-56) and are likely to be spent during the next financial year 1956-57:

Name of State	1955-56	1956-57
Ajmer . . . . .	90.10	144.60
Bhopal . . . . .	214.10	285.50
Coorg . . . . .	31.40	72.90
Delhi . . . . .	271.70	229.40
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	267.80	288.87
Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	250.70	398.60

46. **Remission of arrears of land revenue in Tripura.**—As in many former Indian States, there were large arrears of land revenue in the State of Tripura at the time of the integration of the State in 1949. These arrears, which were being shown in the books of the State Revenue Department from year to year, were considered irrecoverable. Keeping in view the economic condition of the State, it was decided to write off these arrears. The Minister for Home Affairs made an announcement in this behalf on 4th November, 1955 in a public speech at Agartala and formal orders for the remission of all land revenue arrears in Tripura accumulated upto the 31st March, 1952, amounting to Rs. 27,11,076 (approximately) have since been issued.

\*Statewise distribution of the entire sum not available.

**47. Abolition of internal customs duties in certain Part B States.—** Internal customs duties were abolished in Saurashtra with effect from 1st June, 1955.

The Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Governments had represented to the Government of India that in connection with the abolition of the internal customs duties in these States they required external financial assistance to avoid budgetary dislocation. A loan of Rs. 150 lakhs was sanctioned for Rajasthan and provision has been made for a loan of Rs. 46 lakhs for the Madhya Bharat Government.

**48. Financial assistance to Part B States under clause (1) of Federal Financial Integration Agreements.—**The present position in regard to the utilisation of the sum of Rs. 4 crores allotted to the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and PEPSU in pursuance of the recommendations of the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee's Report is indicated below:—

Name of States	Total allotment	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
		Amount drawn upto 1954-55	Amount likely to be drawn in 1955-56	Amount expected to be drawn in 1956-57
Rajasthan . . . . .	150	25	38	50
Madhya Bharat . . . . .	100	..	30	50
Saurashtra . . . . .	90	25	35	30
P.E.P.S.U. . . . .	60	10	50	..

## CHAPTER VIII

### SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

**49. Problems relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.**—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 both Houses of Parliament in due course. This chapter, therefore, relates only to—

- (i) the grants-in-aid so far given to State Governments—
  - (a) under article 275 of the Constitution; .
  - (b) for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes and for the removal of untouchability;
- (ii) the provisions made in this respect in the Second Five Year Plan;
- (iii) representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services; and
- (iv) The Report of the Backward Classes Commission.

**50. 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. 885 lakhs has already been paid to Part A and Part B States and Rs. 75 lakhs to Part C States during the years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55. During 1955-56 grants to the extent of Rs. 518.67 lakhs have been sanctioned to date as against a provision of Rs. 485 lakhs in the budget for the year 1955-56. The excess amount is proposed to be met by a supplementary grant. A sum of Rs. 659 lakhs has been provisionally earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Development of Scheduled Areas out of a total provision of Rs. 10.20 crores made during 1956-57, for the amelioration of the condition of Backward Classes.

**51. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes.**—The decision to make grant-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. The schemes could, therefore, operate effectively only for a few months during the year. The grant-in-aid under this

head is, however, increasing every year as the figures given below will indicate:—

Year	Amount sanctioned
1953-54 . . . . .	Rs. 47.00 lakhs
1954-55 . . . . .	Rs. 107.47 lakhs
1955-56 . . . . .	Rs. 131.00 lakhs (as on date)

A sum of Rs. 3.61 crores has been earmarked for the welfare schemes for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Tribes out of a total provision of Rs. 10.20 crores made during 1956-57 for the amelioration of the condition of Backward Classes.

**52. Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes.—** During the period of the First Five Year Plan which is coming to an end, the special needs of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes received attention of the Government and a provision of Rs. 39 crores was made for various schemes, including the State Plans, for the welfare of these classes. Out of this, Rs. 19 crores were earmarked for Central grants-in-aid to the State Governments, the distribution of which is as follows:—

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Rs. 15.00 crores.

Eradication of Untouchability and welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes—Rs. 4.00 crores.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, it is proposed not only to maintain the tempo of progress already achieved during the First Five Year Plan, but also to improve considerably on the performances made in the First Plan. The amount provided in the Second Plan period for this purpose is, therefore, more than double of that provided in the First Plan, which comes to a total provision of Rs. 90 crores. Out of this Rs. 58 crores have been earmarked for the State Plans and Rs. 32 crores for the Centrally sponsored schemes. It will be the endeavour of Government to secure, in an even fuller measure than in the past, the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes have a rich heritage of art and culture to be preserved and developed, and, in addition to the provision of such amenities as improved communications and hospital and public health facilities, their economy has to be rapidly expanded. Accordingly increased emphasis is proposed to be laid on schemes for the improvement of communications in accessible areas, provision of adequate medical and public health facilities more especially for combating diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Yaws, settlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation in agricultural colonies, organisation of forest co-operatives, grain

golas, centres of cottage industry and community adult education and welfare centres and provision of facilities for primary and secondary education, water supply and housing. Multi-purpose projects for the all-round development of the tribal areas and for the welfare of tribal people are also proposed to be organized wherever possible.

Various schemes were worked out during the period of the First Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes who have for centuries suffered from numerous disabilities and need special assistance for the amelioration of their social and economic conditions. In the Second Five Year Plan emphasis is proposed to be laid on schemes for the removal of untouchability such as provision of common drinking water-wells, mixed dwellings, community centres, publicity, propoganda, aids to voluntary agencies etc., and for the economic uplift of these classes through the provision of incentives to take to agriculture, training in remunerative arts and crafts. Educational facilities for these classes have been considerably extended during the last few years by the grant of scholarships, stipends, etc., and high importance will continue to be attached to such programmes in the years to come.

One of the principal problems faced by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in particular, is the unsatisfactory state of houses in which they live at present. The Second Five Year Plan includes a special housing scheme for these classes of people.

**53. Report of the Backward Classes Commission.**—Apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are large numbers of persons who are socially and educationally backward. With a view to specifying such backward classes on the basis of suitable criteria and recommending steps for the removal of difficulties under which they labour and the grants to be made by the Union or any State for the purpose, a Commission (the Backward Classes Commission) was set up in 1953 under article 340 of the Constitution. The Commission completed its deliberations and submitted its report to the President on 31st March, 1955. The recommendations made by the Commission *inter alia* for additions to, and deletions from, the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been examined in consultation with the State Governments and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it is proposed to introduce legislation in Parliament shortly for making the necessary amendments in these lists. The other recommendations of the Commission are at present under the examination of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments.

**54. Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services.**—The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in the services under Government has continued to receive close attention. A separate Section has 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. The following further measures have been adopted for securing increased representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central and All India Services in as short a period as possible subject to the maintenance of efficiency in administration:—

- (i) Giving of discretion to the recruiting authorities to adopt a lower standard of suitability in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to candidates belonging to other communities;
- (ii) Carrying forward of unutilised reserved vacancies for two years instead of one year as in the past;
- (iii) Filling up in the first instance of reserved vacancies which are carried forward from the previous year and then only of those in the current year's quota; and
- (iv) Relaxation of maximum age limit for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to posts in the All India and Central Services by five years instead of three years as in the past.

In order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Grade IV (Assistants) in the Central Secretariat, 105 candidates who qualified at a Union Public Service Commission test (specially held for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates) are being appointed. In addition it is proposed to take 25 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates on the result of an open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1955 for recruitment to this Grade. It has also been decided to recruit 20 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assistants to Grade III of the Secretariat Service through the Union Public Service Commission in addition to their normal quota during the next four years.

## CHAPTER IX

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

55. An agreement has been entered into with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under articles 278 and 295 of the Constitution. The Agreement was placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on February 22, 1956.

During the period under report considerable progress has been made in the development programme of Jammu and Kashmir State. The construction of the Banihal tunnel, which is being directly supervised by the Government of India, is progressing well. The plan now being implemented provides for the boring of two tubes which will permit of simultaneous traffic in both directions. It is expected that one of the tubes will be completed by December 1956. It is estimated that over 18,000 acres of land have been brought under the plough as the result of irrigation schemes and other measures taken by the State Government. Particular attention has been given to greater production of foodgrains for which purpose chemical manures are being distributed in the State at concessional prices. Schemes to further education and improve the health of the people have been given priority. Under the auspices of the Central and State Governments a mobile ophthalmic unit visited the State in the summer of 1955 and did excellent work. A permanent unit for the treatment of eye diseases in the rural areas is now being set up by the State Government on the same lines.

## CHAPTER X

### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

56. **Budget.**—A provision of Rs. 2,00,32,000 was made under Grant No. 56—Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 2,41,63,000 has been proposed for inclusion in the Budget for 1956-57. The receipts for the year 1956-57 are expected to amount to Rs. 1,26,22,300.

57. **Colonisation.**—Under the Five-Year Development and Colonisation Scheme, adopted in 1952, 20,000 acres of forest land in Andaman Islands are to be cleared and made available for paddy cultivation to about 4,000 agriculturist families from the mainland of India. In addition, 20,000 acres of hilly land are to be made available to settlers to be utilized as homestead land as well as for horticultural operations. Each family will thus be given 10 acres of land. Up to December 1955, 5,060 acres were cleared and 1,012 families settled in the Andamans. It is hoped that by the close of 1955-56 about 8,500 acres of land will have been cleared and 1,600 families settled. The programme will continue during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The terms of benefits under the scheme have of late been liberalised. According to the procedure laid down in the revised scheme, each family to be settled in the Andamans is eligible for getting a recoverable loan of Rs. 1,730 to enable it to build a house and purchase plough, animals, utensils and seeds and manure. It will also be eligible for an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,050 to meet the cost of initial subsistence for a limited number of months during the first two years and also to meet the cost incurred on passage by sea from the mainland to the Islands.

The number of families that are likely to be taken during 1956 from various States for settlement in the Andamans is indicated below:—

West Bengal	400
Travancore Cochin	70
Other States	130

58. **Agricultural Development Schemes.**—Under this head in the Second Five-Year Plan, the proposal broadly relates to (a) the setting up of an organisation for the purpose of controlling the growing infestation of agricultural and horticultural crops and

plantations, including coconut plantations by insects and pests as well as (b) the development of fruits, mainly citrus and pineapples, arecanut, cashew-nut and pepper and the cultivation of sugarcane on hilly waste lands by offering inducement in the form of interest-free loans to cultivators as assistance to cover a part of the initial cost of making virgin hilly soil fit for cultivation and the facility of free supply of seeds. With a view to raising production, the proposals further aim at persuading agriculturists to take to intensive cultivation by giving them demonstration of intensive agricultural and horticultural operations on private lands. Moreover, the construction of ring bunds at the foot of slopes and drainages etc., opening of demonstration centres for pasture land and setting up of an organisation to collect necessary data for preparing schemes for soil conservation are some of the important items in the scheme.

**59. Relief for local inhabitants.**—During the period of the Japanese occupation of the Islands, from March 1942 to September 1945, the local inhabitants suffered considerable hardship, caused by the dislocation of their economy. In order to ameliorate their lot a ten lakh scheme was sanctioned in November 1948; but its terms were found stringent and the scheme did not work satisfactorily. A five-lakh scheme was, therefore, sanctioned later for giving relief to the inhabitants of Andaman Islands, according to which, each individual sufferer is to get a maximum relief of Rs. 3,000 in cash, repayable during the following seven years—the recovery to start from the third year after receipt. Two-thirds of the amount is intended to be advanced in the shape of interest free recoverable loan and the remaining one third as ex-gratia grant.

**60. Mainland/Islands Communications.**—s. s. "MAHARAJA" continued to run on the India/Andamans service. With the growing developmental activities, it is felt that she would not be sufficient to serve the needs of the Islands. Accordingly, efforts are being made to acquire an additional vessel for this service. A new vessel is under construction in the Hindusthan Shipyard, Vizagapatnam and is likely to be ready by February 1957. It has been decided to take over this vessel on cost from the Eastern Shipping Corporation, against whose order it is being constructed there for the Andamans service. It has also been decided that the Government would themselves run the vessel on the Andamans service.

**61. Inter-Island Service.**—The Andamans Marine Department has started long distance service from Port Blair to Middle Andaman and North Andaman as well as local ferry service connecting the various newly opened settlements in the Islands. These are maintained by motor launches viz., M. V. 'NIL-KAMAL', which were acquired at the time of the re-occupation of the Islands in 1945, and

by some reconditioned Chinese and Japanese fishing vessel which were captured. Most of these launches are already showing signs of age and they need replacement. It has already been decided that the Islands should be provided with a small second-hand passenger-cum-cargo vessel for connecting the various important points in the Islands. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals has been requested to help us in the matter. Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to purchase another vessel which is to run as a sister ship to the one proposed above and also three more launches for ferry service in the new settlement areas.

**62. Launches for Official touring and for Coast Guard Service.**—The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is similarly on the look-out for a second-hand launch at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs for being used in official touring around the Islands. Besides, two new launches are also to be constructed for use by the Andamans Police for guarding the coasts of the Islands against poachers etc. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals are taking necessary action in this behalf.

**63. Development of Minor Ports.**—Development of inter-island service and more frequent contacts between the mainland and the Islands presuppose development of the ports in the Islands. For the purpose of survey of the ports, a retired Chief Engineer was appointed for a period of six months in October, 1955. His report is awaited.

**64. Air Service.**—Airways (India) have agreed to operate an India/Andamans service with the help of an Amphibian plane, which they have already purchased. The proving flight has been successfully undertaken and regular service is likely to commence shortly.

**65. Roads.**—The construction of new roads apart, improvement of the existing 130 miles of roads in the Headquarters area was to be undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 32 lakhs. 90 miles of these roads have been surfaced at a cost of about 22 lakhs and the rest of the work is proposed to be undertaken during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. With regard to new roads, the construction of 40 miles of roads already surveyed and 90 miles of road yet to be surveyed, are to be undertaken during the Second Plan. Improvement to about 30 miles of existing roads is also to be carried over to the Second Plan. Thus the target proposed to be achieved during the Second Five-Year Plan are as given below:

(a) District Roads—New	164 miles.
(b) District Roads—Improvement	30 miles.

Necessary proposals have been made accordingly to the Planning Commission.

66. **Road Transport.**—A State Transport service with a fleet of five buses was sanctioned during the year 1955-56. The question of adding to the fleet is being considered in connection with proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan.

67. **Trade and Industries.**—A fresh agreement for three years, with effect from 1st November, 1955 has been entered into with Messrs. (a) Akoojee Jadwet & Co. and (b) Car Nicobar Trading Company, for keeping the Nicobar group of Islands supplied with consumer goods.

Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co., lessees of the North Andamans Forests, are shortly going to open a Plywood Factory as well as a splint and veneer factory at Mayabunder. They may also start a Saw Mill. Among proposals being considered for the Second Plan are schemes for developing cottage industries like coir, mat-making, oil-ghanis, handloom and weaving in the colonisation areas.

68. **Foodgrains.**—The Islands are self-sufficient in rice. As regards wheat, arrangements with the Food and Agriculture Ministry continue for its supply to the Andamans. The total requirements of wheat for the whole year come to about 450 tons.

69. **Medical and Public Health.**—At present there are four hospitals and 15 dispensaries in the islands. During the current year, one dispensary at Rangat and three more in the interior have been opened to provide medical relief to new settlers. There are proposals also for the construction of hospitals on modern lines at Port Blair, Car Nicobar and Mayabunder in the near future.

In the Public Health Sector, malaria and filaria are the two pressing problems of the islands. During the current year an anti-malaria-cum-filaria scheme has been sanctioned for the Nicobar group of Islands. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs to control the high incidence of malaria and filaria in the islands.

The Australian Government have agreed to offer a hospital vessel under the Colombo Plan, which will be suitably equipped for service in the Nicobar Islands. This is likely to reach the islands very shortly.

Further schemes proposed under this Sector of the Second Five-Year Plan relate to the training of local inhabitants for maternity welfare in rural areas, opening of maternity and child welfare centres as well as a T.B. Hospital and clinic, starting of V.D. treatment in the Nicobars and the supply of midday meals to school-going children. These proposals are being considered by the Planning Commission.

**70. Education.**—A committee of Educationists was appointed by the Ministry of Education to study the educational needs of the Islands. They have submitted a report which is under the consideration of that Ministry. The main proposals in the report are the conversion of primary schools into Junior Basic schools and making primary education compulsory, opening of a senior basic school for girls and the conversion of the existing middle and High School classes of the Government High School into a Higher Secondary Multipurpose School with a hostel attached to it to cater for the needs of boys of distant places in the Islands and that of the Middle School into a senior basic school, where, in addition to the crafts taught at the junior basic schools, facilities for advanced weaving and carpentry with a “forest bias” are proposed to be made available.

Other important factors in the field of educational improvement in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands relate to vocational education, social education and the training of teachers. In this connection, the opening of a trade school for the purpose of imparting training in mechanics, carpentry, smithy, etc. at or near the Marine Dockyard or the Chatham Saw-mill, the appointment of a Social Education Officer for drawing up schemes with a view to implementing social education among the illiterate mazdoors and the opening of a training school for training untrained teachers and fresh Matriculates, have been suggested.

All these proposals are being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

In the Nicobars, it is proposed to change the present system of education into one based on the basic pattern and to shift the existing Middle School to a new building to be constructed at Big-lapeti. The new building will have a hostel attached to it. Teaching of crafts is also to be started in that school and the number of teachers increased accordingly.

**71. Advisory Council.**—The following persons were nominated to reconstitute the Advisory Council for the Andaman Islands with effect from the 1st April, 1955 for a period of one year:—

1. Shri Uma Pershad.
2. Shri Lachman Singh.
3. Shri Ghulam Mohammed.
4. Shri K. S. Govindarajulu.
5. Shri Saw Lu Ku.

The term of the existing Council will expire on the 31st March, 1956. The Council will be reconstituted for another year with effect from the 1st April, 1956.

The functions of the Council are purely advisory. Though their advice is not binding on the Chief Commissioner, he gives due weight to the same before reaching decisions or making recommendations to the Government. The Chief Commissioner seeks the advice of the Council on the matters of administration involving general policy, schemes of development, improvement in communications, education and any other matters intended for the betterment of the conditions of the population, and for making the islands self-supporting.

**72. Laws and Regulations.**—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Livestock Improvement Regulation, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955), which seeks to provide for the improvement of Livestock in the islands, has been promulgated. It was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 30th December, 1955.

Two other pieces of legislative measures, namely, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Money-lenders Regulation and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Places of Public Entertainment (Prohibition of smoking) Regulation are expected to be promulgated shortly; of these, the former was found necessary in order to help debtors who used, so far, to receive very unfavourable treatment from local money lenders.

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## CHAPTER XI

### GENERAL

73. **Improvement in Fire Services.**—The Government of India have for some time past been observing with concern the substantial loss to human life and property that is being caused by devastating outbreaks of fires. The main reasons why such losses could not be forestalled in the past were (i) the paucity of properly trained fire fighting personnel in the country, and (ii) the inadequacy of the number of fire fighting equipment. To overcome these difficulties, it has been decided to open early in the next financial year the National Fire Service College at Rampur (U.P.) for imparting advanced and up-to-date training in fire fighting and fire prevention to officers and staff of the various fire brigade organisations in the country. Steps are also being taken to lay down specifications for standardising fire fighting equipment and appliances with a view to facilitating their easy procurement and manufacture within the country. In this connection two Committees have been set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely, (i) Design and Development Committee, and (ii) Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

74. **Emergency Relief Organisation.**—Natural calamities like floods, famines, epidemics, etc. occur in the various parts of the country almost every year and the Government of India are of the view that the relief measures being undertaken by the Central and State Governments as well as the various non-official social welfare agencies for rendering assistance to the distressed people are likely to yield better results if such activities are properly co-ordinated through an Emergency Relief Organisation set up for the purpose. They are at present examining the details of this Organisation in consultation with the State Governments and the various social welfare bodies with a view to ensuring fullest scope for the people's participation in the Organisation. It is also proposed to give specialised training to the nominees of the State Governments and non-official associations engaged in such relief work, through a Central Training Institute.

75. **Census.**—(a) **1951 Census Reports.**—The All-India and State Reports, All-India Brochures and studies originally contemplated for the 1951 Census have all been printed and published with the exception of the descriptive Report of Bihar, which is also likely to be released soon. Out of 307 District Census Handbooks, 277 have been published and the remaining are expected to be published very shortly.

**(b) Special Statistics.**—The following Brochures are under preparation:—

- (i) Trend of Employment since 1901 for All-India;
- (ii) Economic Classification of population by Age Groups for the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore; and
- (iii) Economic Classification by Birth-place and Educational Standard for the Calcutta City.

**(c) Revision of the figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**—The 1951 Census figures of Scheduled Castes were revised in the case of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Andhra, Rajasthan, and Saurashtra in order to include synonyms and generic names of Scheduled Castes which had not been taken into account in the 1951 Census and also in order to remove minor inaccuracies in the published figures.

**(d) Glossary of Caste Names.**—A Glossary of names of castes that were enumerated during the 1951 Census has been prepared for each of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Andhra, Rajasthan and Bombay. Such a Glossary is under preparation for West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

**(e) Mother-tongue Brochures.**—Village-wise tabulation of the mother-tongue data for the border tahsils/taluks in the following States was undertaken:—

Bihar.				
Bombay.				
Madhya Pradesh.				
Madras.				
Andhra.				
Orissa.				
West Bengal.				
Hyderabad.				
Mysore.				
Rajasthan.				
Travancore-Cochin.				
Coorg.				

Brochures containing the data tabulated for Bombay, Madras and Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore Travancore-Cochin and Coorg have been published. In the case of other States, Brochures are under preparation and are expected to be published very shortly.

**(f) Seminar on Population in Asia and Far East.**—Indian participated at the U.N. Population Seminar held at Bandung during

November-December, 1955. The following officers represented India at the Seminar:—

1. Shri Ajit Das Gupta, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta;
2. Shri Rajeshwari Prasad, Deputy Registrar General, India, New Delhi; and
3. Dr. D. K. Viswanathan, Director of Public Health, Bombay State, Poona.

**(g) Improvement of Population Data.**—It has been decided to continue the office of the Registrar General, India and to entrust it with the work of the Improvement of Population Data. Details of the Scheme of the work are still under consideration and it is hoped that the work would be started soon. The results of the Sample Census of Births and Deaths held in certain States of India after the 1951 Census have been published as All-India Brochures.

**76. Appointment of Ministers.**—During the period under review the following appointments of Ministers were made:—

- (i) One Minister of Cabinet;
- (ii) One Deputy Minister; and
- (iii) Three Deputy Ministers as Ministers.

**77. Rules Relating to Allowances of Ministers.**—Rules relating to sumptuary and travelling allowances, medical treatment and advances for the purchase of motor cars, etc., to Ministers are expected to be finalised shortly when they will be placed before Parliament.

**78. Awards.**—The following awards were announced by the President on the Republic Day in 1955 and 1956:—

**1955:**

Bharat Ratna . . . . .	2
Padma Vibhushan . . . . .	2
Padma Bhushan . . . . .	12
Padma Shri . . . . .	14

**1956:**

Padma Vibhushan . . . . .	3
Padma Bhushan . . . . .	13
Padma Shri . . . . .	9

In addition, the President also conferred on the Prime Minister the award of Bharat Ratna.

Nine awards of "Asoka Chakra" of various classes were made. Of these eight were members of the crew of "Kashmir Princess", Air India International Constellation, which crashed in the South China Sea in April, 1955.

**79. Official Language Commission.**—In pursuance of the provisions contained in article 344 of the Constitution, the President has constituted a Commission known as the Official Language Commission with Shri B. G. Kher as Chairman and twenty other members representing various regional languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Commission is to make recommendations to the President as to—

- (a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;
- (b) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;
- (c) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in article 348 of the Constitution;
- (d) the form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union; and
- (e) the preparation of a time schedule according to which and the manner in which, Hindi may gradually replace English as the official language of the Union and as a language for communication between the Union and State Governments and between one State Government and another.

In making their recommendations, the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India and the just claims and the interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services. The Commission started functioning from the 1st July, 1955 with their Headquarters at Bombay. They have so far visited Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Poona, Nagpur, Calcutta, Shillong, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Delhi and recorded the evidence of a large number of official and non-official witnesses at these places. The Commission also held sittings in Bombay and collected evidence from officials and non-officials. They are expected to make their recommendations to the President on or before the 31st July, 1956.

**80. The Constitution (Hindi Language for Official Purposes) Order, 1955.**—The proviso to article 343(2) of the Constitution lays down that the President may, during a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution for which the English language shall continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union, by order, authorise the use of the Hindi Language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any official purposes of the Union. As a step to achieve this object, the President promulgated in December, 1955 the Constitution (Hindi Language for Official

Purposes). Order, 1955 authorising the use of Hindi language in addition to the English language for the following official purposes of the Union:—

- (i) Correspondence with members of the public;
- (ii) Administrative reports, official journals and reports to Parliament;
- (iii) Government resolutions and legislative enactments;
- (iv) Correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their Official Language;
- (v) Treaties and Agreements;
- (vi) Correspondence with Governments of other countries and their envoys, and international organisations; and
- (vii) Formal documents issued to diplomatic and consular officers and to Indian representatives at international organisations.

81. **Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants.**—As the Constitution provides that by 1965 Hindi shall be in use for all official purposes, a suggestion was made by the President for the teaching of Hindi to Central Government servants, during office hours. An Inter-Ministry Committee, consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education was formed to implement the suggestion. The Committee classified all the Central Government servants at Delhi into four categories on the basis of their mother tongue, viz.:—

*Category A.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Hindi and who are sufficiently fluent both in reading and writing;

*Category B.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi and Pushtu;

*Category C.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese and Oriya; and

*Category D.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, English and any other allied language.

For group D there will be three examinations, namely one at the end of first six months corresponding roughly to present Prabodh Examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, the second, Praveen, at the end of one year of training corresponding to the Middle Standard Examination, and the third, Pragya, at the end of 18 months' course corresponding to the School Final.

For group C there will be two examinations; one at the end of first six months of training corresponding to the Middle Standard Examination and the second at the end of one year corresponding to the School Final.

For people in group B there will be one examination corresponding to the School Final at the end of six months.

Persons of group A will be given training in noting and drafting and to make them familiar with the administrative and technical terms.

Teaching of Hindi to officials of Categories C and D has already been started with effect from the 1st October, 1955; while classes for those of Category B commenced from 23rd January, 1956. Nineteen qualified teachers have been appointed for this purpose. In all about 2,500 officials are receiving training in Hindi in classes established at different places under the administrative control of the Ministries concerned.

It has also been decided to extend the teaching of Hindi to Central Government offices located outside Delhi. Classes will be organised shortly at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Simla.

**82. Ban on the export of rice from Manipur.**—It has been decided to continue the ban on the export of rice from Manipur after October 1955. The export of surplus rice or paddy, if any, from the State is permitted only on Government account.

**83. Introduction of prohibition in Kutch.**—Total prohibition has been introduced in Kutch with effect from 7th January, 1956. This brings the State of Kutch in line with the adjoining States of Saurashtra and Bombay.

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## APPENDIX I

### (1) HYDERABAD

#### (1) Political

The Council of Ministers headed by Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao continued to function without any change in its composition, during the period under review.

The practice of Ministers holding discussions with their Departmental Secretaries and concerned Heads of Departments once a month for better and quicker understanding, co-ordination and disposal of work, has been continued during the year.

Periodical Conferences of Secretaries to Government and Collectors and District Superintendents of Police continued to be held during the year 1955-56 with a view to solving outstanding problems with minimum delay.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad continued to have personal discussion with the Chairman, State Public Service Commission, periodically to resolve points on which there were differences of opinion between the Government and the Public Service Commission, and these discussions, as usual, proved very useful to Government.

The following important personages and delegations visited Hyderabad during 1955-56. Necessary arrangements in connection with their visits were made by the Government House Section of the General Administration Department.

1. Iraqi Delegation (March 1955).
2. The President of India (June 1955).
3. His Excellency Wing Commander Gamal Salem, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt (September 1955).
4. His Majesty the King Mahendra of Nepal and Her Majesty the Queen (November 1955).
5. The Saudi Arabian Minister in India (December 1955).
6. His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and his entourage (December 1955).
7. The Prime Minister of India (December 1955).
8. Shri U. N. Dhebar, President of the Indian National Congress (December 1955).

9. Uzbek Cultural Troupe (December 1955).
10. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, Governor of Madhya Pradesh (January 1956).
11. Mrs. Jennie Lee Bevan, M.P., House of Commons, London (January 1956).
12. His Excellency M. A. Menshikov, U.S.S.R. Ambassador in India (February 1956).

## (2) Law and Order.

The Law and Order situation during the year continued to remain satisfactory, except for a few incidents among labourers and students which were promptly dealt with.

The States Reorganisation Commission's recommendations generally had a favourable response throughout the State. The Marathi and Karnatak areas are happy that they are being merged in their respective linguistic units. As regards the residuary Telangana area, agitation developed whether it should remain independent as recommended by the S.R.C. or should be merged with Andhra to form Vishala Andhra.

During the first half of the period under review there was some agitation, mostly among the student community, on this issue, but the situation is now quiet.

The Foundation Conference of the All-India Socialist Party was held in Hyderabad in December 1955 and passed resolutions regarding, (1) The Seven Year Plan of the Socialist Party to achieve power, (2) Goa, Daman and Diu and (3) Police Firing at Shakkarnagar (Nizamabad District), (4) The West Bengal Government to take steps for the rehabilitation of Muslims who suffered during the communal disturbances in 1950, (5) The Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, (6) Protest against the Police firing in Assam and the institution of a judicial enquiry into the matter and also suspension of officers responsible for it.

The Communist activities in the State were not violent during the period under review. They are mainly organising themselves in some of the districts of the State and carrying on propaganda work to gain popularity among the rural population.

## (3) Agrarian Reforms

(i) The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act envisages conferment of ownership rights on the protected tenants in two ways, viz., voluntary sales in favour of protected tenants and compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants. As the progress of voluntary sales has not been satisfactory, Government have

enforced the provisions of compulsory transfer of ownership to the protected tenants in four districts of the State. This will be extended to other districts within the next 3 years.

(ii) In 4 districts of the State the work of ceilings on existing land holding has been started. Rules for enforcement of ceilings through assumption of management or acquisition of surplus lands have been framed. The surplus lands thus available will be distributed amongst the landless persons. This will be extended to other districts within the next 3 years.

(iii) The provisions of holding and prevention of fragmentation of holdings contained in the Tenancy Act, have been applied to 100 villages of the State. It is proposed to cover an area of 10 lakh acres during the Second Plan period.

#### **(4) Settlement Operations**

328 villages have been surveyed, and the Akar work of 865 villages has also been completed during the year 1955.

Jamabandi Reports of 170 ex-Jagir villages have also been prepared, out of which 84 villages have so far been sanctioned by the State Government. Besides this 157 ex-Jagir villages have been announced and post announcement work of 126 villages has been completed. It is hoped that the announcement of all the ex-Jagir villages will be made before June 1956.

In addition to the above, cases of high assessment in 863 villages of ex-Surf-e-Khas have been scrutinised, out of which in 169 villages the rates have been found to be higher than the adjoining Diwani villages and necessary action has been taken to equalise the rates.

Agro-economic survey work for the entire State has been undertaken and is expected to be completed by June 1956; the rates of assessment will be revised accordingly.

#### **(5) Integration of services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary**

(i) Indian Administrative Service.—The total authorised strength of the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of this State is 110, including 22 under the Central Deputation Quota.

(ii) Indian Police Service.—The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service Cadre remains the same, viz., 62, including 7 senior posts under Central Deputation Quota. As against these 7 senior posts under Central Deputation Quota, only one officer has so far been deputed to the Centre.

(iii) Judiciary.—During the year under review Hon'ble Sri Shripat Rao Palnitkar took charge as the Chief Justice on 23rd February 1955. Shri N. Kumarayya, Chief Judge, City Civil Court, was appointed as a Judge of the High Court. A Court of the District and Sessions Judge and another of District Magistrate and Sub-Judge were established with effect from 1st June 1955 in Khammam District. In order to clear the accumulation of work in some of the Districts, 3 Additional District and Sessions Judges were sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1st March 1955.

With a view to affording additional facilities to the litigant public, the pecuniary powers of the Munsiff Courts at Bidar and Latur were, during the period under review, enhanced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

Rules for the guidance of the Subordinate Civil Courts as also rules under the Civil Procedure Code have been formulated and are under consideration of Government.

(iv) Absorption of retrenched personnel.—With a view to speeding up of the absorption of retrenched personnel, Government passed orders for retirement of Government servants in non-technical posts, who had opted for Old Pension Rules, on completion of 25 years of qualifying service or on completion of 50 years of age, whichever was later.

In order that suitable retrenched personnel may be absorbed in service, Government have laid down that all vacancies should be notified promptly to the Public Service Commission or the Employment Exchange or the District Selection Committees, as the case may be.

Such of the retrenched employees of the defunct Customs Department as had completed 20 years of qualifying service were given a weightage of 5 years of service and retired. This measure ensured a higher pension to the employees who were thus relieved and, at the same time, eased the problem of the absorption of the retrenched employees to a certain extent.

The conditions, of recruitment (i.e. qualifications, age, etc.) and quotas of promotion laid down in the various cadre and Recruitment Rules have also been held in abeyance to facilitate the absorption of retrenched personnel.

(v) Direct recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Gazetted Posts.—On the analogy of the orders issued by the Government of India, this State Government have also laid down that the maximum age limit prescribed for direct recruitment to the gazetted posts under the Government should be raised by 5 years

in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the same lines as in the case of direct recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to non-gazetted posts.

(vi) Anti-Corruption Department.—A Department to investigate and put down corruption amongst the Government servants was created with effect from 1st July, 1955. Committees have been formed both in the City and in the Districts to investigate corruption cases. The Public Servants Tribunal of Inquiry Office which was functioning as a separate office, has been merged with the Anti-Corruption Department. A Bill to confer statutory powers on the Anti-Corruption Department is under active consideration of the Government.

(vii) Staff Committee.—In order to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government and its employees and to increase efficiency in public services, the Government have decided to set up a Staff Committee in the State on the lines of the Staff Committee set up by the Government of India.

#### (6) Important Legislation undertaken and Laws extended

The State Legislature passed the following 19 Acts, of which 9 are Principal Acts and the rest Amending Acts:—

1. The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 (III of 1955), published in Extraordinary Gazette No. 29, dated 5th April, 1955.
2. The Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1955 (IV of 1955) published in E.O. No. 45, dated 27th April, 1955.
3. The Hyderabad Suits Against the Government (Repealing) Act, 1955 (V of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 46, dated 29th April, 1955.
4. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1955 (VI of 1955), published in E.O.G. No. 52, dated 6th May, 1955.
5. The Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1955 (VII of 1955), published in E.O.G. No. 56, dated 14th June, 1955.
6. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955 (No. VIII of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 90, dated 20th July, 1955.
7. The Hyderabad Warehouses (Amendment) Act (IX of 1955), published in E.O.G. No. 119, dated 26th September, 1955.
8. The Hyderabad Pathology and Anatomy Act, 1955 (X of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 120, dated 27th September, 1955.

9. The Hyderabad Forest (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XI of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 121, dated 27th September, 1955.
10. The Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955 (No. XII of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 131, dated 28th October, 1955.
11. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XIII of 55) published in the E.O.G. No. 132, dated 28th October, 1955.
12. The Hyderabad Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XIV of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 133, dated 28th October, 1955.
13. The Hyderabad District Officers (Change of Designation and Construction of References) (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XV of 55) published in the E.O.G. No. 134, dated 28th October, 1955.
14. The Hyderabad Public Service Commission (Extension of Functions) Act, 1955 (No. XVI of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 135, dated 28th October, 1955.
15. The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XVII of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 136, dated 28th October, 1955.
16. The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1955 (No. XVIII of 1955) published in the Extraordinary Gazette No. 137, dated 28th October, 1955.
17. The Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1955 (No. XIX of 1955), published in the E.O.G. No. 150, dated 21st November, 1955.
18. The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XX of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 151, dated 21st November, 1955.
19. The Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XXI of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 154, dated 28th November, 1955.

The work of codification of laws enacted upto the end of December 1955 has been continued during the year under report.

The most important of the Bills passed during last year were The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955 and The Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955. The provision of the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955, in so far as they relate to the conferment of occupancy rights on the tenants of Inamdars,

required re-examination in the light of the All-India policy regarding land tenure and it accordingly became necessary to promulgate the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.

With a view to taking advantage of grants from the All-India Handloom Board and to push on the work of development of this Cottage Industry, The Hyderabad State Aid to (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Ordinance, 1956, was promulgated.

**(7) General Financial position and Taxation measures undertaken**

The total estimated revenue receipts for 1955-56 were Rs. 30.62 crores and revenue expenditure Rs. 32.83 crores. Thus there will be deficit of 2.21 crores.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 provide for a total capital outlay of Rs. 12.54 crores, out of which Rs. 5.53 crores are for irrigation projects, Rs. 1.43 crores for Multi-purpose River Valley Projects, Rs. 1.93 crores for Electricity Schemes, Rs. 71 lakhs for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, Rs. 1.18 crores for Housing Schemes, Rs. 80 lakhs for Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, Rs. 78 lakhs for Roads and Buildings and Rs. 18 lakhs for other miscellaneous items.

The Public Debt of the State including the share of the Central Government under the Federal Financial Integration Arrangements which stood at Rs. 56.62 crores at the beginning of 1954-55, amounted to Rs. 62.06 crores on 1st April, 1955, the increase being due to further loans received from the Central Government. In order to implement Development Schemes a Public Loan for Rs. 2 crores was raised in the month of August 1955, which was slightly over-subscribed.

The following changes were made in the field of Sales Tax and Agricultural Income-Tax in the State during 1955-56:—

- (a) Sales Tax has been levied from May 1955 on (1) Opium (2) Ganja (3) Bhang and (4) State liquor, which were exempt from tax before.
- (b) The Multi-Point Sales Tax on cereals, pulses etc. @ 3 pies in the rupee was replaced by single point-tax @ 6 pies in the rupee on purchase.
- (c) The Country liquor, State liquor known as brandy, rum and whisky and foreign liquor were subjected to additional tax @ 6 pies in the rupee single-point.
- (d) The exemption limit under the Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax has been lowered from O.S. Rs. 10,000 to I.G. Rs. 5,000.

### (8) Progress and implementation of Development Projects

(i) *Grow More Food Scheme*.—In order to achieve an additional production of 1.33 lakh tons of food grains and about 12,800 bales of cotton during the year 1955-56, the following schemes have been implemented:—

- (a) *Works Schemes*.—To extend well irrigation facilities, Rs. 20.0 lakhs were allotted for taccavi loans to all the Districts of the State for sinking new wells and repairs to old wells. Apart from this Rs. 22 lakhs have been allocated for Community Projects and National Extension Areas for providing Oil Engine Pump sets. It is also proposed to supply 235 Persian Wheels at a cost of Rs. 1,28,600.
- (b) *Land Reclamation*.—The land reclamation work has been in progress. During the year, 9,535 acres of land was reclaimed which will roughly yield an additional production of 1,050 tons. It is proposed to cover in all about 30,000 acres during the year.
- (c) *Supply of Improved Seeds*.—It is planned to cover 3,60,000 acres of food crops with improved seeds of Rice, Wheat and Jawar, which will yield 10 to 15 per cent. extra per acre. So far 79,051 mds. of rice seed, 23,248 mds. of jawar seeds and 6,014 mds. of wheat seed have been supplied to cultivators covering an area of 2,77,063 acres. It is estimated to yield an additional production of about 9,580 tons of foodgrains.
- It is expected that an area of 6,45,000 acres would be covered under the distribution of improved cotton seed.
- (d) *Manure*.—The progress of work of Composition of Urban and Rural wastes has been very satisfactory. 4,44,759 tons of compost has been supplied to cultivators. 6,689 tons of paddy fertiliser, 6,021 tons of Ammonium sulphate and 134 tons of sulphur phosphate have so far been supplied to cultivators. In addition to this 3,351 mds. of green manure seed were distributed.
- (e) *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation*.—The Japanese method of Paddy cultivation is rapidly gaining popularity. An area of 1,38,295 acres was brought under this method during 1955-56.
- (f) *Plant Protection*.—Jawar smut is a major disease in the State and about 17,40,256 acres have during the period under report been treated with 54,280 lbs. of sulphur against smut 1,675 acres of paddy were treated

against hispa during the year. It is proposed to treat about 10,000 acres against paddy hispa during the year 1955-56.

(g) *Agriculture Education*.—To bring home to the cultivators the improved methods of agriculture, Farmers' Training Classes are being conducted throughout the State. Every year about 10,000 cultivators received such training.

(ii) *Development of Communications*.—(a) *Roads*.—349 miles of roads and two river bridges would be completed by the end of 1955-56 under the First Five Year Plan, as against 526 miles of new roads and 4 river bridges provided in the Plan. It is expected to take up the work of the balance of 177 miles of roads and 2 more river bridges in the Second Five Year Plan, apart from a total of 161 miles of new roads.

Under the grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs from the Government of India, a total of 10 Road Works comprising 132 miles of new road construction, 3 major bridges on the existing roads and black topping of 81 miles of existing roads leading to the famous Ellora and Ajanta Caves including the border bridge across the River Waghur on the Aurangabad-Jalgaon Road, have been taken up. Further, a programme estimated at Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved by State Government and the Government of India for constructing seven Road works covering 88 miles of new road construction and masonry works on two existing roads, with funds provided, 1/3 by the Government of India from the Central Road Fund Ordinary Reserve, 1/3 from the Central Road Fund Allocation to the State and 1/3 from the State Budget. Surveys and preparation of plans and estimates for these have been taken up.

On the side of the National High Ways No. 7 and 9 passing through the State, a First Five Year Plan was approved by the Government of India for a programme of 26 road works costing Rs. 99.31 lakhs for up-grading and improving them. Work on most of these has been progressing.

(b) *State Road Transport*.—The strength of the Passenger Fleet is 785. 21 new buses were added to it during the current year. The route mileage registered an increase from 5,561.1 miles to 5,834.6 miles. The basic fare has been changed from O.S. one anna to I.G. one anna per mile.

(iii) *Improvement of Medical Facilities*.—Six Leprosy Clinics were opened during the year in addition to the total of 166 Clinics.

Domiciliary Treatment Service has been continued on modern lines in the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Medical

inspection of students of all the High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools was conducted during the year. The most common diseases among children such as mal-nutrition, skin diseases and diseases of digestive and respiratory system have been treated.

21. National Extension Service Blocks Schemes were implemented during the year.

Apart from the above, Government have provided a recurring grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs a year for the Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital established through the yeomen service rendered by the Indian Conference of Social Work.

Model Medical and Health Units have been established in the rural parts and medicine Boxes have been supplied to the remote villages.

(iv) *Education*.—188 Primary Schools were re-organised and 39 new Primary Schools were opened during the year 1955-56. 300 Voluntary Aided Schools have been converted into Single Teacher Government Primary Schools and 443 Primary Schools are being converted into Junior Basic Schools. In addition to the already existing 455 Primary Schools under Compulsory Primary Education, 256 Schools are being brought under that category. The total area thus covered would include a population of 5 lakhs.

In view of the enthusiasm of the public for Secondary Education, higher classes of the Secondary stage have been opened in 98 Schools under the control of Government. In addition, the public itself has opened classes of the Higher stage at 192 places. The need for more Secondary Schools has been increasing.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission and the decisions of the Central Advisory Board, Government have introduced diversified courses in 28 Institutions.

New Training Institutions were established at 11 places, thus providing facilities for training 500 teachers a year. In addition to the existing B.Ed. College at Aurangabad, two B.Ed. Colleges were started at Warangal and Gulbarga during the year.

A short Course training has been arranged at Bhiknoor for trained graduates to initiate them into Basic Education and its principles.

A Secondary Education Workshop was conducted in the month of April and May 1955. Teachers and Headmasters from Hyderabad, Andhra and Madras States participated in the Workshop.

A Headmasters' Seminar was conducted at Aurangabad in June 1955. Future Headmasters of multi-purpose High Schools in

Hyderabad State and Headmasters from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa participated in the Seminar.

Two Officers of the Education Department were deputed to Delhi for a short course training in Vocational Guidance sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

An Officer of the Education Department attended the Text Book-Workshop organised by the Ministry of Education in the Government of India at Srinagar from 25th April, 1955 to 13th May, 1955.

A scheme for the Architecture Diploma Course at the Government College of Fine Arts involving a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 has been introduced by Government.

A suitable site measuring about 10 acres has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 6,000 for a building for the Regional Polytechnic, Warangal district.

To relieve unemployment among the educated, a scheme for the training of skilled workers required by the Public Works Department was introduced during the year at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Under this scheme 275 trainees were under training in the trades of carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, turners, moulders, electricians, etc.

(v) *Cottage Industries*.—In order to impart training in the use of improved appliances and modern methods of production in various cottage and small scale industries, Government have established 6 village industries development centres, 10 rural arts, crafts and industries centres under the Community Projects in the districts, besides a Village Industries Training Centre in the City of Hyderabad. In all these centres the total number of students trained was 613, and 4,851 demonstrations were held benefitting 33,000 villagers.

Government have recently given statutory powers to the Khadi and Village Industries Board. The following schemes have been implemented and are in good progress:—

1. Tanning industry.
2. Handmade paper industry.
3. Village oil industry.
4. Gur and Khandsari.
5. Atta Chakki.
6. Khadi.
7. Bamboo Match Factory.

(vi) *Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research.*—Pilot plant experiments on preparation of dehydrated castor oil and on low temperature carbonisation of coal were continued with encouraging results. Experiments on the fractionation of fuel oil were successful and the process has been recommended to the Hyderabad Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Number of research schemes have been conducted in the preparation of active carbon for decolourising oils and jaggery, conditioning of ammonium nitrate, briquetting of coal fines, preparation of itaconic acid, preparation of insecticides from turpentine etc.

Two pilot plant buildings and a coal sampling shed were completed during the year.

The Government of India was pleased to sanction an *ad hoc* grant of 1.5 lakhs for recurring expenditure, out of which an amount of Rs. 79,388 was spent up to 31st December, 1955. The Hyderabad Government provided the usual recurring grant of Rs. 5.22 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 3,85,000 was spent up to the end of December, 1955.

#### (9) Progress in Community Development Project

(i) *Community Development Blocks.*—In the course of 3 years the number of Blocks has risen to 34 and there is a general demand for more Blocks. The Government of India have recently sanctioned 16 more Blocks for this State. There are 17 National Extension Service Blocks situated in the 17 Districts of this State. The area comprises more than 2,420 villages and involves a population of 3 million people.

577 new schools, and 1,051 Adult Education Centres have been started and 150 schools converted into Basic Schools.

18,000 acres of waste lands have been reclaimed and 35,000 acres of fallow land have been brought under cultivation. 5 lakhs mds. of fertilisers and about 88,000 mds. of improved seeds have been distributed. 1,223 new wells have been dug. About 1,000 new houses have been constructed and 12,000 old ones have been reconditioned and repaired.

More than 60,000 compost pits were dug and 6,000 acres have been brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation. Irrigation facilities have been extended to an area of about 33,000 acres.

Over 500 miles of roads have been constructed and more than 600 recreation centres have been started. 168 Radio Sets have been installed in the National Extension Service Blocks.

(ii) *Development Projects*.—(a) *Tungabhadra*.—The Head Works have almost been completed and finishing touches are in progress. It is expected to complete these works by the end of June, 1956. So far 32 miles of canal has been completed and water has been let out to irrigate 22,000 acres. On completion the Project would irrigate about 5,80,000 acres.

The Hydro Electric Works under this Project has been progressing.

(b) *Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme*.—More than half the length of the anicut was brought to crest level but further progress has been delayed for want of decision between the Andhra and Hyderabad Governments. On completion the project will irrigate about 1,00,000 acres.

(c) *Godavari North Canal Project*.—This is the first phase of the main Godavary Project. It envisages the construction of dam across the river Kaddam and construction of a canal 48 miles long. Masonary on the dam has been raised to sufficient height for letting out water for irrigation. Further work on the dam could not progress due to some practical difficulties, but it is expected that the dam will be completed by June, 1957. Water has been let out to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. Work on the main canal upto 45 miles is in progress. The Project on completion is expected to irrigate 67,000 acres.

(d) *Nagarjunasagar Project*.—This project which is otherwise called Nandikonda Project was the one agreed to by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the First Five Year Plan. It is about 100 miles from Hyderabad in the Nalgonda District and about 80 miles from Guntur. The scheme is a joint venture between the Hyderabad and Andhra States. The cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 122.02 crores of which Rs. 32.74 crores will be the share of the Hyderabad Government. The Project when completed will irrigate more than 31.83 lakhs acres of land of which about 7.95 lakhs acres fall in the Hyderabad State.

It will develop a power of 75,000 KW out of which the Hyderabad share will be 37,500 KW.

(e) *Purna Project*.—This project will irrigate 1,55,000 acres of land and it is estimated to cost Rs. 705 lakhs. It is expected that about 8,000 KW of power will be generated under this project.

(f) *Devnur Hydro Project*.—This is a multipurpose project under which a reservoir near Sirur Village on the Manjira River, 94 miles above Nizamsagar, is proposed to be constructed. It will irrigate about 31,000 acres, and will also develop power of 41,000 KW.

(iii) *Minor irrigation Projects.*—The progress achieved on the following 7 Minor Irrigation Projects is indicated below:—

- (a) *Koilsagar Project.*—The construction work is almost complete on this project and irrigation upto 10,000 acres is expected to be done this year.
- (b) *Bendsura Project.*—The work on the cross drainage works and channels is progressing. Nearly 400 acres have been irrigated.
- (c) *Khasapur Project.*—The work on irrigation channel is in progress. Irrigation upto 1,000 acres has been done.
- (d) *Sarlasagar Project.*—The work of Syphon Spillway and Channels is progressing.
- (e) *Musi Project.*—Work on excavation of foundation of Spillway and Composite is almost complete.
- (f) *Kamli Project.*—The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 20 lakhs irrigating an area of 2,630 acres. Earthwork raising bund is in progress.
- (g) *Bheemanpally Project.*—The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs irrigating an area of 1,850 acres. The work is in progress.

(iv) *Local Development Works.*—Considerable progress has been made in the supply of protected water in urban and rural areas. In the rural areas 7,000 draw-wells for drinking purposes have been sunk by the Government. Slums have been cleared in the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and 4,968 houses have been constructed.

The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs for urban water supply and another sum of Rs. 49·50 lakhs (50 per cent. subsidy and 50 per cent. loan) for rural water supply schemes.

In connection with housing, Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 162·58 lakhs (50 per cent. subsidy and 50 per cent. loan) for Industrial Housing and a sum of Rs. 100·00 lakhs for Low Income Group Housing. Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, 3,990 of different categories of houses have already been constructed and 1,727 houses are under construction. Under the Low Income Group Housing, 2,005 houses are under construction by the Government Agency and Local Bodies and 320 houses by the Co-Operative Housing Societies.

#### (10) **Rehabilitation of Police-Action and other sufferers**

Soon after Police Action several representations were made by local Jamiat-ul-Ulema, etc., to Government of India and State

Government for rehabilitating the sufferers of post Police Action. The Government of India had granted an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. Till now 1,634 widow pensions and 1,106 student stipends, and 233 marriage aids have been given in the affected Districts of the State.

1,420 adverse possession cases have been registered in three of the districts of the State. Out of these 619 have been closed as non-genuine, 373 amicably settled and 222 decided by Civil Court.

Provision has also been made for a few orphans of Osmanabad District in the Victoria Memorial Home and Asafia High School, Hyderabad, and the Government contributes I.G. Rs. 40 per head per month. At present there are 75 orphans receiving vocational and academic training.

About 29 families of displaced persons from West Pakistan have been settled at Kosli, Nizamabad District. Each family has been provided with 6 acres of land and Rs. 2,000 as loan.

69 non-claimant displaced persons have been sanctioned urban loans at Rs. 200 each and a few destitute scholarships to displaced students are also being given.

## (2) MADHYA BHARAT

### 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.)

Consequent on his election as the Leader of the Congress Assembly Party on the 2nd April, 1955, Shri Takhtmal Jain took over as the Chief Minister on the 16th April. The reconstituted Ministry which included all the eight Ministers and three Deputy Ministers in the previous Cabinet were sworn in on the 18th April, 1955. There was no substantial change in the portfolios except that Shri Mishrilal Gangwal, the outgoing Chief Minister, was assigned the Finance Department, which was then held by Shri Sitaram Surajmal Jajoo in addition to the Commerce and Industries Department.

### 2. Law and Order position

(i) *Sati incident*.—In the latter half of July, a rumour gained currency that Gendkuwarbai of village Tukral, District Ujjain, was going to offer herself as Sati on the funeral Pyre of her husband who, it was predicted by her (according to popular rumours) was to die of snake bite. The administration took prompt action to counteract the effects of the rumour. The woman and her husband were removed to Indore and kept there under medical supervision. Thousands of people gathered at Tukral on 30th July, 1955 to have the last 'Darshan' of the Sati. Anti-social elements took advantage of the situation and incited the mob which attacked the Police. At

first, the Police used tear-gas to disperse the crowd but later, had to fire on an enormous crowd bent upon disorder resulting in the death of 5 persons and injuries to 10 others.

(ii) *Crime Statistics*.—Apart from the dacoits in the Bhind and Morena districts, the general crime position of the State has shown improvement as will be seen from the figures of the last three years in the following table:

Year	Total No. of decoities	Total No. of robberies	Total No. of offences registered.	Total No. of cases in which preventive action has been taken
1953	227	264	23,259	2,946
1954	222	246	22,123	2,963
1955	276	176	18,520	2,488

(iii) *Anti-dacoity measures*.—In the sphere of anti-dacoity operations in the Bhind and Morena Districts, Madhya Bharat Police succeeded in killing the notorious dacoit Mansingh and his son Subedarsingh, although since then Mansingh's lieutenant Rupa and the other notorious dacoit Lakhansingh have joined hands and indulged in a series of murders. The gangs of dacoits headed by Babu Luhari and Sultan Gujar were also liquidated. The State Police have succeeded in killing 56 and arresting 115 dacoits and in capturing 60 fire-arms and their ammunition totalling 1147 cartridges. In these incidents seven officers and men who showed exemplary courage in dealing with the situation lost their lives.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

(i) *The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act*.—With a view to remove disparity in rent paid by cultivators and to bring down high rents at which the Zamindars had allotted lands after settlement, sub-section (6) of Section 38 of the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act was further amended to make the intention of the sub-section quite clear. In sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 38, it was provided that a sub-tenant or a tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire the rights of a pucca tenant by depositing a prescribed amount within 'four years' from the date of vesting. This time-limit expired on 1st October 1955. As it was found that the tenants concerned had not fully availed themselves of the facility, the Government have further extended this time-limit by two years, that is, upto 1st October 1957. The work of reassessment of the holding of the tenants affected by amendment of section 38(6) has been taken in hand and is expected to be finalised by the end of the current financial year. The distribution of the second instalment of compensation to Zamindars commenced in March 1955. Upto the end of December 1955, Rs. 1,19,35,000/- were paid out of the total amount of Rs. 1,69,00,000/- of this instalment. The pay-

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ment of third instalment has also been taken in hand and upto the end of December, 1955, an amount of Rs. 13,50,000/- against the total amount of Rs. 73,00,000/- has been paid.

(ii) *Abolition of Jagirs Act.*—An amendment has been made in the Act by which arrears of maintenance allowance payable by a Jagirdar to a maintenance-holder shall be recoverable from the Jagirdar. A sub-section has been added to Section 20 of the Act to provide that rent at the village rate assessed in the current settlement shall be charged from every tenant or sub-tenant deemed to be a pucca tenant under that Section.

(iii) *The Madhya Bharat Ryotwari Sub-lessees Protection Act, 1955.*—The State Government have enacted the above Act this year. It has come into force from 19th October 1955, and will remain in force for two years. Under this Act, no Ryotwari Sub-lessee (with certain exceptions) shall be ejected from his land, and proceedings, if any, for his ejection shall be stayed.

(iv) *Compensation to Ex-Jagirdars.*—Two Compensation Officers and eighteen Assistant Compensation Officers were appointed for determination of compensation payable to ex-Jagirdars. An Advisory Committee consisting of some M.L.A., ex-Jagirdars and official representatives to advise Government in certain matters in regard to implementing the provisions of the Abolition of Jagirs Act has been set up. As there had been some delay in payment of interim compensation to Jagirdars, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- to be given as advance to needy Jagirdars. A further sum of Rs. 34,00,000/- was also sanctioned for payment of interim compensation, out of which about Rs. 10.5 lakhs has been disbursed so far.

(v) *The Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act.*—A Bhoodan Yagna Board has been established under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. R. Divekar of Gwalior. Rules under this Act have been published and Government have given a grant of Rs. 15,000/- to the Board.

#### 4. Settlement operations

Settlement operations have been in progress in Guna and Jhabua districts. In Tehsil Pacchar (Ashoknagar) District Guna, Pattas of the revisional settlement were prepared and distributed. Survey of all the 348 villages in Tehsil Alirajpur was completed towards the end of last year. The work of preparation of records, soil classification and attestation has been completed, and the assessment work is now in progress. In Jobat Tehsil, district Jhabua, there were about 76 villages which were unsurveyed and where plough rates were in vogue. The traverse survey of these villages has been completed and the cadastral survey has been undertaken.

## 5. Integration of Services and administrative Reorganisation including police and Judicial

(i) *Services (I.A.S. & I.P.S.)*.—The State Government have reviewed the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadre strength at the suggestion of the Government of India. As a result the cadre strength of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. has been fixed at 66 and 38 respectively. The revised strength includes all the posts of Collectors and District Superintendents of Police and also provides for a deputation quota to meet the requirements of the Central Government. The Government of India have allotted three candidates recruited on the basis of competitive examination to each of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadre of this State. These candidates will be available to the State Government for posting on completion of their prescribed training in Part A States. In view of the shortage of I.A.S. officers in the State, the services of two I.A.S. officers have been permanently transferred from the I.A.S. Cadre of Rajasthan to the I.A.S. cadre of Madhya Bharat. Seven Officers from the State Civil Service and three officers from the State Police Service were selected for appointment to I.A.S. and I.P.S. against the promotion quota vacancies.

(ii) *M.B.A.S.*.—With the inclusion of Treasury Officers' post in the M.B.F.S. which has been recently constituted in this State, the standard for passing the examination in accounts has been relaxed in the case of junior I. A.S. officers and M.B.A.S. officers. It has now been decided that the qualifying marks should be 45% in each paper and 50% in the aggregate.

(iii) *M.B.F.S.*.—In view of the growing volume of expenditure on welfare services and the many schemes under the Five Year Plan, the administrative machinery for dealing with accounts matters has been strengthened by the constitution of a Financial Service recently. Many of the persons selected for this services are receiving training. As a result, trained and competent officers will be available to work as Treasury Officers as well as Accounts Officers or Financial Advisers of the spending departments.

(iv) *Secretariat*.—The strength of the sectional officers in the Secretariat Service has been refixed at 34, 12 Under Secretaries and 22 Assistant Secretaries. The report of the Screening Committee for the Secretariat staff was approved by Government and orders were issued to implement the various recommendations contained in the report.

(v) *Subordinate Administrative Service*.—On submission of the report of the Integration Committee in 1952, the State Government ordered that the District Administration should be organised on the

lines of Part 'A' States. Accordingly the reorganisation of the District Administration has been done in two phases. The first phase consisted of setting-up of an integrated district office. The second and the final phase of the reorganisation mainly dealt with establishing district and tehsil offices on the lines of Part 'A' States. The districts have now been classified into 'heavy' and 'light' according to the land revenue, volume of work and local importance. Out of the sixteen districts, nine have been placed in class 'A' and the remaining seven in class 'B'. The tehsils have similarly been classified into class 'A' and class 'B'. The criterion for this classification is land revenue; tehsils having a land revenue of Rs. 5 lakhs and above are placed in class 'A' and those having a land revenue below Rs. 5 lakhs are placed in class 'B'. 24 tehsils have been placed in class 'A' and 55 in class 'B'. The changes effected in the working of various district offices have necessitated refixing the strength of ministerial and inferior staff in district and tehsil offices. The strength of the Subordinate Administrative cadre was sanctioned last year. After the fixation of the strength, a Committee consisting of the Senior Member, Board of Revenue, and two Commissioners was formed to consider suitability of the officers to be included in the cadre. The Committee's proposals were further examined by a Committee headed by the Chairman, P.S.C. In the light of the recommendations of this Committee, 77 Tehsildars and 75 Naib-Tehsildars have been retained in the Subordinate Administrative Service and 10 Tehsildars and 19 Naib-Tehsildars have been retrenched. The question of the strength of the cadre of M. B. Subordinate Administrative Service has been recently re-examined and its strength has been re-fixed as under:—

(a) Tehsildars	102
Superintendent Land Records	16
(b) Naib Tehsildars	112
Training Reserve	12
Leave Reserve	12
Deputation Reserve	28
TOTAL	<u>282</u>

A Kanungo Training School has been started at Gwalior from 12th December, 1955.

(vi) *Judiciary*.—Two posts—one Special Judge graded with the District and Sessions Judges, for the disposal of anti-corruption cases, and one Civil Judge were temporarily added to the sanctioned strength of the Judicial Service which consists of 10 District and Sessions Judges and 130 Civil Judges.

(vii) *Tribal Welfare*.—The strength of the Tribal Welfare Department has been fixed. Integration of Regional Organisers, District Harijan Organisers and Pracharaks has been finalised.

(viii) *Local-Self Government*.—With the passing of the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, all the Municipalities of Madhya Bharat have been put on a uniform basis. The Municipalities in the State are classified into three categories: the City Municipalities, I Class and II Class Municipalities. There are in all 89 Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, out of which four are City Municipalities, fifteen Class I Municipalities and the remaining Class II Municipalities. As to integration of Municipal Services, rules have been framed laying down requisite qualifications for all executive posts in the I and II Class Municipalities. But the question of reorganisation of municipal services as a whole is still under consideration.

(ix) *General*.—(a) The Madhya Bharat Central Economic and Statistical Organisation has been reconstituted as the 'Bureau of Economics and Statistics' and its present head has been redesignated as the 'Chief Economic and Statistical Intelligence Officer'.

(b) Government have issued instructions from time to time regarding reservation of vacancies, relaxation of age-limits and reduction of fees in favour of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes so as to secure adequate representation of these candidates in the services. At the suggestion of the Government of India, it has been decided to set up a Committee consisting of the Chief Secretary, who will be the Chairman of the Committee, Secretary in the Administrative Department concerned and the Director, Harijan Uplift and Tribal Welfare. The Committee so constituted will study the relevant records to judge the position of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes candidates in the Madhya Bharat services.

(c) The Madhya Bharat Government Servants Conduct rules, framed in the year 1949, have been revised so as to bring them into conformity with the rules obtaining in Part A States and also of the Central Government.

(d) Instructions have been issued regarding departmental proceedings and prosecution of Government Servants involved in criminal misconduct. It has been made clear to all concerned that findings and the penalty in the departmental proceedings should not be kept pending till the disposal of the criminal cases.

## **6. Important Legislation undertaken and Laws extended**

During the year under report, two Madhya Bharat Ordinances and 27 Madhya Bharat Acts were promulgated. 5 Central Ordinances and 53 Central Acts, which related to Part B States, were

republished in the Madhya Bharat Government Gazette. Almost all the laws and rules in force in various convenanting States of Madhya Bharat have been repealed either by the Madhya Bharat Acts or by Central Acts so far extended to Part B States. Thus practically the entire field of integration of the laws of different convenanting States has been covered.

The Madhya Bharat Government Accommodation Bill, 1955 was passed by the State Legislature and received the assent of the President of India on the 26th September, 1955. It came into force on the 30th September, 1955, and will remain in force upto and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1957; provided that if Government deem fit, they may by a notification in the Gazette, allow the Act to remain in force for a further period of two years after the 31st December, 1957. The Madhya Bharat National Parks Act of 1955, the Madhya Bharat Control of Lepers Act, 1955, the Madhya Bharat Indian Medicines (Second Amendment) Act, 1955, the Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955, the Madhya Bharat Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1955, the Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1955, and the Madhya Bharat Vikram University Act, 1955 with the headquarters of the University at Ujjain were the main Acts promulgated in Madhya Bharat during the period under report. A Legislation called the Madhya Bharat Road Transport Service Bill to provide for an efficient, adequate and properly coordinated Road Transport Service for the convenience of the general public in Madhya Bharat has also been introduced in the Legislature which has been referred to the Select Committee.

The Madhya Bharat Women's and Children's Institution Licensing Act, 1954, is being enforced from 15th February, 1956. The Madhya Bharat Police Act is being amended so as to empower all Magistrates to stop any procession which violates the conditions of a license granted to it. The Fourth Amendment Bill to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act adopted in Madhya Bharat has received the assent of the President. This has widened the definition of the term 'employee'. The Amendment to the payment of Wages Act with a view to provide for deduction from the wages of workers of amount of rents of tenements constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme was also brought on the Statute Book. A uniform Act governing the administration of the Town Improvement Boards for the whole of Madhya Bharat known as 'Madhya Bharat Town Improvement Act, 1955', has been enacted. The Madhya Bharat Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1955, the Madhya Bharat Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Act and the Madhya

Bharat Co-operative Societies Act were also promulgated in Madhya Bharat during the period under report.

The following rules have been made effective during the year 1955-56:—

- (i) Rules for giving grant-in-aid to the institutions working for the uplift of Harijans and Adiwasis.
- (ii) Rules under Section 27(2) of the Dais Registration Act.
- (iii) Rules under Section 36(2) of the Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1954.

Rules under the Indian Boilers Act were also finalised and are being published for eliciting public opinion.

#### **7. General Financial position and Taxation measures undertaken, if any.**

The Budget for the year 1955-56 anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 1,868.74 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 1,886.84 lakhs resulting in a small deficit of Rs. 18.10 lakhs. In the Capital Section the total expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 825.05 lakhs including development expenditure under the Five Year Plan, while under 'Public Debt and Loans and Advances' the receipts are expected to exceed the outgoings by Rs. 688.00 lakhs. Under 'Public Account' the estimate provides for a net disbursement of Rs. 120.43 lakhs. The above transactions are expected to bring down the opening balance of Rs. 529.30 lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rs. 253.72 lakhs at the close of the year. Supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 167.23 lakhs were voted by the Legislature in its August 1955 session.

No new taxation measures were introduced during the course of the year. Inter-State Sales Tax has been suspended in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 6th September, 1955 in the case of the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. *versus* the State of Bihar.

The only notable event is the preparation of a forecast estimate for the next five years based on the existing level of taxation and an appraisal of the resources for financing the next Five Year Plan, in consultation with the Planning Commission.

#### **8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects with Special Reference to**

(a) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—The development of agriculture is of vital importance to Madhya Bharat. It provides occupation to more than 75 per cent. of the population and basic raw materials

for the two most important industries of the State, namely—Textile and Sugar. A large and extensive area in the districts of Bhilsa, Guna and Shivpuri was kans-infested. Steps were taken to eradicate the kans and make the land yield more produce. As against the target of 3,00,000 acres, the total area reclaimed with the help of C.T.O. tractors went upto 3,22,000 acres by the end of June, 1955. In certain districts of Madhya Bharat, particularly Guna, Shivpuri and Morena, large patches of culturable lands are available. An attempt was therefore made to encourage mechanised farming, but it was found that there was not much response for the scheme. It was, therefore, considered desirable to settle such landless people of local areas as were willing to work and settle on lands. A scheme of settlement of 500 landless families was sanctioned two years ago and so far about 350 families have been settled who have brought under cultivation an area of 4,000 acres. Contour bunding work in an area of 3,100 acres has been executed and the contour survey has been made of about 10,000 acres. Cultivators have been encouraged to protect their lands by putting up field embankments. The total achievement upto this period is 60,000 acres. Nine thousand tons of fertilizers were also distributed. On account of unfavourable seasonal conditions the areas under sugarcane had dwindled down to an acreage of 37,990 acres. Special steps were taken to develop irrigation in sugar zone areas as also to introduce improved seed and to popularise more extensive use of fertilizers.

The work of Mola Dam has started.

The original Board Project having been found uneconomic has been abandoned. In its place four other works are being taken up. The work of two Dams namely Satak and Segwal have been sanctioned, while the other two projects namely Deila Tank and Jarwai pick-up-weir are being prepared. These four projects will now cost about 81 lakhs and will irrigate about 20,000 acres. Another amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for construction of new minor tanks. Eight tanks costing Rs. 54.87 lakhs were constructed. Similarly work relating to restoration of old tanks and extension of existing channels was continued. The total areas under irrigation in Madhya Bharat is very small and except in northern districts of Bhind, Morena and Gird, there does not exist much possibility of extension of irrigation by tanks and canals. Local cultivators were therefore encouraged to sink wells in their holdings for development of irrigation. In order to provide cultivators with more efficient means for lifting water, liberal loans were advanced for pumping installations and Persian Wheels. There are quite a number of places in Madhya Bharat where rivers

have found deep gulfs from where Lift Irrigation on extensive areas is possible. Out of 5 big powerful pumps sanctioned this year, 2 have been installed so far.

(b) *Development of Communications.*—The First Five Year Plan provided for 38 Road Projects (including 7 inter-statal roads) covering a total length of about 344 miles, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,64 crores. The total expenditure upto November 1955 was Rs. 70.10 lakhs. More than 200 miles of roads have been completed. It is expected that in the remaining period of the current year about 100 miles will more be completed. In the financial year 1951-52 the Government of India sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60.0 lakhs to Madhya Bharat under Federal Financial Integration Agreement. 11 roads were covered by this Central assistance. The Government of India have further agreed to finance construction of 10 new roads in a length of 154 miles at an approximately cost of Rs. 78.0 lakhs.

(i) *Reconstruction of completely deteriorated portions of existing roads.*—Out of Rs. 42 lakhs provided in the Plan budget for this work, the total expenditure upto November, 1955, is Rs. 35.55 lakhs. More than 200 miles have already been improved and it is expected that the target will be achieved in the remaining period.

(ii) *Improvement of surface of roads passing through towns.*—The expenditure incurred upto November, 1955, is Rs. 5.41 lakhs as against the total provision of Rs. 7 lakhs provided in the Plan Budget. It is expected that the programme will be completed by the end of 1955-56.

(iii) *Construction of new bridges.*—The Government of India have agreed to grant financial aid for the construction of following new bridges from the Central Roads Fund Ordinary Reserves:—

1. Sindh Bridge Gwalior Jhansi Road, approximate cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
2. Parbati Bridge Narsinghgarh Sihore Road, approximate cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
3. A Bridge Sunel Bhawani Mandi Road, approximate cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs was also made in the Five Year Plan for construction of Bridges, out of which only Rs. 7.69 lakhs have been spent so far on the Nisarpur bridge which has been completed.

(iv) *Improvement of existing drainage culverts and bridges.*—

Some of the existing bridges and culverts also required to be improved and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the Five Year Plan, out of which only Rs. 5.53 lakhs has been utilised.

(c) *Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—Thirtyfive new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened in rural areas and one ungraded dispensary was converted into graded one at Khalghat. Equipment worth Rs. 2 lakhs was also provided to the Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ayurvedic College and Ayurvedic dispensaries. 3829 Medicine Chests were supplied to each Gram Panchayat throughout the State. Research work in modern system of medicine and indigenous (Ayurvedic) system of medicine continued at the two Medical Colleges. Equipment for eye camps was provided. Mass X-Ray (Radiography) Unit Van and equipment for hospitals and dispensaries outside Gwalior and Indore worth Rs. 2 lakhs was supplied. As a result of implementation of schemes sponsored by the Government of India Special Diet Kitchens were established at J. A. Hospital, Gwalior and M. Y. Hospital, Indore. Further a department of Social and Preventive Medicine was also established at the G. R. Medical College, Gwalior. Construction of buildings for the M. G. M. Medical College, Indore, and the M. Y. Hospital, Indore, has been completed. Similarly the T. B. Hospital, Ujjain, has now been completed and this hospital along with T. B. Hospital, Ratlam and T. B. Hospital Indore are being equipped. The Ayurvedic College and Ayurvedic Hospital at Gwalior are almost complete. Two T. B. Clinics, 3 Maternity Homes were opened, 6 Maternity Homes were provided with Child Welfare Clinics. About 23,77,130 persons were tested and 6,48,225 were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine upto the end of November, 1955 since the commencement of the campaign. Five Leprosy Clinics were opened and Leprosy Survey work is being conducted throughout the State.

(d) *Education.*—There was considerable progress at all stages. The total number of primary schools rose from 6,076 to 6,944. The number of Basic Schools was 411 as against 231 in the previous year. 5 Middle Schools for girls, 2 Intermediate Colleges for boys, one Basic Training School for male teachers and 138 Social Education Centres were increased during the period under review. A sum of Rs. 5,39,676/- was disbursed as grant-in-aid to private educational

institutions in the State. For the extension of technical education, Rs. 4,00,000/- were given to the Govind Ram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore, in the form of grant-in-aid. An amount of Rs. 1,93,000/- was allotted to the Central Technical Institute, Gwalior, for equipment. A three Weeks' Basic Education Camp was organised at Bijalpur near Indore. District Basic Education Camps for one week's duration were also held. 162 existing primary schools were converted into Basic Schools for which a sum of Rs. 6,98,870/- was provided. Out of 1,650 teachers sanctioned for the Compulsory Primary schools during the year, 1147 were appointed. This newly recruited staff was utilized for opening 468 Compulsory Primary Schools in the State. 68,454 students have been benefited by this scheme in all the Compulsory Primary Schools. 300 Boys' Primary Schools were opened against the target of 500 schools under the Unemployment Liquidation Scheme. 200 women teachers were appointed to open primary schools for girls, out of which, only 167 joined their duties, to open 100 primary schools for girls. Only primary education for girls was so far free in the State Secondary education was also made free for girls from the academic year 1955-56. The Madhya Bharat University Act has come into force. Land measuring about 300 acres has been acquired at Ujjain for the purpose, for which plans and designs are being prepared. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Gangajali Fund of the former Gwalior State has been sanctioned.

### **9. Progress of Community Development Projects**

There are two Community Projects, 5 Community Development Blocks and 14 N.E.S. Development Blocks at present covering a total population of 17,68,337 and an area of 10327.25 sq. miles. The area in the Community Projects of Rajpur and Harsi has earned a reputation for improved agricultural practices. Almost the whole of cultivable land is now saturated with the known improved varieties of seeds. By the end of September, 1956, Khariff season, about 64,955 maunds of chemical fertilizers will, with 2651 new irrigation wells constructed, 2314 wells repaired, 292 mechanical pumps and 486 persian wheels installed and 28 minor tanks constructed or repaired have augmented the fertility of the soil. 1500 demonstration plots will have been laid and 5050 acres of new land brought under cultivation. In Harsi area 71 private tractors are working and about 1200 improved type of agricultural implements have been purchased by the cultivators. With the opening of more than 538 new schools for boys and girls and constructing 427 school buildings with people's participation, a wave of overall cleanliness appears to pervade over the children's sector. 79 community centres, 69 social education centres, 254 adult education centres have already

been started. A central library established at Dabra has 50 branch libraries in a radius of 7 miles with a system of circulation books from the headquarters. Village volunteer corps have been organised in about 191 villages. So far about 748 sanitary wells have been constructed. About 2,86,980 sq. ft. of stone paving has been done and about 15,000 sq. ft. of pucca drains with hundreds of soakage pits ventilators and latrines have been constructed. 220 miles of arterial roads with pucca macadam and 283 miles of fair-weather roads have been constructed. In the two Community Projects, the Cottage Industries Programme comprising of 11 schemes started from April, 1954. The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 8,53,000/- only in three years. Out of this, Rs. 4,32,000/- has been sanctioned as grants and Rs. 4,21,000/- as loans. The expenditure till September, 1955, in grants and loans has been Rs. 2,45,099. 780 artisans have been trained in various arts and crafts upto now and 64 old ghanis converted into Wardha Ghanis. 40 Industrial Co-operative Societies were registered and are functioning satisfactorily. Loans amounting to Rs. 91,492/- have so far been advanced to Co-operative Societies.

In the other Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Blocks started during the last three years similar progress has been made. The three main objectives of more employment and more production, more cooperation and more community effort have been given the prime importance in the project work. The village committees have been helped and guided to make the plans and programmes of their villages and further to implement those programmes with a view to generate a new out-look and develop the qualities of self-help, initiative, leadership and organisation.

*Chambal Irrigation and Power Project.*—The work of excavation for foundation of the Gandhi Sagar Dam made substantial progress. The quantity of work done from April, 1955, to December, 1955, is 22.01 lacs Cft., bringing the total quantity of excavation to 52.79 lacs Cft. The total quantity of masonry work done on the Dam upto December, 1955, is 24.37 lacs Cft. bringing the total to 37.21 lacs Cft.

The work of earthwork excavation of the Right Main Canal was also taken in hand. The work done during this period is 6.96 lacs cubic yards bringing the total to 10.66 lacs cubic yards. The expenditure on Right Main Canal is Rs. 19.132 lacs. The total expenditure on the Gandhi Sagar Dam and the Right Main Canal (since beginning to the end of December, 1955) is Rs. 285.025 lacs.

*The Electricity Development Projects.*—The Sanawad Power House was completed and put into commission on 11th June, 1955. The 11 K. V. line to Dewas was also completed and supply of current to Dewas from the Central Power House, Indore was started

on 2nd October, 1955. Both the step-up Sub-Stations for Mhow and Dewas are almost ready and the remaining work of C.P.H. Indore is almost over. As regards the Power Houses at Guna and Bhilsa, negotiations are in progress to acquire them from private managements and to run them on Government account.

### (3) MYSORE

#### 1. Political (Ministerial changes, etc.)

The Council of Ministers comprised the Chief Minister and five other Ministers. As it was considered necessary to expand the Ministry during the year 1955-56, one more Minister was added to the Council and Shri H. M. Channabasappa, B.Sc., was appointed as the Minister for Industries with effect from 19th May 1955.

The recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission were discussed in the two Houses of Legislature and the final vote was taken on 1st December, 1955. Opinion in favour of retaining the name of "Mysore" for the enlarged State was almost unanimous.

#### 2. Law and Order

The Law and Order situation in the State during the year continued to be satisfactory, except for the disturbed conditions in Bellary District, consequent on the agitation over the recommendations of the S.R.C. The year was marked by the visit of Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, His Majesty the King and Queen of Nepal, the Soviet Leaders and His Excellency the King Emperor of Saudi Arabia. The several visits passed off smoothly.

Consequent on the formation of a separate Department of Transport in Mysore, the work of registration and licensing of motor vehicles in the State was transferred to the Transport Commissioner.

#### 3. Agrarian Reforms

The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, which had been introduced in all parts of the State except Bellary District, during the previous years, was extended to Bellary District also. Similarly, the Mysore Land Improvements Loan Act, 1890, and the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, were also extended to Bellary District.

The Mysore Religious and Charitable Inam Abolition Act of 1955 received the assent of the President on 19th August 1955. The rules relating to the disposal of Government Waste Lands for cultivation under the Mysore Land Revenue Code were amended, according to which lands are to be granted for an upset price only to persons (1) who are landless and (2) who own less than 4 acres of wet or garden or 10 acres of dry, provided they are poor and *bonafide* agriculturists or intend to cultivate the land. Greater concession has been shown

by way of waiving upset price to the extent of Rs. 200/- in the case of grant of lands to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who are poor.

An Act has been passed by the Legislature to provide for the levy of tax on agricultural income derived from lands by growing commercial crops in the State. The Act received the assent of the Rajpramukh on 3rd May, 1955.

As a measure of expeditious disposal of appeals, the Mysore Board of Revenue was constituted and the Board commenced functioning from 29th September, 1955.

Grant of lands under the Grow More Food Scheme, which was introduced in 1942, has been revoked. It is directed that in the case of lands already granted under the Grow More Food Scheme but not yet confirmed to the grantees, the grants be confirmed to them, provided they are landless and they have cultivated the lands continuously with effect from the date of grants for 3 years out of five years, this concession being extended to those who own less than 5 acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land. In deserving cases where leases have been cancelled due to non-fulfilment of the terms of the grant, it is directed that the same lands be re-granted to the same lessees by a penal upset price.

#### **4. Settlement Operations**

The original survey and settlement operations in Mysore State, which began in the year 1864-65 concluded in the year 1899-1900. The first re-survey and settlement, which was taken up in the year 1900 was completed in the year 1929-30. The second revision survey settlement, which was sanctioned on 21st February 1953 has commenced settlement operations in Chitaldrug District and the work is nearing completion.

All the undisputed evacuee agricultural lands in the State have been acquired under Displaced Persons (Compensation) Act. These lands have been allotted to displaced persons. During the year, the Evacuee Property Act was abrogated so far as registering of fresh cases under the Act was concerned. Special efforts were made to unearth the hidden evacuee property before the target date, 7th April 1955, and a number of cases were registered, particularly in Bangalore District. Special staff has been sanctioned for speeding up the disposal of the judicial cases pending in the District.

#### **5. Integration of services and administrative reorganisation including Police & the Judiciary.**

The Government of Mysore have agreed to the provision of enhanced "Central Deputation" Quotas in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres, and accordingly, the strength and composition of these cadres have

been revised by the Central Government. The ratio of recruitment to be adopted on the results of the competitive examinations during the next five years to fill up the gaps in the cadres, taking note of the increased Central Deputation quotas and the prospective vacancies to occur on account of retirements is receiving consideration in consultation with the Government of India.

In Mysore State, a large measure of separation of judiciary and the executive has been effected and steps are being taken to complete the separation of judicial and executive functions in the State at an early date. As a further step in this direction, all the Revenue Officers who are presiding over Magistrate Courts have been replaced by Judicial Officers of the rank of Subordinate Judges or Munsiffs.

#### **6. Important Legislation undertaken and Laws extended**

The Mysore Legislature passed 25 Acts during the year, including four Appropriation Acts. Of these, five are substantive enactments and the rest are amending or extending measures. Two ordinances were promulgated by the Rajpramukh during the year. The Mysore Civil Courts (Amending) Act, 1955, is intended to implement the directive principle of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive as envisaged in Article 50 of the Constitution of India. The Mysore Housing Board Act, 1955 provides for the establishment of a State Housing Board to replace the State Labour Housing Board. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1955 enables the constitution of District Boards on the basis of direct elections from territorial constituencies instead of the constitution by indirect elections by electoral colleges. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Act, 1955 and the Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1955, extend certain laws of Mysore to Bellary and repeal the corresponding Acts in force.

#### **7. General financial position and taxation measures undertaken, if any.**

The revenue and expenditure for the year 1955-56 are estimated at Rs. 2,296.16 lakhs and Rs. 2,706.03 lakhs, respectively, the deficit being Rs. 409.87 lakhs. This is the biggest Budget deficit faced so far. The gap between the revenue and expenditure in the last two years is progressively on the increase due to the impact of the Five-Year Plan.

*Taxation measures.*—The following fiscal measures were undertaken during the year:—

- (1) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment Act), 1955.
- (2) The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment Act), 1955.
- (3) The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment Act), 1955.
- (4) The Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955.

*Public Debt.*—The 5% 1955 State Loan was discharged on 1st November 1955 partly in cash and partly by conversion. Simultaneously the '4% Development Loan 1967' was floated for a sum of Rs. 325 lakhs in the form of cash as well as conversion of the 5% Loan stocks and a sum of Rs. 354·90 lakhs was raised of which a sum of Rs. 279·02 lakhs was in the form of cash and Rs. 75·88 lakhs was by conversion.

*Cash Balance Position.*—The Opening Balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 625·15 lakhs. It now stands at about Rs. 685·49 lakhs (as on 27th January 1956) including Treasury bills.

### **8. Progress in implementation of Development Projects with special reference to (1) Grow More Food Schemes, (2) Development of Communications, (3) Improvement of Medical Facilities and (4) Education.**

(1) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—The Food Production Drive was started in the State on a planned basis from the year 1949-50. From that year onwards, various schemes under the Food Production Drive are being implemented, year after year, with the financial assistance from the Government of India. Against the target of 97,000 tons of foodgrains for the period of the first five years of the plan the additional production achieved in the State consequent on the execution of various schemes under the Food Production Drive was 2,44,927 tons in the first four years of the plan period ending 1954-55.

The schemes under the Grow More Food Drive are brought under two main categories, *viz.*, (1) Work Schemes, which consist of construction of irrigation wells, construction of big tanks, restoration of minor tanks, desilting of tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank, feeder and pick-up channels, extension of power supply to irrigation pump sets, and (2) Supply and Service Schemes, which consist of tractor and bull-dozer service, multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds, preparation and distribution of manure mixtures, Urban Compost Schemes, distribution of green manure seeds, supply of electric and diesel oil pump-sets and Persian wheels on hire purchase system, plant protection schemes, Japanese method of paddy cultivation and distribution of iron and agricultural implements.

Upto the end of December 1955, 233 irrigation wells have been completed and more than a thousand wells are under progress. Construction of 16 big tanks is under progress. 52 minor tanks have been restored and 522 works are under progress. Ten tanks have been desilted and the desilting of 36 tanks is under progress. 44 pick-up channels have been completed and 121 works are under progress. Electric power has been supplied to 791 irrigation pump sets. Tractor and bull-dozer service has been given to 1081 acres of land. Improved varieties of seeds have been distributed to 324 units. Manure mixture has been distributed to 11,920 units. 95,600 acres have been brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Iron and agricultural implements to the extent of 194 tons have been supplied to the ryots in the State. From the year 1955 and onwards, the general policy of distribution of iron and steel has been only through Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies after registering them as dealers. The distribution through departmental agencies has been restricted to the areas where the Societies have not come forward to undertake such distribution.

The Department of Agriculture held a State-wide Crop Competition. More than 2,300 ryots sent their entries. The record yield of paddy achieved by these competitors ranged from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds per acre. The honour of producing the highest yield of 10,392 pounds of paddy per acre went to a progressive farmer in T. Narasipur Taluk. In addition to 30,000 Demonstration Plots under the Agricultural Extension Scheme, the Department laid 33 Subvention Farms in the ryots' holdings to bring home to the farmers the benefits of adoption of important methods of agriculture. A provision of Rs. 5,00,000/- has been made for the construction of the Agricultural College and arrangements have been made to start the construction of the building from January, 1956.

The Food and Civil Supplies Department attended to the disposal of stocks of foodgrains and dead stock articles in possession of Government and the clearance of outstanding audit objections. The entire stocks of ragi and jola were disposed of by calling for tenders. Of the 82,641 pallas of rice and 7,904, pallas of millets, which were on stock on 1st April, 1955, a quantity of 76,508 pallas of rice was delivered to the Central Government and 2,700 pallas were issued to the non-gazetted officers. The food position is satisfactory and adequate supplies are available in the open market at reasonable rates. All Foodgrains Control Orders including the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procuring) Order, 1952 of the Government of India were repealed. In view of the satisfactory position of fuel supply, all fuel controls have been completely removed with effect from 1st April, 1955. The State quota of cement was increased from 10,500

tons per month to 11,500 tons from October, 1955. In view of greater production and availability of cotton cloth and yarn in the open market, the system of issuing permits for movement of cloth and yarn was abolished with effect from 13th October, 1955. The Mysore Cotton Dealers' Licensing Order 1948, was also rescinded with effect from 1st January, 1956. Five major irrigational works scheduled in the first Five-Year Plan of Mysore State, viz., (1) Bhadra Reservoir Works, (2) Tunga Anicut Scheme, (3) Nugu Reservoir Works, (4) Development of Ayakat under the Low Canal level from the Tungabhadra Reservoir and (5) Ambaligola Reservoir Project, are now in rapid co-ordinated progress. The Sharavati Valley Hydro-Electric Project has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(2) *Development of Communications.*—The several schemes undertaken by the State under this head consist of—

- (1) formation and improvement of roads;
- (2) cement concreting of roads;
- (3) asphaltting of roads;
- (4) special repairs to roads including special asphaltting;
- (5) bridges; and
- (6) acquisition of tools and plant for road works.

No new lengths of roads were formed during the year under review, but the existing lengths of roads were improved by easing the curves, widening etc. Cement concreting of a total length of twenty miles of road has been taken up this year. Under asphaltting, the work has been very brisk in all the Divisions, especially after the receipt of the Central aid for improving inter-State roads of economic importance other than National Highways. The total length tackled this year will be nearly the cumulative progress of the previous four years. Under bridges, five works have since been sanctioned by the Government of India through the Central Road Fund Reserve, viz., (1) Bridge across the Malati Hole on Begur-Kalmane Road, (2) Bridge across Mavinahole on Hosanagar-Anandapur Road, (3) Bridge across Kushavati in Thirthahalli Taluk, (4) Bridge across Kabu Hole on Megaravelli-Sheernahalli Road in Thirthahalli Taluk, and (5) Bridge across Byrehole on Thirthalli-Nagar Road via Salur. All the above works will be started this year.

A grant of 9.46 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for laying small roads in Malnad areas and for constructing minor bridges.

Under National Highways, a grant of Rs. 9 lakhs has been allotted for maintenance works and Rs. 14.43 lakhs for improvement works for the year 1955-56.

(3) *Improvement of Medical facilities.*—Nineteen new hospitals and dispensaries, seven of which are for women, were opened during the year 1955-56. The total number of medical institutions functioning during the year stands at 560. Special attention has been paid to the opening of dispensaries in rural areas. Proposals are under contemplation to provide additional accommodation in the major hospitals in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, to increase the bed strength in district hospitals and taluk headquarter hospitals and to provide adequate equipments. The expanded programme of Dr. M. C. Modi, for relief to sufferers from eye diseases was successfully implemented during the year. The development of indigenous medicine has been receiving considerable attention. With a view to ensuring efficient working of the several Ayurvedic and Unani institutions, hospitals and dispensaries in the State, Government have recently brought all these institutions under a unified control by placing them under the administrative charge of the Commissioner for Local Self-Government. Proposals are in hand for upgrading the Ayurveda and Unani College at Mysore by increasing the bed strength of the hospital to 250 for providing adequate clinical material, constructing a Dissection Theatre, providing laboratory facilities and an up-to-date library.

One hundred and eighty-seven health units functioned during the year. These are situated mostly in the Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State. Proposals are under consideration for the formation of Health Units around Bangalore City, in Channagiri Taluk, Siraguppa and Sidleghatta National Extension Service Blocks and in Kanakapura Taluk. Of the three important epidemics in the State, *viz.*, Plague, Small-pox and Cholera, plague has ceased to be a problem in the areas where D.D.T. is being sprayed periodically as a malarial control measure. A five-year programme of planned vaccination drive against small-pox is under way in all the Health Units and also other areas. Every effort is made to bring under control Cholera, which has become endemic in certain parts of the State due to various factors. The programme undertaken with the assistance of the Government of India to bring endemic Malaria effectively under control in Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State, has been quite successful. There are six National Malaria Control Units working in the State. In order to protect the people against tuberculosis, mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign has been launched in collaboration with the Central Government. Work has been started in the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, on the possible endemicity and epidemicity of Virus Encephalities, the mystery disease in Mysore State.

(4) *Education*.—The new system of education was inaugurated throughout the State on “Sarvodaya Day”, 30th January, 1955. Orders have been passed in respect of the organisational pattern, rationalisation of holidays and working days and inculcation of the idea of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of education. Government have also taken important decisions in regard to administrative re-organisation of the department with the object of decentralising the administration.

Government have also accepted basic education as the pattern at the primary stage in conformity with the All-India practice and approved of the adoption of an integral course of eight years at the primary stage.

The target set for educational progress under the Five-Year Plan will be fully implemented before the end of March, 1956. The starting of 233 primary schools, 150 basic schools, 16 New Type Middle Schools, 31 pucca Middle Schools and four High Schools and the appointment of 200 additional teachers have been decided upon. The total amount required to give effect to this decision is Rs. 15.62 lakhs for which provision has been made in the budget estimates. While starting new schools, preference will be given to the villages where the people will come forward to provide school buildings and quarters for the teachers.

There has been a very large increase in the number of school-going students. The accommodation available in the educational institutions is proving very inadequate, more particularly so in regard to hostel facilities. Government are maintaining a few general hostels and are giving assistance to a large number of communally dominated hostels. But still, a large number of students in the urban areas are residing in unhealthy and crowded habitations. The goal now is a casteless and classless society and it is necessary to make **young men and women of the State** attune themselves to that ideal. Government have, therefore, decided to launch upon a plan of building general hostels all over the State, so that students might not only prosecute their studies in healthy and comfortable habitations, but also in an atmosphere free from caste and communal considerations. As a start, provision of five lakhs of rupees has, therefore, been made in the budget estimates to start the construction of hostel buildings in a few places.

Government inaugurated on the 5th August, 1955, all over the State, a campaign, called “Bhoodan-Vidyadan for Educational Institutions” under which an appeal was made to people to donate lands to educational institutions. There was a tremendous response to this campaign and in the course of ten days, lands to the extent of 26,479 acres 22½ guntas and cash to the extent of Rs. 48,548 were

collected besides four buildings. The collection is being continued and as on 31st August, 1955, the land collections have risen to 27,687 acres and 14½ guntas and the cash has come up to Rs. 48,648/-.

### 9. Progress of Community Development Projects.

The progress on Community Projects during the first year was, for various reasons, rather slow, but subsequently considerable progress has been achieved. The expenditure on the project till the end of September, 1953, was Rs. 1,11,460/- only. The expenditure at the end of February, 1955, was Rs. 16,59,334/-. The major portion of the expenditure is under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Education and Rural Health, Sanitation and Communications. It is expected that it will be possible to complete the programme before the end of September, 1956.

The National Extension Service Scheme was launched exactly one year after the starting of the Community Project and this NES Scheme first took its birth on 2nd October, 1953, and in the first series, 7 blocks were allotted to the State.

At present there are in all 21 NES blocks out of which 4 blocks viz., Ramanagaram, Gundlupet, Holenarsipur and Harihar have been converted into Intensive Development Blocks.

Five more blocks are proposed to be started on 1st April, 1956.

Work in the different fields of activities have been progressing satisfactorily and according to schedule; and the public response and enthusiasm in respect of these blocks is very encouraging as could be envisaged from the demand for more blocks from all parts of the State. It is the intention of the Centre and the State Government that by the end of the 2nd Five-Year Plan period, the entire country will be covered by the NES scheme and the Mysore State will also stand to benefit under the scheme.

The Community Projects Administration have worked out that 98 NES Blocks will have to be started in the State during the period 1955—61 to cover the entire State. Thus there will be in all 119 NES Blocks of which 40 per cent. or 48 will have to be intensive development blocks by 1961.

The total amount of expenditure on account of these is estimated to cost 654.80 lakhs of rupees of which 496.83 is the Central Government Share and 157.97 lakhs is the State's Share.

Government have also sanctioned the holdings of Seminars every half-year at the block level and annual Seminars at District and State Levels, to ensure proper programming and free discussion with the common object of improving the rural conditions.

## (4) PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

## 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.).

Col. Raghbir Singh, late Chief Minister, expired on the night intervening the 7th and 8th January, 1955, and Shri Brish Bhan, former Finance Minister, was appointed as Chief Minister. General Shivdev Singh, S. Harcharan Singh and Raja Surinder Singh continued as Ministers and Shri Sadhu Ram, S. Prem Singh Prem and Major Amir Singh as Deputy Ministers.

The Deputy Ministers were attached as follows:—

- |                       |   |                                    |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Sadhu Ram     | } | attached to the Chief Minister.    |
| 2. S. Prem Singh Prem |   |                                    |
| 3. Major Amir Singh   |   | attached to the P. W. D. Minister. |

## 2. Law and Order.

The following comparative statement of crimes shows the improvement effected from year to year.

Year	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	Burglaries	Thefts	Hurt cases	Arms Act	Excise Act	Total
1949	349	111	433	2393	1610	1101	2129	1409	12259
1950	310	86	396	2063	2020	1084	1199	503	9965
1951	386	86	368	2249	1775	1333	1194	685	11230
1952	366	94	291	1753	1541	1131	1362	1413	10791
1953	277	15	136	1122	1237	861	911	829	7094
1954	166	5	65	818	1164	730	455	773	5495
1955	138	8	39	690	856	625	481	916	5013

The improvement was not only reflected in the figures of crime reported under various heads, but also in the quality of investigations and prosecutions launched by the police in the State.

The Police also maintained their vigilance against proclaimed offenders and military deserters and other types of criminals and their figures at large were brought down to the minimum ever known since the formation of the Union. The following statement would illustrate the improvement effected since 1949.

Year	Proclaimed offenders	Military deserters
1949	426	1052
1950	442	373
1951	442	257
1952	446	173
1953	217	73
1954	145	28
1955	100	25

The improvement in the crime effected all-round was due to the vigilance maintained by the police on all types of criminals and the statement below showing the preventive action under the Security Sections and the Habitual Offenders Act indicates the pressure maintained in this regard.

Year	109 Cr. P.C.	110 Cr. P.C.	Habitual offenders Act
1949 . . . . .	273	15	..
1950 . . . . .	232	38	2
1951 . . . . .	319	14	5
1952 . . . . .	538	281	41
1953 . . . . .	443	206	14
1954 . . . . .	642	250	57
1955 . . . . .	585	215	39

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

Government have decided to bring land revenue rates in force in PEPSU State to the level of those prevalent in the adjoining areas of the Punjab State. To begin with, Malerkotla Tahsil has been taken up and one settlement officer with necessary ancillary staff has been appointed.

### 4. Consolidation and Settlement Operations

In PEPSU, the work of Consolidation of Holdings was taken up on planned footing in the year 1951 under the PEPSU Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 2007 BK and the rules framed thereunder. The object was not merely to consolidate small and scattered holdings in compact blocks but to co-ordinate all round developmental activities in the village. With the opening of National Extension Blocks and Community Development Projects the social and economic life of the village is transformed. Priority is, therefore, given to consolidation work in areas falling under the Community Development Schemes.

An area of 13 lac acres has been repartitioned upto the end of December, 1955, and an area of 33,000 acres more is expected to be consolidated by the end of the First Five Year Plan bringing the total to 13.33 lac acres.

### 5. Integration of services and Administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary

The question of finalization of integration of different services continued to engage the attention of the Government during the year under report. The complex problem of integration which entailed examination of individual cases in view of different service

rules in different states is now nearing completion. The integration of the following services/cadres was completed during the year 1955:—

1. Co-operative Societies Department.
2. Registration Department.
3. Non-Gazetted Staff of Forest Department.
4. Directorate of Information.
5. Assistants and Routine Clerks of Secretariat.
6. Public Works Department (All Cadres).
7. Legal Assistants.
8. Agriculture Department.
9. Education Department.
10. Judiciary.

The integration of all services in the State has now been completed.

#### *Service Rules*

The State Servants Conduct Rules were amended so as to prohibit bigamous marriages among Government servants.

PEPSU Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1955, were issued under which temporary employees with 3 years service to their credit can be made quasi-permanent.

Patiala Union Administrative Service Rules have been amended so as to enable such Class III Government Servants who are graduates and have five years qualifying service to their credit, to sit in the competitive Examination for the State Administrative Services.

#### *Administrative Re-organisation*

In response to the demands of the public and for greater convenience to them, two sub-divisions— e.g. one at Mansa and the other comprising the Tahsil of Faridkot in Bhatinda District, two sub-treasuries at Mahendargarh and Sunam and one sub-tahsil at Phul comprising the areas of Police Stations Phul, Dayaapura Bhaika and Balianwali in Tahsil and District Bhatinda were created. The number of sub-divisions was thus raised to seven, that of treasuries and sub-treasuries to 21 and that of sub-tahsils to seven respectively.

#### *Subordinate Courts*

For purposes of administration of justice, the territory of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union is divided into five Civil District and Sessions Divisions namely Barnala, Bhatinda,

Kapurthala, Patiala and Sangrur, with a District and Sessions Judge posted at the headquarters of each such District Division. The jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge Patiala and Kapurthala is extended to Sub-Division Kandaghat and Fatehgarh Sahib (Bassi) respectively. Similarly the District and Sessions Judge Sangrur also holds Circuit Court at Narnaul for disposal of cases relating to Mahendragarh District. Besides this, one permanent Additional District and Session Judge is posted in the District Division Bhatinda with his headquarters at Faridkot. In addition to the above there are 37 Subordinate Judges-cum-Magistrates and three permanent leave reserve Subordinate Judges posted at different places.

#### **6. Important Legislation undertaken and laws extended.**

The following Acts and Ordinances were passed during the year 1955:—

#### **ACTS**

S. No.	Title.
1.	The Pepsu Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1954.
2.	The Pepsu Townships Development Board Act, 1954.
3.	The Pepsu Municipal (Executive Officers) Amendment, Act, 1954.
4.	The Pepsu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1954.
5.	The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1954.
6.	The Pepsu Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Act, 1954.
7.	The Pepsu Dramatic Performances Act, 1954.
8.	The Pepsu Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1954.
9.	The Pepsu General Clauses Act, 1954.
10.	The Pepsu Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1954.
11.	The Pepsu Forest (Amendment) Act, 1954.
12.	The Pepsu Land Acquisition Act, 1954.
13.	The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955.
14.	Pepsu Chaukidari Act, 1955.
15.	The Pepsu Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1954.
16.	The Pepsu Salaries of Ministers Act, 1955.
17.	The Pepsu Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Amendment Act, 1955.

18. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 1) Act, 1955.
19. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1955.
20. The Pepsu Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Amendment Act, 1955.
21. The Pepsu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1955.
22. The Pepsu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1955.
23. The Pepsu Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1955.
24. The Pepsu Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1955.
25. The Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955.
26. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955.
27. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955.

#### ORDINANCES

1. The Pepsu Salaries of Ministers Ordinance, 1955.
2. The Pepsu Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955.
3. The Pepsu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

#### 7. General Financial position and Taxation.

At the time of the preparation of the Budget for 1955-56 it was anticipated that the year would open with a balance of Rs. 2,32,07,451. But actually the opening balance on 1-4-1955 was Rs. 2,14,23,756. Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 17.84 lakhs. This was due to a fall of Rs. 6.67 lakhs in the revenue receipts and an increase of Rs. 95.88 lakhs in the revenue expenditure and a decrease of Rs. 79.02 lakhs, under Capital Disbursements. The fall under revenue receipt was mainly due to less receipts under the Land Revenue, Agriculture and Grants-in-Aid from Central Government partly off set by enhanced receipt under State Excise Duties. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to more expenditure under Forests, Irrigation, etc. General Administration, Police Education, Civil Works and under Extraordinary charges partly counter balanced by less expenditure under Land Revenue, Excise, Medical, Agriculture and Miscellaneous. The decrease in Capital Expenditure was mainly due to less expenditure on construction of Tube Wells and Bhakra Nangal Project etc. Besides, under loans and advances and other debt and Deposit transactions there was an increase of about Rs. 6 lakhs under head "net receipts."

The Budget estimates for the year 1955-56 under Revenue and Capital stand as under:—

Revenue Receipts . . . . .	824.29	Lakhs
Revenue Expenditure . . . . .	1028.86	Lakhs
<hr/>		
Revenue Deficit . . . . .	204.57	Lakhs
Capital Expenditure . . . . .	651.10	Lakhs.

The closing balance was anticipated to be Rs. 102.25 lakhs. But according to the Revised Estimates which have been framed on the basis of 8 months actuals, the revenue receipts are anticipated to be Rs. 795.28 lakhs and revenue expenditure Rs. 1095.61 lakhs. The Capital Expenditure is anticipated to be about Rs. 591.71 lakhs.

During the year 1955-56 the following taxation proposals were introduced:

1. *Pepsu Passengers & Goods Tax.*—This tax has been levied with effect from 15th September, 1955, at the rate of one pie per anna value of fare or freight subject to a minimum of 3 pies in any one case. A revenue of Rs. 8 lakhs per annum is expected from this source.

2. *Tax on Diesel Oil.*—Diesel Oil was subjected to the general sales tax at the rate of -/-/6 to a rupee but in view of the judgement of the Nagpur High Court declaring it a motor spirit, a tax of -/3/- per gallon has been levied on it with effect from 1-4-1955.

3. *Increase in the rate of Duty on Entertainment.*—The Entertainment Duty has been increased on higher rates of admission with effect from 1-4-1955. It is expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 20 thousand annually.

4. The rate of Court fees have been increased and brought on line with the Punjab.

### 8. Progress and implementation of Development Projects with special reference to.

(i) Grow More Food Schemes :—

During the year 1955-56 the following schemes costing Rs. 92,98,950/- as loan and Rs. 4,39,642/- as grant have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture under the G.M.F. Programme of the State. For grant schemes a similar amount has also been provided by the State Government. Thus the total of the grant schemes comes to Rs. 9,34,800/-.

*Land Reclamation Scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 50.89 lacs has been provided under this scheme under the following minor heads:—

(i) Minor Irrigation . . . . .	10.0 lacs.
(ii) Land Reclamation . . . . .	38.25 lacs.
(iii) Reclamation Tubewells . . . . .	1.05 lacs.
(iv) Cost of staff etc. . . . .	1.64 lacs.

*Sinking of New Wells.*—A. sub of Rs. 18.63 has been sanctioned under this head for the advancement of loan at the rate of Rs. 1,200/- per well (Rs. 900/- as loan and Rs. 300/- as subsidy).

Against a fixed target of 1552 wells about 1150 wells are likely to be completed upto the end of the current financial year. The reduction in target is due to the late finalization of the procedure.

*Loans for Installation of Pumping Sets.*—The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 3 lacs against a fixed target of 150 sets.

*Loans for Tubewells.*—Under this head a sum of Rs. 5 lacs was sanctioned against a fixed target of 50 tubewells. 33 against a target of 50 tubewells are likely to be completed upto the end of the current financial year.

*Loans for Tractors.*—The sanctioned provision under this head is Rs. 4 lacs against a fixed target of 50 tractors.

*Repairs to old and idle Wells.*—The total cost of this head is Rs. 25,000/-. The subsidy is granted upto the extent of Rs. 125/- per well being 50% of the total cost incurred on repairs. Whole of the amount is likely to be distributed to the cultivators for the repairs of 200 wells in the near future.

*Repairs to Koohls.*—A sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been sanctioned for this scheme. Subsidy @ 50% is granted for the repairs and minor construction of the koohls in the hilly areas. Whole of the provision is likely to be utilised upto the end of the current financial year.

*Urban Composting Scheme.*—Under this scheme a loan of Rs. 1 lac has been approved for the purchase of tractors, trailers etc. In addition to it a grant of Rs. 34,000/- is also provided for the cost on staff etc. Out of one lac of rupees 70 thousand are likely to be utilised in the near future. 2,246 tons of compost manure have been made under this scheme.

*Multiplication of Improved Seeds through registered growers.*—Under this scheme pure seed is supplied to the A class registered growers on reduced rates subject to the condition that at harvest they will assess it separately and return the seed to the department for further distribution receiving the advantage of premium @ Rs. 1/- per maund in addition to the prevalent market rates at that time. During this year a sum of Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned.

*Killing of Monkeys Scheme.*—Sanctioned provision under this scheme was Rs. 20,000/- against a fixed target of 10,000 monkeys. So far 3,878 monkeys have been killed. As the scheme started very late, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- is likely to be utilised.

*Publicity & Propaganda.*—It is a staff scheme with the sanctioned provision of Rs. 50,000/- for the current year. The achievements made under this scheme for the year under report are satisfactory.

*Directorate of Food Production.*—It is also a staff scheme costing Rs. 37,000/-. The staff under this scheme controls all the work of the G. M. F. and other schemes in their execution under the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.

*Fertilizer Distribution scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 20,000/- was sanctioned under this scheme. So far 3,500 tons of fertilizers have been distributed costing Rs. 1,65,000/-.

*Plant Protection Scheme.*—Against the sum of Rs. 1,40,700 provided in the State Budget, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 18,750 as net grant being Central share. Further expenditure under this head is to be borne by the State. Expenditure so far, incurred under this scheme comes to Rs. 30,000 mostly on staff. Insecticides worth Rs. 35,000 are expected to be distributed free of cost to the cultivators.

## **8.(ii) Development of Communications**

The PEPSU on its formation in 1948 was faced with a very knotty problem in the matter of highway communications. As many as four district headquarters were not linked to the capital of the State by road, thereby presenting a very serious administrative handicap. Large parts of the State like Mahendragarh district, most part of the Bhatinda and Kandaghat districts and Narwana and Jind Tahsils had no roads worth the name. Even the then existing highway system was generally in a deplorable state. As many as 191 miles of metalled roads out of 714.59 miles of this category, had completely deteriorated and their restoration was the first task for the P. W. D., which was completed by the middle of 1954.

Simultaneously the development of new lines of highway communications was taken up under the first Five Year Plan, which covers the construction or improvement of 323.07 miles of roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 195.19 lacs. The progress against the Plan during the first three years 1951-54 was rather slow, as only a sum of Rs. 62.41 lacs was utilised. This lag had to be made up during the remaining two years of the Plan period. The year 1955-56, being the last year of the First Plan period, had the busiest

programme of road development, as an amount of Rs. 86.56 lacs was the target set for the year. This target is expected to be achieved in full.

In addition to the State's first Five Year Plan seven very important Inter-State highways, estimated to cost Rs. 129.79 lacs, with a mileage of 146, were also approved for construction against Central assistance. Under this programme, which is to be completed by the end of 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 34.0 lacs is expected to be utilised by the end of this year in the First Plan period.

The table placed below will show at a glance how the road mileage is gradually mounting up.

Period	Total mileage of roads of all categories.	Mileage per 100 sq. miles of area	Mileage per 1000 of population
On the formation of the State 1948-49	795	8	0.22
On the completion of first Five Year Plan— 1955-56.	1052	10.5	0.3

On the completion of the first Five Year Plan at the end of this year the complex road problem of the State will get solved to the following extent:—

- (i) All the district headquarters will be linked to the capital of the State by road;
- (ii) All tahsil headquarters will be linked to the respective district headquarters and the capital of the State through first Class roads;
- (iii) The wide unevenness in the intensity of road mileage that existed at the time of the formation of the State in the different areas shall be ironed out to a large extent. The areas of Mahendragarh and Bhatinda districts and Narwana and Jind Tahsils, which were devoid of any roads, shall be reaping the benefits of a good road system by the end of current year. For example Mahendragarh district which had only a mileage of 16 in 1948, shall have 74 miles at the end of 1955-56. Similarly Narwana and Jind tahsils which had no roads at all shall have 44 miles on the completion of the first Five Year Plan.

Important achievements in regard to development of Communications in the State are:—

- (1) Completion of Sunam-Bhatinda road 50 miles long. This road forms the most important artery of highway com-

munication system of the State and connects the headquarters of Bhatinda District to Patiala, the capital of the State and also to the capital of the adjoining Sangrur District.

- (2) Completion of Dadri-Mahendragarh road, 27 miles long. This is the most important road serving the highly under-developed area of Mahendragarh District and provides a link for the District with Delhi and Rohtak.
- (3) Bhupindersagar-Narwana-Jind road, 50 miles long, shall be very nearly completed during the current year. This road will be the first to serve the areas of Jind Sub Division, including Narwana tahsil and will also provide a road link between Hissar and the North-Eastern part of the Punjab.

The Second Five Year Road Development Plan has also been finalised during the year under report. It has a ceiling of Rs. 275.0 lacs and covers mileage of 514.0 of new roads of different categories. Preliminary work on a large number of Schemes, included in the Second Five Year Plan, has been started during the current year in order that there may be continuity of construction momentum in passing over from one Plan period to the next.

### **8 (iii) Improvement of Medical facilities**

During the year 1955-56 the following important developments have taken place on the medical side:—

#### *Hospitals and Dispensaries*

One of the most important, item of Development is the completion of the building of the new Rajendra Hospital, Patiala. The hospital now contains 500 beds. It provides all types of medical surgical, X-Ray and Laboratory facilities.

A new Hospital building with 24 beds has been constructed at Dalmia Dadri. During the year 1955-56, 8 more beds are being provided.

Two wards (each 8 beds) have been added to the Civil Hospital, Bhatinda. The Hospital is under further extension to 80 beds. At present there are 28 beds.

A hospital (25 beds) is under construction at Gobindgarh.

A new building has also been constructed for Ishri Hospital, Nalagarh.

All these hospitals have been fully equipped and staffed.

The new fixed Rural Dispensaries and one touring Dispensary have been sanctioned to be opened during the current year. Out

of this 2 fixed Rural Dispensaries have been opened and the remaining are being opened.

T.B. Hospital at Hermitage (Sangrur) which was previously maintained by the Government of India has been taken over by the Pepsu Government with effect from 1st April, 1955. It is a 100 bedded hospital. Out of 100 beds, 50 beds are reserved for the patients to be nominated by the Government of India and the cost of maintenance thereof will be borne by the Central Government.

Posts of Dais have been created for all those hospitals and dispensaries where these did not exist previously.

A new hospital building is being constructed for the Civil Hospital, Narnaul.

#### *Control of Diseases*

Two T.B. Clinics, one at Sangrur (6 beds) and the other at Nabha (12 beds) have been completed and these have since started functioning. Six beds more and staff quarters are going to be provided at T.B. Clinic Sangrur. Another T.B. Clinic is going to be constructed at Bhatinda.

One 12 beds ward, 2 wards each 6 beds and 4 cottages have been constructed at Hardinge Sanatorium, Dharampore under the First Plan. The number of beds there at the Sanatorium is 64, whereas previously it was 36.

#### *Training*

Government Medical College, Patiala started functioning in November, 1953 with 50 annual admissions. The first stage of the college building is going to be completed. Necessary staff and equipment have been provided and are being provided according to the requirements.

The training class of Nurses, Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives, Dais and Compounders went on regularly. The Nurses Boarding House for about 50 trainees and teaching staff was completed during the year 1953-54.

#### *Miscellaneous*

Employees State Insurance Scheme has been started. It will afford medical facilities to a large number of industrial labour employed in the big towns of Patiala, Gobindgarh, Surajpur, Phagwara and Kapurthala. 3/4 of the expenditure of this scheme will be borne by the Government of India and 1/4 will be borne by the Pepsu Government.

*Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.*—7 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres have been opened at Banur, Baja Khana, Pinjore,

Ahmedgarh, Satnali, Narwana and Bholath. 10 Candidates for Health Visitor and 12 for Midwifery course were sent. 4 Candidates completed Health Visitor Course and 8 Midwives completed Midwifery course.

*Rural Health Centres.*—4 Rural Health Centres have been opened at Gharuan, Mahal Kalan, Bhagta and Bond kana.

*B.C.G. Vaccination.*—The B.C.G. Vaccination scheme was first introduced in Pepsu in the year 1949, in selected groups only. It was extended on a mass scale with effect from 1-4-52, with a target of 1.7 million persons to be protected against T.B. in a period of three years. The B.C.G. Personnel worked tirelessly for the task of immunizing the people of the State against Tuberculosis. The target figure was achieved well ahead of the schedule. The first round of the mass campaign throughout the State was completed in March, 1955. On the advice of the Central Government a second sweeping round was taken up in April, 1955, in the urban and semi-urban areas to cover the strugglers and those who at the time of 1st mass campaign were below the age included in the vaccination work. The second round is also expected to be completed within the coming two months. Upto the end of December, 1955, 7,20,895 persons were vaccinated and 23,73,672 were tested against tuberculosis infection. PEPSU is the first State in India to complete the mass B.C.G. Vaccination.

*National Malaria Control Programme.*—Under this scheme about 20,67,436 Persons were protected against Malaria, 4,64,439 houses sprayed with D.D.T., 3,799 Blood slides were examined and checked. 12,528 Mosquitoes were collected from various malarious zones and examined in Laboratory Patiala.

*Village Water Supply Scheme.*—Under this scheme the following village water supply schemes have already been prepared and submitted to the Government.

- (1) Water Supply Scheme for Nalagarh.
- (2) -do- -do- -do- -do-Jogon.
- (3) -do- -do- -do- -do-Rajpura.
- (4) -do- -do- -do- -do-Majholi.
- (5) -do- -do- -do- -do-Dharampore.
- (6) -do- -do- -do- -do-Rural Areas of Bhatinda Distt.
- (7) -do- -do- -do- -do-Villages in Sangrur Distt.
- (8) -do- -do- -do- -do-Villages around Pinjore.
- (9) -do- -do- -do- -do-Villages around Kalka.

*Anti-Epidemic.*—Special measures against cholera, typhoid, Malaria and Plague were adopted in the flood affected areas and at the occasion of Solar Eclipse Fair at Kurukshetra. The State throughout the year 1955 remained free from any kind of epidemic

## 8. (iv) Education.

A sum of Rs. 1,61,23,800/- has been provided under the head 'Education' in the current year's Budget.

*Primary Education*

When Pepsu was formed, there were only 622 Primary schools i.e. one for as many as ten villages, most of them ill-equipped and ill-staffed. To-day this figure stands at 2,559 i.e. one for every two villages. All of these schools are co-educational and no child has to walk more than a mile to reach the nearest Primary School. Primary Education in Pepsu is free and administered directly by the Government, there being no District Boards. With the recently enacted compulsory Primary Education Act, we look forward to early achievement of universal and compulsory primary education.

Officially the Primary course is of five years' duration but most of the Boys schools have, in the past, been four year institutions because English was the second compulsory subject for the students of the fifth class. The position has been revised and the students of the fifth class are no longer required to read English as second compulsory language.

The Pepsu Government started teaching of Hindi and Punjabi from the first Primary class in Hindi and Punjabi speaking areas respectively and Punjabi and Hindi in these areas from the third Primary class. Thus a student after five years schooling, can read and write both these languages.

Twenty traditional type primary schools have been converted into Junior Basic Schools and fifty such new schools have been opened. The Government aims at converting all Primary schools into Junior Basic Schools. To meet the ever increasing demand for the Junior Basic trained teachers the Junior teachers Training School at Faridkot has been split up into two Junior Basic Training Teachers Institutions one for men and the other for women. Agriculture is the main craft in the Basic institutions.

The main problem engaging the attention of the Government, is to have more, supervisory staff for Primary schools. We have at present twenty six Assistant District Inspectors and on average 100 Primary Schools have been placed in charge of each one of them. For better supervision another number of twenty six Assistant District Inspectors is required which involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 96,720/- per annum. In the second Five Year Plan the schemes, in the field of Primary Education, comprehend the expansion of Primary schools, the establishment of new Basic Schools conversion of traditional type primary schools into Basic Schools, estab-

lishment of rural Kindergartens and Nursery schools in town and introduction of knitting and embroidery for girls in Primary schools. The total expenditure on schemes of Primary Education will be Rs. 128.17 lacs.

A pilot project for the complete liquidation of illiteracy, in compact areas of ten villages each, has been taken during this year. The scheme will be extended to other areas now, when the experiment has had encouraging results. To provide inexpensive education on Public School lines, for the children of moderate means two Junior Model Schools for Children have been established in Patiala and one in Nabha. The Government is planning to establish similar institutions in other places as well.

### *Secondary Education*

There were only eighty High Schools and 210 Middle Schools on the formation of the Union. The number of High Schools today has reached 202 out of which eighty five are non-Government Schools and the number of Middle Schools stands at 320. Non-Government schools received a sum of Rs. 2,32,873 as grant-in-aid last year from the Government. Girls education is free upto Matriculation. The State with population of 35 lacs has an area of 10,000/- sq-miles, so, on average we have one High School within an area of four miles radius.

The Government aims at converting the Middle schools into Senior Basic Schools and High schools into Higher Secondary Multi-purpose schools.

### *University Education*

The number of arts colleges in Pepsu is ten (eight for men and two for women). In fact, except the two women colleges, all others are co-educational.

In Pepsu we have no technical colleges except the Government Medical College and Commerce College at Patiala and a Private Engineering College at Phagwara. The question of establishing an Engineering College and Industrial College at Patiala is under the consideration of the Government.

An institution of Teacher Education and Staff College in Patiala where teachers of all grades and categories will receive training under one campus has recently been opened during the current year. B.Ed classes for Basic Education have been started. The schemes in the second Five Year Plan, so far as the University Education is concerned, include the provision for the teaching of new subjects, the establishment of a college of science and post-graduate school of Social Sciences.

### *Central Library*

The Central Library for Patiala is now under construction. The building alone will cost the Government a sum of Rs. 6,51,000/-. The Library will start functioning soon. It will have a children section and a Hall for cultural activities.

### *Second Five Year Plan*

The Second Five Year Plan is much bigger and bolder venture as compared with the First Five Year Plan. It involves an additional expenditure of above three crores whereas in the First Five Year Plan the schemes confined to a sum of Rs. 63,00,000.

Besides the schemes regarding Primary, Secondary and University Education, as mentioned above the plan includes schemes on giving more buildings to schools, publication of Educational Journal, establishment of the Central Library, Science Museum, a Circulating Film Library, a Polytechnic Institute and expansion of N.C.C. and Social Education work.

## **9. Progress of Community Development Projects**

*C.P. and N.E.S. Programme.*—The Community Project Programme was taken up in October, 1952 with the opening of a Community Project in the Dhuri Area. In the year 1953 four N.E.S. Blocks in the Tahsils of Rajpura, Phagwara, Jind and Sangrur and one Community Block in Bhatinda Tahsils were started. The year 1954-55 was marked with the opening of five N.E.S. Blocks and the year 1955-56 with the starting of 5 N.E.S. Blocks and two Community Development Blocks. We have now 20 blocks covering a population of 15.99 lacs. The Planning Commission set up a target of covering  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the area of the State by the end of the First Plan period with this programme. Due to the active co-operation and participation of the people of Pepsu and the anxiety of the popular Government to extend maximum possible facilities to the largest number in the minimum possible period and the hard work put in by the Community Projects Administration in the State, more than  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the area of the State has been covered by the programme during the First Plan Period.

### **EXECUTION AND PROGRESS**

#### *Agriculture Extension*

The problem of agricultural development had to be tackled on three different angles (i) increasing the yield per acre by use of improved techniques of cultivation which include use of improved

implements, fertilizers, pure and quality seed, and better irrigation, (ii) bringing large tracts of culturable waste land under plough and (iii) provision of necessary finance to enable the agriculturists to adopt better means of farming. 42331 acres of land have been reclaimed with the efforts of the farmer himself.

32621 improved implements, 1,44,047 mds. of pure seeds, 1,24,112 mds. of fertilizers have been sold in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. 3285 wells, have been sunk. All this has helped in increasing the food production in the State and the income of the farmer.

#### *Live Stock Wealth of the Farmer*

Cattle is of great social and economic importance in a State like PEPSU which is predominately an agricultural one. Bullock is practically the only motive force for tillage and lifting water for the purpose of irrigation etc. The programme of improvement of live stock has been implemented to prevent the existing stock from disease and to improve the quality of the breed. To prevent the spread of disease, vaccination on large scale was undertaken. A number of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and first-aid centres were opened in different parts of the State. To improve the breed, scrub bulls were castrated and instead pedigree bulls distributed. There being a dearth of superior bulls, 5 Artificial Insemination centres have been opened in order to make the widest possible use of the available bulls. Each A.I. centre has a number of key-village units around it. So far 1943, inseminations have been done. The success is 80 per cent. One Segregation camp has been opened in Bhadson block for accommodating 500 heads of old, infirm, diseased and un-productive cattle to prevent further propagation.

With a view to provide subsidiary occupation and to enrich the diet of the villagers poultry keeping has been encouraged. One Central Poultry Farm has been opened at Malerkotla from where pedigree birds are supplied to the villagers to whom subsidy is also given for the purpose.

#### *Education and Social Education*

The approach is two-fold (i) Children Education, (ii) Adult Education. A large number of primary schools have been opened. In Dhuri Project area no child has to go more than one mile to have schooling. In the Bhadson area primary education has been made compulsory. 789 Adult centres have been organised.

The concept of social education being development of local leadership, social and cultural up-lift through well organised community effort a large number of cinema shows, exhibitions, community melas, libraries etc. have been organised in the rural areas.

Young Farmers Clubs have been organised on the pattern of 4-H Clubs in America. Young boys in the age group of 12 to 18 years are admitted in these clubs. Each one of them is allowed a Project of his own choice. These Projects include activities like raising of improved crops, planting of fruit trees, rearing of pedigree calves, poultry and laying of vegetable plots etc. For purposes of raising of crops, the parents set apart a piece of their land for their boys according to requirements. In order to make this scheme a success, the Government, in addition to the supply of seed and manure etc., have also sanctioned grant-in-aid to these clubs. The young farmers in these Clubs keep up-to-date accounts of their income and expenditure. They are allowed to retain the profits with them to enable them to utilize it for enlarging the sphere of their activities and enhancing their income. These clubs would further help these young trainees to become better citizens and experienced farmers.

In Young Women's Industrial-cum-Educational Centres, local girls receive training in cutting and sewing of clothes, embroidery, knitting, cooking, making of sweets, raising kitchen gardens wherever possible, adult education, social education, child care soap making etc. The first centre was opened in village Chaunda, in Dhuri Community Project, in March, 1954. It gained immense popularity among the locals as well as people of the adjoining villages. To date, 106 such centres have been opened in various Project and Blocks in PEPSU. The PEPSU Government are subsidizing these Centres at the rate of Rs. 1250 per centre for purchasing the sewing machines and other accessories. The trainees are required to pay a small fee every month with which the expenditure regarding salary of teachers etc. is met. The villagers have taken a very keen interest in these Centres.

Under the centrally administered Social Welfare Scheme, ten Welfare Extension Projects were opened in PEPSU on 15th August, 1954. All these Projects comprise of 70 centres, each Project having 7 centres under it. These centres promote activities for the welfare of women and children. These centres have achieved unique results and are functioning very satisfactorily. Like the Young Women's Industrial-cum-Education centres, these centres impart training in different crafts. Besides, there are arrangements, in these Centres, for the up-keep and well-being of children, who, among other things, are also supplied with items of recreation like toys and swings.

An extension Training Centre has been started at Nabha for the purpose of imparting training to the officials connected with these projects.

### *Rural Health and Sanitation.*

Before the programme was taken up the villages had no arrangement of drainage, houses were ill-ventilated, supply of drinking water was impure consequently spreading disease which took a heavy toll of life. The villagers' opinion was enlightened and every village is coming forward for getting aid from the Government for the construction of drains and pavements of streets. 98310 yards of drains and 3,36,079 sq. feet of streets have been paved. This has given a new look to the villages. Large number of houses have been re-modelled and provided with ventilators etc. 230 sanitary wells have been sunk thus improving drinking water supply in the villages.

### *People Participation*

It is a matter of pride that in the figures of expenditure and people's contribution till end of September, 1955, circulated by Community Projects Administration recently, Pepsu is at No. 4, in the whole of the country in regard to people's contribution. The people have contributed Rs. 55,33,283 in cash, labour and kind, and in addition donated about 730 acres of land for schools, dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars etc.

## (5) RAJASTHAN

### 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.)

The Ministry headed by Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia continued to be in office. The following changes, however, took place in the Ministry:—

1. Chowdhary Kumbha Ram Arya resigned on the 25th October, 1955.
2. Shri Ram Chandra Chowdhry was appointed as a Minister in the Council of Ministers from the 7th February, 1956.
3. Shri Khet Singh was appointed as a Deputy Minister from the 7th February, 1956.

### 2. Law and Order situation

The year 1955 registered an improvement in the Law and Order situation as would appear from the following crime figures:—

Offences	1953	1954	1955
Murder . . . . .	373	349	387
Riot . . . . .	1082	884	992
Dacoity . . . . .	162	97	96
Robbery . . . . .	502	433	406
Burglary . . . . .	6461	5481	4955
Cattle theft . . . . .	2472	1951	1588
Other thefts . . . . .	4184	3957	3153
Total . . . . .	15,236	13,152	11,577

For a correct appreciation of the situation, offences against property are discussed below in detail:—

*Dacoity.*—The crime under this head has considerably decreased as a result of liquidation of a number of notorious dacoit gangs. Dacoities went down from 162 in 1953 to 97 in 1954 and to 96 in 1955.

*Robbery.*—The crime under this head has also shown a marked decrease as compared to the last two years. It went down from 502 in 1953 to 433 in 1954 and further declined to 406 in 1955. Thus there has been a decrease in the number of reported cases by 12·3 per cent. in 1954 and 6 per cent. in 1955.

*Burglary.*—Here too there has been a fall as would be seen from the following comparative figures:—

1953 . . . . .	6461
1954 . . . . .	5481
1955 . . . . .	4955

There has been a decrease of 15·2 per cent. in 1954 and 10 per cent. in 1955.

Steps are being taken to introduce an improved system of investigation on modern scientific lines which may go a long way in raising the efficiency of the Police in the detection and prevention of crimes. A Forensic Laboratory, a Finger Prints Bureau, a Modus Operandi Bureau are being organised in this direction.

History sheets of professional criminals known as 'KHURIES' were started to keep them under strict surveillance and this was one of the reasons for improvement in the situation under this head.

*Stolen property.*—The following table shows the total value of property stolen and recovered along with percentage of recovery:—

Year	Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953 . . . . .	60,63,090	13,98,507	23%
1954 . . . . .	48,68,830	13,36,287	27·4%
1955 . . . . .	38,66,760/11/8	10,88,168/14/2	25·15%

The recovery of stolen property as indicated in the foregoing table shows an improvement. Special attention was paid to the investigation of burglary cases as it was found that the crime had shifted from dacoity to burglary.

*Anti-dacoity operations.*—The Police were equally vigilant on the preventive side. The anti-dacoity operations were vigorously continued to bring about the annihilation of the remaining gangs of dacoits.

The liquidation of the following notorious dacoits deserves mention:—

Name of dacoit	Amount of reward declared, if any	Arms and ammunition recovered from the possession of the dacoit
I	2	3
	Rs.	
1. Sheonatha Jogi of Kaneja (Pali)	2,210	Two 303 rifles Mark III and Mark IV, one Muzzle loading gun and some other articles along with large quantity of ammunition.
2. Dacoit Kundansingh, S/o Daulat Singh Rajput of Thakurji ka Gudha (Pali)	200	..
3. Dacoit Mania Bishnoi	1,000	..
4. Dacoit Nathu Singh S/o Dhonkalsingh Bada Gudha	200	A rifle 303 rifle Mark IV.
5. Dacoit Malia Rawat of Dui ki Girwa (Pali)	275	..
6. Sheonatha Jogi Raika of Karanawas (Pali)	220	One 12 bore gun.
7. Dacoit Inder Singh	300	..
8. Dacoit Shaitansingh	500	A rifle with considerable quantity of live ammunition.
9. Meghala Rawat of village Bansore in District Pali	3,500	One Mark IV Rifle with considerable quantity of live ammunition.
10. Asia Bhat of Birloka (Nagaur)	..	One 303 rifle Mark IV.
11. Ranjeeta and Khumansingh (Udaipur)	3,500	Seven rifles.
12. Durgia dacoit.	730	..
13. Laldas, S/o Geejdas of village Barwala, PS Parbatsar in Nagaur	100	..
14. Khumansingh of Kalijal	200	..
15. Tejia Rawat Kalab, PS Raipur, district Pali		12 bore DBBL Guns to villagers.
16. Ajiz Khan of village Gudaui	..	2 rifles, one bore SLBO Gun with considerable quantity of live ammunition. Property worth Rs. 1,800.
17. Abdul Rehman	..	One 303 rifle by villagers of village Pijlai, PS Uniara, District Tonk.

In these operations 228 dacoits were arrested excluding 17 who were shot dead and 12 who surrendered. The comparative figures for the three years are as follows:—

Period	Arrested	Shot dead	Surrendered	Total
1953	423	37	38	498
1954	294	13	53	360
1955	228	17	12	257

Property of the value of Rs. 76,811/1/- including cash and ornaments was recovered from the possession of the dacoits.

One Sub-Inspector and four Constables lost their lives in these encounters in which they had shown exemplary devotion to duty.

Only the following gangs now remain to be liquidated:—

- (1) Gang of Jeewan Singh and Bheron Singh operating in Aravalies.
- (2) Gang of Bhanwar Singh and Jagmal Singh operating on the border areas and now taking shelter in Pakistan.
- (3) *Gang of Umrao Singh operating in the Tonk District.*—It has been crippled as four of its notorious members have recently been liquidated by the villagers of Pillai.
- (4) *Gang of Akhey Singh.*—The strength of this gang has been much depleted.
- (5) Gang of Kania and Velia in the Sirohi and Jalore Districts.

*Border Crime.*—During the year 1955, 167 cases were registered as compared to 199 during the corresponding period of the preceding year i.e., 1954 *vide* table below:—

Dacoities	Roberies.	Thefts	Murders	Kidnapping	Encounters	Misc.	Total
41	7	136	2	6	7	..	199
9	8	162	2	11	7	..	199
8	6	110	2	23	13	5	167

These crimes are mainly related to cattle thefts in the Ganganagar sector and kidnapping cases in Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner sectors.

A meeting of the Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan, and the Inspector General of Police, Sind was held in Karachi in April, 1955. Border Conferences at the level of the Superintendents of Police were regularly held throughout the year. These meetings had some salutary effect on border crime. Recovery of stolen property from the accused of the border Districts also shows some improvement. It must, however, be stated that the co-operation forthcoming from the Pak Police is not as whole-hearted as it should be and their subordinate ranks are still sheltering gangs of criminals wanted by us for serious offences.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

The year under report is important from the point of view of agrarian reforms. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955) which consolidates and amends the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and provides for certain measures of land

reforms, received the assent of the President on the 14th of March, 1955. In place of the multiplicity of tenancies and tenures that existed in the pre-merger States, there will now be only 3 classes of tenants, viz. Khatedar tenants, tenants of Khudkasht and Ghair Khatedar tenants. Every person who, at the commencement of the Act, is a tenant of land otherwise than as a Sub-tenant or a tenant of Khudkasht or who acquires Khatedari rights in accordance with the provisions of the Act will become a Khatedar tenant. A tenant of Khudkasht or a sub-tenant may apply for the acquisition of Khatedar rights and the right in improvements, on payment of compensation. The principles on which compensation is to be assessed and the maximum limits of such compensation, have been laid down. Tenants have also been given the right to possess, free of charge, a site for a residential house in the *abadi* of the village, in which their holdings are situated. Tenants have been declared entitled to written leases. Provision has been made for the attestation of leases in lieu of registration. The charging of premium and the taking of forced labour have been prohibited; and the levy of cesses etc., has also been prohibited. Tenants have been given heritable rights. A Khatedar tenant may bequeath his interest by will in accordance with his personal law. When a tenant dies intestate, his interest in the holding will devolve in accordance with his personal law. No Khatedar tenant can, except with the general or special permission of the Government, transfer, by sale or gift, his interest in the whole or a part of his holding to any person who already holds 30 acres of irrigated land or 90 acres of unirrigated land. A Khatedar tenant may mortgage his holding for a period not exceeding 10 years on the expiry of which the holding will revert to the tenant. Sub-letting has been allowed in the case of a Khatedar tenant for a period not exceeding 5 years, but there must be an interval of 2 years between the first and the second sub-leases. A Ghair Khatedar tenant cannot sublet his holding for more than a year. Minors, lunatics, etc., have been exempted from this restriction. Provision has also been made for exchange of land for consolidation. The Act also contains detailed provisions about surrender, abandonment and extinction of tenancies, and about the right to make improvements. Government has taken power to prescribe the maximum extent of cash rents that may be recovered by a tenant from a sub-tenant. Where land revenue has been assessed in cash by settlement upon estate-holders and rent is payable in cash by tenants, the maximum rent shall not be less than one and a half times and shall not exceed three times the amount assessed as land revenue. In areas where rent has been fixed in cash by settlement upon tenants and rents are payable in cash by sub-tenants, the latter cannot be charged more than twice

the amount assessed as rent. Higher rents have been allowed in respect of holdings, in urban areas, or of widows, minors, disabled persons and students. The Act also contains the usual provisions about commutation and modification of rent, and about the remission and suspension of rent in agricultural calamities. The relevant provisions of the Produce Rent Regulating Act, 1951 (No. XV of 1951) and the Agricultural Rents Control Act, 1951 (No. XIX of 1952) have been incorporated in the Tenancy Act. Arrest and detention of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent have been prohibited. The chapter relating to ejections is a detailed one. There can be no ejection except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. When a tenant is ejected in execution of a decree or order for ejection for non-payment of rent, all arrears of rent are deemed to have been paid. On ejection a tenant is entitled to compensation for any improvement made by him. Provision is made about the tenant's right to crops and trees on ejection. Apart from ejection for non-payment of arrears of rent, tenants can be ejected for illegal transfer or sub-letting and for detrimental act or breach of condition. All the important provisions of the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance (No. IX of 1949) which was one of the earliest legislative measures of the Rajasthan Government and was aimed at putting a check on the growing tendency of the landholders to eject or dispossess tenants from their holdings have been incorporated in the Tenancy Act.

A large number of rules had to be made both by the Government and the Board of Revenue to give effect to the provision of the Act.

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955) was brought into force with effect from the 15th October, 1955, and the rules under the Act were published (in the Gazette Extraordinary) on the 17th December, 1955.

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Bill, 1954 which was referred to a Select Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was finally passed by the State Legislature in December, 1955.

This Bill consolidates and amends the law relating to land, the appointment, powers and duties of revenue courts, revenue officers, village officers and village servants, the preparation and maintenance of maps and land records, the settlement of revenue and rent, the partition of estates and the collection of revenue and matters incidental thereto.

The Bill, as passed by the Assembly, will now be submitted to the Rajpramukh for assent. When the Rajasthan Land Revenue Bill becomes an Act and is brought into force, the process of unifica-

tion of Revenue laws of the various Covenantee States of Rajasthan will have been completed.

The other revenue laws passed during the year under review are:—

- (1) *The Rajasthan Review and Validation of Rent-Rates Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 6 of 1955)*.—This received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 9th of April, 1955. It is an Act to provide for the review of rent rates sanctioned by Government in certain cases.
- (2) *The Rajasthan Anti-Ejection Officers Proceedings and Decisions (Validation) Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 12 of 1955)*.—This received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 23rd of October, 1955. It is an Act to validate the proceedings and decisions of Anti-Ejection Officers appointed under the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949 in certain cases.
- (3) *The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 14 of 1955)*.—This received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 22nd of October, 1955, and seeks to amend the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954 (Rajasthan Act XVI of 1954) for certain purposes.
- (4) *The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 17 of 1955)*.—This received the assent of the President on the 5th of November, 1955 and seeks to amend the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 (Rajasthan Act VI of 1952) for certain purposes.
- (5) *The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 18 of 1955)*.—This received the assent of the President on the 5th of November, 1955. It is an Act to validate certain decisions given, and proceedings taken, in respect of matters relating to the resumption of jagirs in the Covenantee States of Rajasthan and the recognition according to law, of succession to the rights and titles of jagirdars therein and to provide the forum for the disposal of such cases and proceedings.

A large number of statutory rules were made during 1955-56 under the various Revenue laws. Some of these are:—

- (1) The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Rules, 1955;
- (2) The Rajasthan Review and Validation of Rent-Rates Rules, 1955.

- (3) The Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955.
- (4) The Rajasthan Tenancy (Board of Revenue) Rules, 1955.
- (5) The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Rules, 1955.
- (6) The Rajasthan Colonisation (Bhakra Project Government Lands Allotment) Rules, 1955.
- (7) The Rajasthan Bhakra Project Gadoliya Lohars (Allotment of Government Lands) Rules, 1955.
- (8) The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Rules, 1955.
- (9) The Rajasthan Requisitioning of Land (Improvement of Agriculture) Rules, 1955.

During the year under review the Ceilings Committee relating to ceilings on agricultural holdings completed their work. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Despite recourse to the law courts and the illegal agitation started by the Bhooswami Sangh the Government resumed 1,313 jagirs of an estimated annual income of Rs. 44,82,701 during 1955-56.

#### **4. Settlement operations**

Only an area of 46,828 sq. miles out of the total area of 1,30,000 sq. miles of the whole State was settled at the time of the formation of Rajasthan in 1949. Settlement operations during the last 6 years have covered another 1,11,767 sq. miles upto March, 1955. This was about 86 per cent. of the total area. The whole of the Barmer District except Shiv Tehsil has since then been further settled. Tehsil Shiv and District Jaisalmer with an area of about 18,000 sq. miles are under survey. Summary settlement in this area will be finalised during the next financial year. The settlement operations have also started in Karauli, Sub-Division and Alwar District.

No portion of the State is left out so far as settlement operations are concerned.

#### **5. Integration of services and administrative reorganisation including Police and Judiciary**

##### **I. INTEGRATION**

During the year under review the work relating to the integration of services was confined mainly to the absorption of the surplus staff, re-determination of seniority of certain officers and framing of Service Rules.

(1) *Absorption of surpluses.*—As a result of the abolition of the Customs and Civil Supplies Departments there was a large number of surplus staff and special arrangements had to be made for their early absorption on suitable posts in other Departments and offices with due regard to their claims for such absorption.

In all, 4025 employees of the Customs Department were declared surplus on the 1st of April, 1955. Out of these, 954 employees were retired from service and got the benefit of the special concessions made for them in the Pension Rules. Of the remaining 3,071 employees, 324 have been retained upto the end of March, 1956 to complete the items of work relating to the winding up of the Department and the rest have been absorbed.

Similarly, 780 employees were declared surplus by the Civil Supplies Department upto the 1st of January, 1956. Out of these, 627 have been absorbed in various Departments and offices and efforts are being made to absorb the rest.

(2) *Seniority of officers.*—Considerable progress has been made in determining and revising, where necessary, the seniority of the officers belonging to the various Services.

(3) *Service Rules.*—Service Rules of the following services have been published:—

- (1) Rajasthan Higher Judicial Service;
- (2) Rajasthan Judicial Service;
- (3) Rajasthan Co-operative Service;
- (4) Rajasthan Subordinate Davasthan Service (Class I);
- (5) Rajasthan Subordinate Davasthan Service (Class II);
- (6) Rajasthan Services of Engineers (Electrical & Mechanical Department);
- (7) Rajasthan Panchayat Service;
- (8) Rajasthan Subordinate Panchayats Service (Class I);
- (9) Rajasthan Inspectors of Registration and Stamps' Service;
- (10) Rajasthan Sub-Registrars' Service; and
- (11) Rajasthan Secretariat Service.

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE RE-ORGANISATION

*Police.*—A scheme regarding re-organisation of Rajasthan C.I.D. as a result of decision arrived at in the Conference of all States' Deputy Inspectors General of Police, C.I.D. held in New Delhi last year is being implemented and steps are being taken to finalise it as soon as possible.

With the introduction of the R.P.S. Rules, 24 candidates have been selected as a result of competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission. These candidates are receiving training at the Police Training School, Kishengarh.

50 Candidates have been trained at the Police Training School, Kishengarh, during the year 1955 for the posts of Sub-Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.

The *Modus Operandi* system has been started in Rajasthan to replace the old system. Two officers have received training in this line at Bombay. The training of the District staff in the *Modus Operandi* Bureau has also been taken in hand.

Construction of 4 Police Lines and 47 Police Stations has been taken up and the works are in progress.

*Judiciary—High Court.*—During the year under report the seat of the High Court continued to be at Jodhpur but one bench functioned at Jaipur as well.

The number of judges in the beginning of the year 1955 was six including the Chief Justice. The Hon'ble Shri D. M. Bhandari was appointed a permanent Judge of the High Court during the year.

*Subordinate Courts.*—The subordinate Civil Courts in Rajasthan were reorganised from the 1st July, 1950. The following table will show the number of Courts previously existing and those retained in the integrated set up.

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Previous Number	Number in the new set-up
1.	District and Sessions Courts, Additional, District and Sessions Judges	28	15 (2)
2.	Civil and Additional Session Courts	6	15
3.	Small Causes Courts	1	..
4.	Courts of Civil Judges	28	20
5.	Courts of Munsiffs (including Munsiff Magistrates)	107	84

Subsequently, changes took place from time to time in consequence of abolition and creation of Courts.

During the year under report, the Court of the Civil and Additional Sessions Judge, Balotra was abolished and Civil and Additional Sessions Judge's Court created at Jalore with effect from 1st May, 1956.

The Court of Civil Judge at Jalore and Nimbahera was abolished and Civil Judge's Courts created at Balotra and Chittorgarh with effect from 1st May, 1955.

The Munsiffs' Courts at Balotra and Chittorgarh were abolished and Munsiff's Courts created at Jalore and Nimbahera with effect from 1st May, 1955. The Court of Munsiff, Deeg and Bayana at Bharatpur was abolished and two Courts created at Deeg and Bayana separately with effect from 1st July, 1955.

Courts of Munsiff-Magistrates were created in place of Courts of Munsiffs at Lachhmangarh, Nimbahera, Banswara, Bayana and Deeg.

The general position at the beginning and at the close of the year was as follows:—

	At the beginning of the year	At the close of the year
1. District and Sessions Judges . . . . .	15	15.
2. Civil and Additional Sessions Judges . . . . .	17	17
3. Small Cause Courts . . . . .	3	3
4. Courts of Civil Judges . . . . .	24	24
5. Munsiffs . . . . .	44	40
6. Munsiff-magistrates . . . . .	16	21

#### 6. Important Legislation undertaken & Laws extended

A. During the year under review, the following important Acts were promulgated:—

- (1) The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) repealing 12 enactments, and seeking to consolidate and amend the various laws relating to tenancies of Agricultural lands in Rajasthan and also providing for certain measures of land reform and matters connected therewith;
- (2) The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955 (No. 5 of 1955) providing for the incorporation and establishment of a Board for encouraging and organising Khadi and Village Industries in Rajasthan;
- (3) The Rajasthan General Clauses Act, 1955 (No. 8 of 1955) to provide for and facilitate, the interpretation of the Rajasthan laws;
- (4) The Rajasthan Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. 16 of 1955) amending the principal Act, 1953 and providing for the procedure for the merger of small societies into larger ones so that large-sized Agricultural Credit Societies might be organised for the further development of the co-operative movement specially on the agricultural credit and marketing side.

- (5) The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. 17 of 1955) further amends the principal Act of 1952 in order to provide *inter alia* (a) payment of compensation to the natural guardian of a minor and disabled Jagirdar, (b) for powers to the Jagir Commissioner to settle disputes of titles, and (c) for delegation of powers.
- (6) The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Act, 1955 (No. 18 of 1955) validates the final decisions given, actions taken and the continuance of proceedings started before the commencement of the Act, in respect of matters relating to the resumption of Jagirs in the Covenanted States of Rajasthan and the recognition, according to law of succession to the rights of titles of Jagirdars therein, and while excluding the jurisdiction of Civil Courts and investing the Revenue Courts with the same, provides for the forum and procedure for the final disposal in future, of such cases and proceedings pending or arising thereafter.
- (7) The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Amendment Act, 1955 (No. 26 of 1955) has extended the duration of the Principal Act of 1950 for a further period of two years.

## 7. General financial position and taxation measures undertaken

The Budget Estimate for the current year under receipts was placed at Rs. 2230.00 lakhs. The expenditure estimate on revenue account aggregated to Rs. 2469.29 lakhs indicating a deficit of Rs. 239.29 lakhs. The expenditure involved in the Capital programme which mainly comprises the development schemes amounted to Rs. 1515.11 lakhs. Increased provision was made for the completion of schemes in the First Five Year Plan, the current year being the last year of the First Five Year Plan Period.

The most important feature which affected the revenues of the State during the year was abolition of Inter State Transit Duties with effect from 1st April, 1955. The income from Inter State Transit Duties was about Rs. 400 lakhs. Sales Tax has been introduced in the State from the commencement of the current financial year. The gap between the income from Inter States Transit Duties and the proceeds from the Sales Tax is expected to be of an order of over Rs. 2½ crores. The State Government has under contemplation a number of measures for raising revenue resources of the State, the chief among them being, increase in irrigation rates, increase

in land revenue as a result of Revisional Settlement operations, increase in Stamps Duties and increase in rates under Motor Vehicles Act etc. Some of the measures have been finalised. The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission have also been examined by a Special Committee set up by the State Government and it is expected that additional revenue will accrue by adoption of some of the recommendations.

The other important feature which deserves special mention is the resumption of Jagirs. It was anticipated that it would be possible to realise revenue receipts to the extent of Rs. 210 lakhs from the resumed Jagirs, but the pace of resumption having been slow on account of writ petitions and other reasons, the jagirs have not been resumed to the extent expected and hence the anticipation in regard to revenue would not materialise. Considerable additional expenditure had to be provided for, consequent on resumption of jagirs, such as payment of compensation, increased provision for running educational, medical and other institutions which were in the past run by the jagirdars.

### **8. Progress and implementation of development projects**

This being the last year of the First Plan, the tempo has been increased so as to realise as far as possible, the First Plan targets in every sector of Development. The First Plan for the State laid main emphasis on the development of irrigation and communications in the State. Agricultural programme was mainly devoted towards increased production of foodgrains. Consequently, major effort in the year 1955-56 has been directed towards achieving the targets.

*Agriculture.*—In the Agriculture sector, the Government of India during the year 1955-56 approved the Grow More Food Schemes to the tune of Rs. 87,18,000 and granted a net subsidy of Rs. 4,15,625 for the various schemes for implementation of the Agricultural Development Programme in this State. Long Term Loans for Minor Irrigation Schemes *viz.*, purchase of Air Compressors, Lift Irrigation Schemes, Pumping sets and Persian Wheels etc. amounted to Rs. 58,30,000. Almost Rs. 33 lakhs were apportioned for construction of new wells and repairs to old wells. The Short Term Loans aggregated to Rs. 48,88,000 for the purchase and distribution of Fertilizers and improved seeds and a target of 1,60,000 mds. was fixed for distribution of wheat seed to certain selected areas.

So far 15 Air Compressors have been received through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, for deepening of existing wells by Rock drilling and blasting. Approximately 2,000 wells have been drilled with the aid of the existing fleet of Compressors available in the various districts. Loans of Tractors and Pumping Sets

for land reclamation and lift irrigation have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 1,15,000 and Rs. 1,27,000 respectively. Loans for Persian Wheels have also been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 to such agriculturists as are unable to purchase heavy and costly pumping sets for irrigational purposes. Despite a two month break after the early commencement of monsoons, there was a very heavy demand for improved wheat seed. Approximately 1,10,000 mds. of improved wheat seed has been distributed so far.

As compared to the base year production of 1950-51, the additional production in 1955-56 due to irrigation and 'Grow More Food activities' is expected to be of the order of 3.3 lakhs tons.

This is distributed as under:—

	Production in lakh tons
Irrigation . . . . .	1.0
Improved seed . . . . .	0.5
Additional area brought under cultivation . . . . .	1.1
Fertilizers and Manures . . . . .	0.5
Plant Protection Measures. . . . .	0.2
Total . . . . .	3.3

A full fledged Agricultural College has been started at Udaipur and has been planned to meet more than half our requirement of 400 Agricultural Graduates for the Second Five Year Plan period. The four Basic Agriculture Schools have already been expanded and strengthened to meet our full requirements of 2,000 Village Level Workers.

*Irrigation.*—(1) *The Bhakra Project.*—Work on this project has gone on satisfactorily during the year under review. Apart from unavoidable delays in the lining of branches, the main canal and almost the entire Distributory system, Rest Houses, Staff quarters and Regulator heads are expected to be finished by the end of the year. Non-completion of lining work, however, did not materially interfere with the utilisation of irrigation supplies which became available this year. About 60,000 acres of Kharif and 1,15,000 acres of Rabi area was irrigated this season. The expected outlay on this work during the year is Rs. 125 lacs.

(2) *The Chambal Project.*—The Central Water & Power Commission and the Planning Commission have approved the joint project report for the development of the Chambal Valley and a Central Board to take complete financial and technical charge of the project

has been constituted. This Board started functioning from March, 1955. Satisfactory progress has been made in executing the difficult work of rock cutting in the Kotah Barrage area and in the head reach of both the Right and Left Bank Canals. Digging of the main canal in the earthen reaches by machinery obtained through the American Technical Corporation Aid and by hand labour is also in progress. The design for the very big crossing over the Parwan and Kailsindh rivers are being finalised in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission. According to the construction programme, it is hoped that irrigation will start in the winter of 1958-59 in both Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. The estimated expenditure during the year is 161 lacs.

(3) *The Jawai Project.*—This project is expected to be completed in all its essentials before the end of the year and only a small amount of Rs. 10 lacs or so will be required during the next year to complete the erection of flood escape gates which are being fabricated at the Tungbhadra Workshops. Irrigation from the partially complete tank was started in the year 1952-53 and has gradually increased with the raising of the dam. Nearly twenty-thousand acres have been irrigated this year and full estimated figure of 46,000 acres will be reached in the next year if rainfall is normal.

(4) *Other Medium and Minor Works under the Five Year Plan.*—These are proceeding satisfactorily, and during the year the expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 100 lacs. Important works already completed include Kalisil Project in Karauli, the Morel in Jaipur, the Juggar in Sawai Madhopur, the Meja in Bhilwara and the Bhanikli in Jalore Districts. Irrigation from these works during the last Rabi season was about 73,000 acres. Work on the Parbati Project in the Dholpur Sub-Division and the Gudha Project in Bundi District is also going on satisfactorily. These are expected to be completed during the next year.

(5) *Minor works financed by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.*—It is hoped that by the end of this year 186 works will have been completed and 70 will remain in progress. This year the expenditure on these works is expected to be about Rs. 50 lacs and the additional area brought under irrigation will exceed 1.5 lac acres.

(6) *Works of permanent improvement in scarcity areas.*—22 works estimated to cost about Rs. 340 lacs and having irrigation potential of nearly 2 lac 70 thousand acres were sanctioned under this programme to cover works of permanent improvement in scarcity areas. Important works in this category include the Gambheri Project near Chittorgarh, the Arwar and Sareri in Bhilwara District, the Namona Canal near Nathdwara, the Khari River Project near Bhim, the Ora

in Sirohi, the Mashri and Gulwa Projects in Tonk Districts, the Parvan, Kalisindh and Bhimsagar in Kotah Division. All these works are in an advanced stage of progress and will perhaps be completed before the next rainy season.

*Power.*—It has not been possible to make much progress under Power Projects during the First Plan. Main reasons are attributable to the abeyance condition earlier imposed by the Planning Commission in respect of the Bhakra-Nangal Projects and the delayed sanction of our thermal development schemes. Originally only the provision of Rs. 2·9 crores existed for the development of thermal power. Later 75 lakhs were further added for the Rural Electrification Schemes to increase employment. The progress under the First Plan period cannot be estimated at this stage. It all depends upon the timely delivery of equipment this year. It has to be borne in mind that originally only Rs. 40·8 lakhs were allotted. The allotment for the development of thermal power stations amounting to Rs. 250 lakhs was received in February, 1954, and the allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs for Rural Electrification was received in January, 1955. Consequently in the First Plan period the generating capacity is likely to go up only by 14,000 KW as against the original target of 26,000 KW. Similarly, only 140 miles of transmission lines are expected to be laid as against the original target of 200 miles.

*Education.*—The original allotment of 278·50 lakhs in the published Plan was later supplemented by the Central Government with an additional allotment of 163·25 lakhs. The progress under Education has been satisfactory.

The following factual data is illustrative:—

(i) New Primary Schools by 55—56	4480
(ii) Middle Schools by 55—56	224
(iii) High Schools by 55-56	96
(iv) Inter-Colleges by 55-56	8
(v) Degree Colleges by 55-56	2
(vi) Multi-purpose Secondary High Schools by 55-56	25
(vii) Engineering College by 55-56	1

Thus at the end of the First Five Year Plan there will be 7,238 Primary Schools, 824 Middle Schools, 227 High Schools, 23 Inter Colleges for men, 4 Inter Colleges for women, 12 Degree Colleges for men and 2 Degree Colleges for women.

*Medical.*—Originally only a provision of Rs. 71 lacs was made to set up a Medical College, Rs. 26·68 lacs being sanctioned this year by the Planning Commission by reappropriation from other sectors.

This amount of 26.68 lacs will be utilised on the following schemes this year:

	s. in lacs
1. Additions and improvement in T. B. Sanatorium at Jaipur	1.85
2. Opening of new Ayurvedic dispensaries	1.97
3. Opening of new allopathic dispensaries	4.06
4. Additions and improvements in District Hospitals and dispensaries	2.75
5. Extension of bed accommodation and improvement in present equipment of District Hospital	6.00
6. Addition of 30 beds in T. B. Sanatorium at Jaipur	1.25
7. Upgrading of Udaipur General Hospital	5.30
8. Development and expansion of T.B. Sanatorium at Bari	2.50
9. Equipment for Sawai Man Singh Hospital at Jaipur	1.00
Total	26.68

*Communications.*—The enhanced State First Five Year Plan for Roads amounts to Rs. 550 lacs. Expenditure up to the end of 1954-55 amounts to Rs. 330 lacs against which the targets achieved are as under:—

*New Roads—*

	miles.
(i) Black topped roads	23
(ii) Water bound macadam roads	404
(iii) Gravelled roads	267
(iv) Fair weather roads	64
Total	758

*Improvement—*

	miles.
(i) Black topped roads	222
(ii) Water bound macadam roads	540
(iii) Gravelled roads	4
Total	766

Thus a total of 1524 miles was constructed upto the end of 1954-55. An expenditure of Rs. 220 lacs was phased for the year 1955-56 but due to shortage of Road Rollers and also heavy and incessant rainfall, the progress suffered a set back. An expenditure of Rs. 194 lacs only is now expected to be incurred during this year. The target of about 1,400 miles both as new and improvement works is only expected to be achieved during the current year. The total target that would be achieved during the end of 1955-56 would be 2,924 miles as against the stipulated target of 3,230 miles.

*Backward Classes Welfare.*—In the State Plan only a provision of 42 lakhs was made for the welfare of Backward Classes. Approximately 23 lakhs of the States' population consist of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and about 63 lakhs are other Backward Classes. In view of the extremely backward conditions of these people and the fact that a large number of tribes and castes had been left uncovered by the Presidential Order further assistance was received from the Central Government. It is expected that by the end of this year 108 lakhs will have been spent upon the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Directorate of Social Welfare has been fully established now and has its welfare agencies at the State, Divisional and District levels.

*Housing.*—Rs. 155 lakhs have been received from the Centre only in the last year of the Plan. Of this 1 Crore is earmarked for the Low-Income-Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 55 lakhs for the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 houses will come up under the Low-Income-Group Housing Scheme and that about 1,800 tenements will be constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Under the Federal Financial Integration Grant a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India to meet the immediate shortage of accommodation. This was in 1953-54. In the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Gadgil Committee for the Administrative buildings in Rajasthan. The distribution of this amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was made as under:—

1. Administrative buildings	50 lakhs.
2. Jails and Lock-up buildings	10 lakhs.
3. Police buildings	50 lakhs.
4. Judicial buildings	30 lakhs.
5. Residential buildings	10 lakhs.

Against the F.F.I. grant Rs. 18.7 lakhs were spent in the year 1954-55 and the balance is to be spent this year. Similarly, against the Gadgil Committee grant Rs. 20.65 lakhs were spent in the year 1954-55 and the entire balance amount is to be spent this year.

### **9. Progress of Community Development Programme in Rajasthan.**

The programme under Community Development scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1952, with the inauguration of 7 Community Development Blocks. On 2nd October, 1953, 2 C. D. Blocks and 12 National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated. 15 National Extension Service Blocks in 1954 and 10 in 1955 were further taken up and thus by now the programme has covered 7, 619 villages and 33,96,000 population in all but one district of Rajasthan.

The phasing for the Second Five Year Plan to cover the entire State with the programme of National Extension Service Blocks will be as follows:—

1956-57	23
1957-58	26
1958-59	30
1959-60	36
1960-61	39
	<hr/>
Total	154
	<hr/>

Forty per cent. of these blocks will be converted into Community-Development Blocks for intensive development during the Second Plan period.

The programme aims at the all round development of the rural areas. Steady progress has been maintained in all sectors of development.

*Agricultural.*—Under this item 67,883 maunds of fertilizers, 1,78,437 maunds of seeds, 7,592 agricultural implements have been distributed.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Under this programme 7 Artificial Insemination Centres, and 55 Key Village Centres were started.

*Reclamation.*—35,977 acres of land have been reclaimed.

*Irrigation.*—5,680 new wells dug. 264 small tanks have been completed. This has brought 37,919 acres of additional area under irrigation.

*Health and Rural Sanitation.*—Under this scheme 9 Primary Health Centres which were opened in the Community Development Blocks last year functioned satisfactorily. Peripetetic medical relief was also arranged. Emphasis was laid on prevention of diseases rather than cure. Cleanliness campaigns were arranged on a mass scale in all the Block Areas.

*Drinking Water Wells.*—In the sphere of drinking water supply, 1,531 new wells have been constructed and 1,315 wells renovated and remodelled to the pattern of sanitary wells. Over 8,000 wells were disinfected.

*Education.*—600 Primary Schools were opened and the programme of basic education has also been taken up and 173 schools have been converted into basic schools during the last one year.

*Social Education.*—The main items taken up were:—

- (1) Adult literacy.

- (2) Organisation of Recreation and Physical centres.
- (3) Orientation camps.
- (4) Seminars.
- (5) Organisation of Mahila Mandals and Youth clubs.

In all 1,438 adult literacy centres and 1,049 community centres have been opened.

*Communications.*—1,771 miles of kacha road and 591 culverts have been repaired or constructed.

*Co-operation.*—Much emphasis has been given to the expansion of Co-operative movement in the Block areas. In all 1,806 Co-operative Societies have been organised. Similarly, Panchayats have been mobilised to take up public utility works and invoke people's participation and they also participated in various development activities.

*People's Participation.*—The response of the people has been very encouraging. The people's participation is valued at over a crore of Rupees. The Government expenditure during the period ending 31st December, 1955 is Rs. 2,15,10,000. Besides, efforts have been made to bring about co-ordination at various levels. Recently Government have taken special steps to bring about a closer association of Collectors and Commissioners with these activities. A single line of approach has been emphasised at all levels.

## (6) SAURASHTRA

### I. Political

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, a member of the Congress Party in the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly was appointed as Deputy Minister for Education with effect from 2nd March, 1955.

*Agricultural land of Rulers.*—The question of tenure on which Rulers should hold their agricultural lands on which there are no tenants is under the active consideration of the Government.

### II. Law and Order situation

The law and order situation in Saurashtra is under control as will be seen from the following comparative figures of serious crime:

	1953	1954	1955
Murders	161	154	161
Attempts at murder.	45	45	37
Dacoities	30	36	22
Robberies	210	172	177
House Breaks	2,178	1,532	1,439
Thefts	2,950	2,285	2,099

It will be seen that there is a gradual decrease in almost all types of offences. Two dacoits have been killed, Kalu Oaghad has been arrested and convicted and only one dacoit Apa Devayat Surag of Kanedipur (Sorath) is at large. Efforts are in progress to capture him. There is no organised gang of dacoits now working in the State.

Measures to put our policemen through training in law are continued. Inspectors have also been put through a refresher course during the year. The Police Training School at Junagadh has been expanded and an Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police has been posted as Principal of the School. It has been decided that all new recruits to the Police Force will first undergo the course of training before they are drafted into the regular force. The standards of discipline and parade have definitely improved.

Government has sanctioned a contingent of women police force consisting of one Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 12 Constables with a view to combat the social evils of prostitution and traffic in women. The post of Sub-Inspector has been filled but on account of the absence of suitable candidates the other posts are not filled.

A Central Anti-Corruption Committee and five District Anti-Corruption Committee have been set up to erradicate corruption among the public servants.

### III. Agrarian Reforms

The Land Reforms Act and the Barkhali Abolition Act came into force on 1st September, 1951. The Estate Acquisition Act was enforced later i.e. February, 1952. These three Acts aimed at abolition of intermediaries and involved interests of 28,000 Girasdars, 19,000 Barkhalidars, 55,000 Girasdari tenants and 28,000 Barkhali tenants. They affected nearly 1,726 villages covering 1/3rd area of the State. A special machinery had to be set up to undertake the implementation of these Legislations. The Chief Secretary as Settlement Commissioner was at the head with Assistant Settlement Commissioner and a Deputy Collector (Gharkhed) in each District to supervise the work of 25 Special Mamlatdars who were appointed under the Acts to function in 25 different groups. Local Committees consisting of representatives of Girasdars and cultivators were associated in the work with the Mamlatdars to assist and co-operate in their work. The number of groups were reduced from time to time and the work in some of the groups was transferred to the Mamlatdar in charge of Taluka. The final number of groups at the end of the year under review is six.

Allotment is made to 328 'A' Class Girasdars, 2,148 'B' Class Girasdars and 6,955 'C' Class Girasdars (that is to 9,431 Girasdars in all) and the total land allotted is 2,21,081 acres of Jirayat land and 16,839 acres of Bagayat land (total acreage 2,37,920 acres).

The work of issuing occupancy certificates to Girasdars is going on side by side with the work of allotment. 25,419 Girasdars are given occupancy rights over 5,42,015 acres of Jirayat and 40,315 acres of Bagayat land total acreage being 5,82,330 acres.

Out of 70,221 applications of tenants received by Special Mamlatdars, 63,228 have been disposed of, as a result of which tenants have been given occupancy rights over 12,68,201 acres of Jirayat land, 54,564 acres of Bagayat land, total being 13,22,765 acres.

The total number of applications received for allotment of land for personal cultivation from Barkhalidars till 31st October, 1955 is 6,428 of which 6,417 are disposed of.

As for occupancy certificates to Barkhalidars 15,296 Barkhalidars have been given occupancy rights over 1,93,766 acres of Jirayat land, 11,219 acres of Bagayat land, total acreage being 2,04,985 acres. Occupancy rights are given to Dharmada Institution over 36,925 acres.

Out of 36,135 applications from tenants of Barkhalidars, 34,423 applications are disposed of as a result of which 26,335 Barkhali tenants are given occupancy rights over 4,39,582 acres of Jirayat land and 19,562 acres of Bagayat land.

The Saurashtra Estates Abolition Act is also being implemented.

The recommendations of the Planning Commission were kept in view in evolving land policy for the State under the First Five Year Plan and two definite steps have been already achieved, viz:

- (1) Abolition of Intermediaries.
- (2) Regulation of Holdings and Fixing a ceiling for future acquisitions.

The policy under the Second Five Year Plan particularly with reference to Management of Land is under consideration of Government.

#### IV. Settlement Operations

*Progress of Survey.*—Out of the total number of villages 1,775 to be surveyed at the first estimate, 1,415 villages with 29,70,000 acres have been surveyed. There are now only 360 villages to be surveyed.

*Record of Rights.*—The work of preparation of Record of Rights is nearly completed.

*Land Census.*—The Government of India desired the work of Land Census to be done in the whole of Saurashtra. This work has also been completed and a report sent to the Government of India.

*Classification of lands prior to Settlement.*—It has been decided that the work of classification of lands prior to settlement should be undertaken in the whole of Saurashtra, simultaneously with the survey work.

The Problem of trained staff presented difficulty. But steps have been taken to train officers and experienced surveyors and classifiers. In order that the survey work may not suffer and the work may be done with speed, the district Inspectors of Land Records are put on the work of classification in addition to the general supervision on survey work for which the survey Supervisors will assist them.

#### **V. Integration of Services and administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary**

*Promotions.*—Instructions regarding promotions to Government servants to higher posts and to selection posts have been issued for the guidance of all concerned.

*Fixation of seniority of Government servants.*—The question of fixation of seniority of non-gazetted Government servants of the State in most of the cadres has been finalised. Government has issued certain principles for the guidance of the Departments who have not so far been able to finalise this work.

*Amelioration of conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Government is anxiously watching that the various measures taken for the proper representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services are implemented. Government has stopped the recruitment of candidates belonging to the non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes in Class IV service. This has considerably helped the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to seek jobs in Class IV posts under the Government. Orders have also been issued that so long as the requisite percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Castes is not reached in Class III and IV service, recruitment of non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the absence of suitable candidates from Scheduled Tribes and Castes should be made on temporary basis only and such temporary candidates should not be confirmed if they can be replaced by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Candidates.

## VI. General Financial position

*Government Loan.*—The Government floated a loan of Rs. 200\* lacs at the rate of 4 per cent. for the Development works in July, 1955 which was over subscribed. It was therefore decided to float a Second series of the loan to the extent of Rs. 125 lacs which was also over subscribed.

Total subscription of both the loans has come to Rs. 3,61,65,000.

*Taxation.—Sales Tax.*—To augment the resources of the Government, for the development schemes, an Act was passed in the March, 1955 session of the Assembly for increasing Sales Tax on (i) Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (Vanaspati), (ii) Tobacco in any form, whether manufactured or not, excluding Bidis but including cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots and (iii) Tea-leaves, Coffee seeds and coffee powder by Re. 0-0-6 in a rupee thus bringing these items under the Schedule of special tax and bringing total tax on these items at 0-1-0 in a rupee. Sales tax at the rate of Re. 0-0-6 in a rupee was also freshly levied on "groundnut oil and sesamum oil." These changes were given effect from the 15th May, 1955.

*Entertainment Tax.*—With a view to increase the resources of local bodies in Saurashtra it has been decided to give the entire net collections of the Entertainment Tax to small municipalities and 50 per cent. thereof to Borough Municipalities.

*Delegation of Powers.*—With a view to facilitating the quick implementation of the Plan, substantial powers have been delegated to the Heads of Departments.

*Budget.*—The statement below indicates the general financial position of the State during 1955-56:—

		(Figures in thousands of Rupees.)
		Budget
		1955-56
A.—Revenue Receipts.—		
Revenue Expenditure.		1289.75
Surplus.		1403.54
Deficit		—1,13.79
B.—Capital.		4,84.56
C.—Disbursement under Net Revenue (SD means supplementary demands). (S.D.)		5,66.31
		2,31.66
Debit Deposits and Remittance Heads Net		3,34.65

The deficit of Rs. 113.79 lacs which has since increased by 1:81 lakhs is mainly due to larger provision made in respect of the Development Scheme. Additional provision in this respect has been made in the supplementary Demand passed by the Legislature in September, 1955.

The Capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 484.56 lacs in the budget for 1955-56 of which Rs. 226.82 lakhs are meant to be spent on irrigation schemes. The progress of the schemes already in hand will be accelerated. In addition, some new Irrigation Works are also provided for. An additional amount of Rs. 90.06 lakhs has been provided for by Supplementary Demand.

**VII. Progress and implementation of Development Projects with Special reference to—(i) Grow More Food Scheme**

1. *Preparation of Compost in Municipal towns.*—During the year under report 25 municipalities in the whole of Saurashtra are preparing town compost. Efforts are being made to persuade other municipalities to undertake this work. Rs. 97,300 have been sanctioned by the Government as loan to 7 Municipalities upto the end of December, 1955. During the year under report, 12,000 tons of town compost have been distributed covering an area of about 4,800 acres giving an additional food production of about 240 tons upto the end of December, 1955.

*Green Manuring.*—In order to meet the acute shortage of organic manure in the State a scheme for distributing sann hemp seed free of cost was drawn up in the year 1950-51. From the year 1953-54, the scheme was revised and seed was distributed at half the cost to the cultivators i.e. at Rs. 8 per Maund, but to further encourage its use the price was still reduced to Rs. 6 per Md. from April, 1955. During the year under report 1,032 Mds. of Sann hemp seed was distributed covering an area of about 870 acres, giving an additional food production of 87 tons upto the end of December, 1955.

*Manure Mixture.*—With a view to increase the outturn of irrigated crops in Saurashtra the scheme of preparation and distribution of manure mixtures was drawn up in the year 1949-50. Under the scheme manure mixtures were being prepared and distributed to the cultivators by the department through Government Depots at a subsidised rate upto 1953-54. From 1954-55 arrangements for the preparation and distribution of manure mixtures were made through Co-operative societies, recognised firms and authorised dealers under the supervision of the Agriculture Department.

In order to encourage its use Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 2-8-0 per Md.

During the year under report 9,359 tons of manure mixture was distributed to the cultivators covering an area of about 46,795 acres giving an additional food production of about 4,679 tons upto the end of December, 1955.

*Distribution of Wheat Seed.*—Wheat rust is of common occurrence especially in coastal areas. Seeds of rust resistant varieties are therefore distributed to the cultivators. A scheme for distribution of improved wheat seed has been introduced. Under this scheme incidental charges are borne by the Government and seeds are sold to the cultivators at cost price.

During the year under report, 2,325 Maunds of improved wheat seed were distributed covering an area of about 4,651 acres, giving an additional production of 172 tons, upto the end of December, 1955.

*Organisation of Crop Protection Services.*—The object of this scheme is to distribute sulphur for treating jowar seed against smut in particular and to supply insecticides for control of diseases and pests of all crops in general. Under the scheme the sulphur dust for treatment of jowar seed and pesticides for control of pests and diseases of economic crops are sold at cost price to the cultivators. Government is supplying sprayers and dusters at 50 per cent. of cost to Gram Panchayats, subsidised farms and better farming societies etc. During the year under report sulphur dust packets were distributed so as to protect an area of 324406 acres giving an additional food production of about 324 tons upto the end of 1955.

### (ii) Development of Communications

*Development projects of Saurashtra Ports during the first Five Year Plan period upto 1955-56.*

#### A. First Five Year Plan Projects.

The development projects undertaken under the First Five Year Plan for the Ports of Saurashtra required for the development of Port trade and traffic has progressed fairly during the plan period. The total expenditure provided in the plan amounts to Rs. 33.02 lakhs exclusive of the amount required for the Bhavnagar Port and its sub-Ports lying within the area of the former Bhavnagar State, as expenditure of these is debitable to the Port Reserve Fund of this port. Out of the amount of Rs. 33.02 lakhs, an expenditure amounting to Rs. 9,38,584 have been incurred upto the end of 31st March, 1955. For the year 1955-56, Rs. 14.9 lakhs have been provided for these projects. The principal projects of the First Five Year Plan are as under:—

	Figures in lakhs of rupees.
1. Purchase of Lighters . . . . .	12.90
2. Purchase of Tugs . . . . .	6.75
3. Replacing pipe-line at Navalakhi . . . . .	4.00
4. Purchase of Hopper Barge for PBR. . . . .	1.35
5. Purchase of workshop machineries . . . . .	0.97

	Figure in lakhs of rupees
6. Replacement of passenger launch engine at Navalakhi . . . . .	0.40
7. Purchase of Water Barge for NLK. . . . .	0.80
8. Six double quarters at Navalakhi . . . . .	1.00
9. Retaining wall at Veraval . . . . .	1.00

*B. Development projects outside Five Year Plan.*

Over and above the planned expenditure, an amount of Rs. 67,14,867 has been expended for the development projects outside Plan during the First Five Year Plan period. The principal projects undertaken outside the First Five Year Plan period are as under:—

Figures in Lakhs of rupees

1. 9 inches pipe line at Bhavnagar Concrete Jetty . . . . .	2.66
2. Purchase of one Grab Dredger and two hopper barges for Bhavnagar Port . . . . .	18.50
3. Rock cutting at Mahuva Port . . . . .	1.00
4. Purchase of Barge for Bhavnagar Port . . . . .	4.30
5. Purchase of workshop machineries . . . . .	1.25
6. One 750 I.H.P. Tug. . . . .	15.25
7. Gunniting work at concrete Jetty . . . . .	00.70
8. Purchase of Electric motor and Electric equipments . . . . .	1.70
9. Water impounding scheme for Bhavnagar concrete Jetty . . . . .	43.02
10. Purchase of Tugs for Porbandar and Bedi . . . . .	13.70
11. Purchase of Cranes for NLK. Bedi and VRL. . . . .	1.93
12. Purchase of Hopper Barge for Bedi . . . . .	1.45
13. Purchase of engine for Launch 'Hiran'. . . . .	1.00
14. Purchase of Barge for Porbandar . . . . .	00.59
15. Purchase of coal-cum-water barge for NLK. . . . .	00.95

Moreover, during the year 1954-55, the Government of India was approached for a further loan of Rs. 46.54 lakhs for the Port Development Schemes to be undertaken by the State Government outside the State Five Year Plan and the Central Government have granted a loan of Rs. 26 lakhs. These works are undertaken during the current year. These development projects are as under:—

Purchase of Tugs, Launches and Barges for various ports.

Dredging at Bedi and Navalakhi Ports.

Deepening channel at Porbandar Port.

Purchase of Dredger for Porbandar Port.

100 Labour Quarters at Bedi Port.

Wharf-Wall at Salaya Port.

Transit Godown at Bedi Port.

*C. Purchase of essential requirements of Ports during Plan period.*

The most essential requirements of the Ports in respect of Tugs and Barges and other machinery plants are being progressively fulfilled, both under the Five Year Plan and Outside the Five Year Plan, under general budget grants.

The capital assets of Saurashtra Ports at the time of integration amounted to Rs. 3,24,31,620. During the last seven years that is upto the end of 30th September, 1955 the Government has incurred expenditure for the development of Ports under First Five Year Plan, outside the Five Year Plan and from Central aid amounting to Rs. 99,15,445. It is estimated that during the current year, an expenditure of Rs. 45,85,959 will be incurred for the purchase of flotilla, machinery and plants and other development projects on hand. Thus, at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, the total capital assets of the Ports will be of the order of Rs. 4,69,33,024.

*D. Port Traffic.*

All these measures were directed to, and have resulted in, improved handling of cargo and quicker turn-round of the vessels. At present on an average of about 1,200 tons of cargo is being handled per day per vessel. In favourable conditions, as much as 1,600 tons of cargo per day is worked. The following table gives the total traffic handled by Saurashtra Ports after integration upto the end of March, 1955 i.e. during the last eight years:—

Years	Import in Tons	Export in Tons	Total Tons
1947-48	4,61,267	3,51,396	8,12,663
1948-49	6,02,716	4,06,765	10,09,481
1949-50	4,89,565	4,96,890	9,86,555
1950-51	4,67,120	5,47,575	10,14,691
1951-52	6,34,942	6,19,199	12,54,141
1952-53	3,74,422	7,58,517	11,32,939
1953-54	3,14,960	8,95,255	12,10,215
1954-55	4,73,699	8,42,196	13,15,895

From the above, it will be seen that the Port traffic at Saurashtra Ports is increasing year after year and the Ports are playing an

important role in improving economy of Saurashtra. It is therefore, necessary to see that facilities for cargo handling do not lag behind traffic necessities.

### (III) Improvement of Medical facilities

During the year under review Rs. 127.51 were sanctioned in the Budget for Medical and Public health relief in the State including Five Year Plan projects and the following progress was achieved in various directions—22,93,382 patients were treated in the Government Hospital and dispensaries as out-door during 1955-56 and 50,364 as in-door patients in the hospitals as against 19,30,746 as out-door and 47,082 in-door respectively last year. Major works aggregating to Rs. 13,24,000 were sanctioned during the year including the Five Year Plan besides the minor original works carried out costing Rs. 50,000 from the Discretionary grant available with the Directorate. The Medical College in Saurashtra for which a donation of Rs. 15,00,000 has been received from Sheth Meghji Pethraj Shah started its first term from June 1955 with 60 students on the role.

In pursuance of the assurance given last year by the Government the programme of establishing 4 bedded Maternity Homes at 35 Taluka and Mahal headquarters has already been sanctioned and the works are in progress. The Scheme for constructing Maternity Cottages for the families of ex-sevice men at Rajkot, Dhrangadhra and Bhavnagar have been completed. A Maternity Home *cum* Dispensary with 4 beds has been donated by Shri Meghji Pethraj Shah which has started functioning from 1st December, 1955. Another Home of 4 beds has been started in Bantwa Dispensary with effect from 1st January, 1956. The extension of 40 beds at Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, has been carried out and put into use. Similarly the extension of 50 beds in Gopnathji Maternity Hospital has been completed and a further donation for the construction of 48 more beds in the same hospital is expected from His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi. Extension of 50 beds in the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital at Junagadh has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. Similarly 45 beds are being added to the west Hospital, Rajkot. Government have sanctioned a scheme to construct a 40 bedded Children's Hospital at Rajkot from the donation of Rs. 2,00,000 which has been received from Sheth Shri Keshavlal Talakchand Parekh and the construction work has already started. The total cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 2.78 lakhs and the equipment would cost Government another Rs. 80,000. Recurring cost for the same is estimated at Rs. 50,000 per annum.

A Palace donated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi has been converted at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000 to house the existing Sir Waghji Hospital at Morvi.

A Munificent donation of Rs. 4,00,000 has been received from Sheth Meghji Pethraj Shah of Jamnagar for the construction of a Central Leprosarium at Bhavnagar consisting of 250 beds for Hospitalisation. Total cost sanctioned by Government for this work has been Rs. 8,00,000 with recurring expenditure involved of Rs. 1.91 lakhs per annum.

50 beds have been constructed as Isolation wards with 10 beds in each of the Five District Hospitals.

Extension of 80 beds has been carried out by Government in Shri K. J. Mehta T.B. Hospital at Amargadh. The total cost involved in this extension will be Rs. 6.11 lakhs and another 100 beds have been added in District Hospitals by constructing T.B. Clinics with 20 bedded Wards in each of the Five Headquarter Hospitals.

Additional facilities of X-Ray have been added at Dhoraji and Junagadh Hospitals. Eye Relief Camps have been organised at various Rural Areas in the Districts numbering 19.

Extension of Chemical Analyser's Laboratory is carried out for establishing Prohibition Section.

An additional Auxiliary Nursing Training School has been started at Rajkot, in addition to the 2 Schools already started at Junagadh and Bhavnagar during 1954-55. There are 100 probationer Nurses under Training and 50 Auxiliary Midwives.

A Leprosy Pilot Project Scheme and Control Unit has been established during the current year at Porbandar with the help of Government of India.

*Anti Malaria and Filaria Work.*—Under the National Control Programme Saurashtra is allotted 3 Malaria Control Units with free DDT for one unit for doing anti-malaria work in municipal townships with population of 40,000 thus covering entire Saurashtra. The population benefited by way of residual DDT spray so far is 40,80,332 in 4,343 villages.

Under the National Filaria Control Saurashtra was allotted one Control Unit and one survey unit. The Filaria Survey and anti-larval measures have been undertaken in Junagadh, Manavadar, Bantwa, Sardargadh, Kutiyana, Patan, Una, Delvada, Debi, Sikka, Navlakhi, Jodia, Bhanvad, and Bhavnagar.

3,34,735 persons have been tested with tuberculin and 91,184 have been vaccinated with BCG. 182 film shows have been exhibited by the Publicity Unit regarding BCG. Total number of small-pox vaccination carried out in the state was 4,15,918 which covered Primary Vaccinations to 1,81,424 and re-vaccinations 2,34,494 persons.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—24 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established in various towns of Saurashtra to which Government gives grants in aid at the rate of 75% of the total approved expenditure of Rs. 6,000 whichever is less. Government has sanctioned Rs. 88,900 as grant in aid during the current financial year to these 24 Maternity and Child Health Centres. It is proposed to establish 30 more centres during the course of the second Five Year Plan.

A separate Maternity and Child Welfare section has been created with the post of Assistant Director of Health Services (Maternity and Child Welfare) who has already taken over. A state wise maternity and Child Welfare programme has been worked out in consultation with World Health Organisation UNICEF and the Government of India. Under this project Saurashtra will receive the services of 2 foreign experts through the help of W.H.O. for the duration of 2 years one of which will be a senior Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and another a Public Health Nurse. UNICEF has also promised to give stipends of Rs. 300 p.m. for 2 years to 4 Midwifery and 2 Nursing tutors to be employed by the Government for the existing four Nursing and Midwifery Schools.

A scheme has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for carrying out Health Examination of all school Children.

During the second Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish 41 Rural Health Centres and 5 Maternity Health Units.

#### *Directorate of Ayurvedic Medical Services*

Government felt that the solution of reaching medical aid in rural area lay in extension of relief through Ayurvedic system of medicine which is economical and based on scientific investigation, besides being popular with the masses. With this aim in view, and with a view to encourage, revive, and popularise Ayurvedic system of medicine, a separate Directorate of Ayurvedic Medical Services was created in July 1951.

After the establishment of this Directorate Village Medical Relief Scheme and the Scheme of opening of New Ayurvedic dispensaries were taken up to provide medical aid to rural area. In addition to this, Registration of Medical Practitioners was taken up to regularise the practice in Indian System of Medicine.

Moreover the schemes of training of personnel in charge of Medical Boxes, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Central Ayurvedic Library, Ayurvedic Refresher Course and Mobile Ayurvedic Dispensary were taken up.

At present there are 131 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries, ten grant-in-aid dispensaries, and 24 dispensaries run from the trust fund.

One Ayurvedic Hospital of 48 beds has been opened at Jamnagar

During the programme of the Second Five Year Plan it is intended to open sixty (60) Ayurvedic dispensaries, three hospitals with Nature Cure Section, distribute 1500 Medical Boxes and to start one Ayurvedic pharmacy to provide the genuine medicines.

(iv) **Education.**—The year 1955-56 is the last year of the First Five Year Plan launched in the year 1951-52 and also the last year of the Educational Development Plan sponsored by the Government of India in which the state has participated. The progress under both these plans during the year 1955-56 is reported below separately:

#### STATE FIVE YEAR PLAN

*Primary Education in Rural Areas.*—Out of the planned target of opening 200 new schools, 193 schools have been already opened by the end of December 1955, leaving a short-fall of only 7 schools which will be made good by the time the year closes. On the financial side, the expenditure of Rs. 3,85,450/- has been incurred upto December 1955 out of the budget provision of Rs. 9,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.

*Expansion of Primary Education in urban areas.*—The normal increase in the number of students every year give rise to the need of employing extra staff. To meet this contingency, the plan provided every year for 75 extra posts of teachers. Accordingly

67 out of 75 teachers have been employed to remove shortage of staff and for that purpose an expenditure of Rs. 1,63,964 has been incurred out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,50,000.

*Construction of Primary School Buildings.*—The plan provided for Rs. 7,67,000 for construction of buildings against which the budget grant was Rs. 7,65,000. A special campaign for school buildings was undertaken in response to which a sum of more than Rs. 20,00,000 has been promised. Therefore Government have added its share amounting to Rs. 40 lacs out of which 1000 new primary school buildings and about 498 additional rooms will be constructed.

*Conversion of existing Primary schools into Basic Schools.*—It is proposed to furnish 600 schools with Basic equipments with a view to converting them into Basic Schools. So far, 95 schools have been so converted. Bulk purchase of Basic equipments has been undertaken.

*Secondary Education.*—With a view to providing for the scientific teaching of Drawing and Music—the latter in girls schools—the plan provided for the appointment of 10 drawing teachers and 10 Music teachers out of which 8 Drawing teachers and 6 Music Teachers have been appointed so far. The remaining are being appointed.

*Higher Education.*—Under the plan, a Law college has been opened from June 1955. This has supplied the long-felt need of such a college in Saurashtra. Out of the grant of Rs. 90,000 a sum of Rs. 52,094 has been expended upto December, 1955. The newly opened college is progressing satisfactorily.

*Technical Education.*—The old Technical Institute at Morvi has been upgraded and converted into a degree college, affiliated to the Gujarat University. Out of the grant of Rs. 3,74,000 sanctioned for 1955-56, an amount of Rs. 2,04,173 has been expended upto December, 1955. Besides the degree courses of Technical education there are two other Technical Institutes—one at Bhavnagar and the other at Rajkot which are teaching Diploma and Certificate Technical Courses.

*Training of Primary School Teachers.*—The State inherited from the old states two Training Colleges. Owing to the rapid programme of the expansion of facilities for Primary Education, undertaken by the new state, a large number of trained teachers were required. To cope with this need two new training colleges were included in the State Plan and they were opened in the year 1952-53.

The continued expansion of Primary Education necessitated the opening of more training colleges. Accordingly more training colleges have been sanctioned this year out of which two have been already opened—One at Mangrol and other at Songadh, and the third one is about to be opened. Though this has not fulfilled all the requirements in trained teachers yet it has helped to check declining percentage of trained teachers. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that two more training colleges are on the programme of the 1st year of the Second Five Year Plan. The Government is also encouraging private enterprises in this direction and 6 Private training colleges are also working.

*Training of teachers for Basic Education.*—The plan did not fully visualise the requirement in respect of the Basic trained teachers. The plan provision has therefore been very modest.

The Government has however taken ample measures in increasing the number of Basic trained teachers in that the teachers coming out for the training colleges are basic trained because all the colleges have been converted into Basic Training Colleges. Besides, a number of teachers have been deputed to various training centres outside Saurashtra, such as Vedchi, Bochasana, Wardha etc. During the last year the Rastriyashala, Rajkot, played an important part in providing training courses for our teachers. A number of teachers were deputed to Rastriyashala, Rajkot in suitable batches and the programme is still in progress.

*Social Education.*—The plan provided for opening of 210 centres during 1955-56 all of which have been opened. The plan envisaged the running of literacy centres for adults; but later on as an improvement upon this, these centres are styled as Social Education Centres in which besides Teaching 3 R's, subjects of Social Education are also taught. As a follow-up there is another scheme of village library and Reading Rooms under which 100 libraries and 100 Reading Rooms have been planned for 1956-57. This scheme will be better implemented by the Panchayat Department because a number of Gram Panchayats have offered to avail of this benefit. Therefore the scheme has been transferred to the Panchayat Department.

*Lok-Shalas.*—The plan provided for the opening of one Senior Lok-Shala and 18 Junior Lok-Shalas all of which have been opened. They have proved to be useful as is found from the popular response. During the current year, all the six junior Lok-Shalas that were planned have been opened.

*Scholarships for Higher Studies.*—The plan provided for awarding scholarships to the deserving and needy students especially in their prosecution of higher studies. There are 210 scholarships of the monthly value ranging from Rs. 30 to 50 per month which are awarded to students for prosecuting higher studies. Besides, there are 419 Merit Scholarships which are being awarded in Government Secondary schools. The award of all these scholarships have naturally proved as source of practical help and encouragement to the deserving and needy students.

*Educational Development Plan sponsored by the Government of India 1955-56.*—The State has participated with the Central Government in the various schemes of the Development Plan on sharing basis. The Plan was however referred to the State later in the year 1952-53 and it was only in the year 1953-54 that we could take initiative in some schemes only. Therefore all these schemes were initiated in the year 1954-55. These were all new pilot schemes for which a number of preliminary details had to be settled. For these reasons, only a minor portion of the sanctioned expenditure could be utilised during 1954-55. It was only this year that we have got down to brass tacks and commenced implementations of the various schemes. Under this plan the following items are coming into operation:—

*Scheme No. 1.*—This scheme has been applied to the compact area Bhavnagar.

- (1) The Training College at Trapaj is being furnished with Basic Equipments and additional facilities in Crafts.
- (2) Five Community Centres have been fixed up in Rural areas.
- (3) A Janta College has been started at Trapaj with the Integrated Library Service functioning from it. This Library will cater to the reading needs of the locality round about with the help of the Mobile van.
- (4) *Improvement of 100 Primary Schools.*—100 Primary Schools have been selected in the Bhavnagar area. They will be supplied with better qualified teachers and basic equipments.
- (5) *Development of selected Primary schools as schools-cum-community centres.*

Five Primary schools in rural areas have been selected and are being fitted up with necessary equipments.

- (6) *Improvement of selected Secondary schools.*—Five schools one in each district have been selected. They are being supplied with extra staff and equipments to carry out the improvements envisaged under the scheme.

- (7) *Training of teachers and workers in the field of Social Education.*—5 Camps— one in each district—were held last year. 500 teachers were trained in the subject of Social education.
- Similar camps will be held in February-March 1956 and 500 more teachers will be trained this year. In this way, we shall have a contingent of 1,000 teachers with social training available to work part-time in our social education centres.
- (8) *Improvement of Library service.*—The opening of one Central Library at Rajkot and other District Libraries has been planned under this scheme. The Government of India have since increased the Central grant and approved expenditure on a large scale. This will enable the State to undertake and provide for Library Service on a good scale worth the name.
- (9) *Development of Urban Basic Schools.*—Five schools have been selected in Urban areas. One in each district—and they are being fitted up for basic Education.
- (10) *Educational Programme to relieve educated unemployment.*—Under this programme the State has employed in all 3,360 teachers and 236 Social Educational workers in rural areas. This programme has served dual purpose in that it has provided employment to 3,596 educated young men and women and at the same time helped the State in the expansion of the facilities of education.
- (11) *Vocational and educational Guidance Bureau.*—The Bureau has been started this year and located at Porbandar for the time being. The equipment for the various tests are being purchased for the Bureau. The Director of Bureau has been already appointed.
- (12) A post graduate training college has been established at Porbandar and Graduate teachers have been deputed from the department for training.
- (13) Hindi Departments have been opened in the training colleges for Primary school teachers. A graduate with Hindi qualifications is being appointed in each training college for teaching Hindi and Hindi section opened in the library of each college.
- (14) One Government Bal Mandir will be developed into an ideal pre-primary school and two non-Government Bal Mandirs will be assisted to improve their equipments etc.

- (15) The following items have been sanctioned by the Government of India this year under their programme of expansion of Basic Education.

Total approved Expenditure for 1955-56.

	<i>Non-recurring</i>	<i>Recurring</i>
(1) Conversion of 1,400 schools into Basic Schools .. .. .	7,00,000	2,85,834
(2) Opening of 200 new Basic schools .. .. .	2,50,000	1,25,000
(3) Introduction of Crafts in 200 schools .. .. .	50,000	20,834
(4) Training of 100 Craft teachers .. .. .		54,000

All the above four items for which sanction was received in October last are being implemented this year.

- (16) *Multipurpose schools*.—The Government of India has sanctioned 60 various Multipurpose courses at the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 53,91,500. These are being distributed among Government High Schools and non-Government recognised High Schools.

#### VIII. Progress of Community Development Projects

Manavadar-Vanthali-Keshod in Sorath District was the first Project allotted to Saurashtra in October, 1952. In October, 1953, one community Development Block was further allotted. In April 1955 two National Extension Service Blocks were upgraded into Community Development Blocks. Thus there are in all six Community Project and Community Development (C.P. and C.D.) type of blocks.

*N.E.S. Blocks*.—In October 1953 four National Extension Service Blocks were allotted to Saurashtra and three more were allotted in October, 1954. Out of these seven, two have been upgraded as stated above and the remaining five National Extension Service Blocks are continuing today.

Thus in all under the Government of India Community Development Programme, Saurashtra has today eleven blocks, six C. D. and five N.E.S. blocks. The coverage of these eleven blocks is an area of 4,403 square miles, 1,034 villages and a population of 7,38,806.

*T.D.S. Blocks*.—When the initial working of the Project Blocks was conducted for sometime, it occurred to the State that making concentrated effort in a limited geographical area, in an all round development of villages is a sure way of achieving concrete results but if the local non-official element could be associated more actively

in the day-to-day conduct of work, it may perhaps make for better results with more speed. On the basis of this thinking Taluka Development Schemes were started by the State from 1953 onwards. In 1953 three Taluka Development Schemes were started, in 1954, three more were started, in 1955 three more were started. Thus there are nine Taluka Development Scheme Blocks functioning at present. They cover an area of 4,036 sq. miles, 932 villages and a population of 8,70,063. The budget provision for each of these schemes is Rs. 15 lacs for three years.

*Pre-Extension Service Blocks.*—Working of all these types of blocks clearly brought out the fact that the programme being essentially revolutionary, it demands scope for mental adjustment with the people and the official machinery. For the proper reception and assimilation of new ideas, time is necessary. Government have, therefore, initiated from the year 1955, a system of pre-Extension Service Blocks, that is blocks which are to create an atmosphere by preliminary work and contact with people, so that when the National Extension Service Blocks are allotted by the C.P.A. people and the staff are both to some extent trained in making the best of it. In all 15 Pre-Extension Service Blocks have been started. Each of these blocks has a budget pattern more or less like the National Extension Service Blocks.

The Pre-Extension Service Blocks have a coverage of 5,662 square miles, 1,354 villages and a population of 11,36,745.

All these types of blocks are more or less after the C.P.A. pattern, that is covering 80 to 100 villages, and a population of 60 to 80 thousand.

The whole of Saurashtra is delimited into 52 blocks out of which 36 blocks are functioning, 11 C.P.A. Blocks and 25 State Level Blocks. Total coverage is 14,280 miles, 3,370 villages and a population of 27,75,438.

It has been found that Block Organisation has been very useful in pushing the programme of different departments connected with uplift and also various boards such as Khadi Gramudyoga Board, the Handloom Board, the Small Scale Industries Board, the Backward Class Board, etc.

*People's Contribution.*—The success of these efforts is ultimately gauged by the spirit created amongst the people to rely on themselves and to plan development of their own areas.

Peoples' participation in cash, kind and labour is forthcoming in varying degree in varying tracts, according to economic conditions of the people.

An organised effort at voluntary community labour was made, which resulted in turning out work valued at Rs. 2.3 lakhs within a week in a small orbit of about 154 villages of Community Project.

*Panchayat and Co-operation.*—The progress that Saurashtra is making in the sphere of socio-economic development is achieved by the twin agency of Panchayats and Co-operative Societies the former looking to the administrative and developmental betterment of the villages as a whole and the latter looking after the economic sphere of village life.

In the block areas where intensive development has been undertaken, there is hardly a village without a Panchayat of its own nor a village not served by a Co-operative Society.

The shift from Government programme to people's programme would be real if institutions at village level are encouraged to think and implement the programme they consider useful, for the village. To this end, wide spread effort is made to organise Yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandals to work as limbs of Panchayats which is the basic agency of village work.

Preparatory work for a campaign to construct 500 miles of village approach roads is being made. In-service training in various spheres is also being implemented.

The Primary Health Centres have been started in all C.D.P.C. Blocks except the Kalyanpur C.D. Block where it is to be started soon after the necessary building facilities to accommodate it will be available.

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## (7) TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

### 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.)

The Ministry headed by Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon, leader of the Congress Party, which assumed charge in February 1955 on the resignation of the P.S.P. Ministry against which a no-confidence motion was passed in the Assembly, continued in office during the year under report.

## 2. Law and Order Situation

In furtherance of the agitation of the Anthikad Coir workers, about 500 coir workers (Communist) led by Shri K. A. Varkey obstructed the INTUC workers from retting raw coconut husks at Mampilly Canal on 2nd April 1955. The Police had to intervene. Finding that repeated warnings had not the desired effect, they had to fire 17 teargas shells and resort to a mild lathi charge for removing the obstructions. Some M.L.As took part in the agitation from 22nd to 28th November 1955. The agitation was since postponed on the assurance of the Chief Minister that he would look into the matters.

Demanding the disbandment of some labourers recruited on the advice of the Employment Exchange, the R.S.P. labourers of the Chavara Mineral Concerns started picketing on 10th October 1955. Shri Baby John, M.L.A., and some labourers started picketing by standing across the Secretariat gate, Trivandrum on 15th October 1955. Since they disobeyed the lawful directions of the Police, they were removed and proceeded against. In this connection a batch of 300 persons led by Shri K. Pankajakshan came to the Secretariat gate on the 5th October, 1955 in violation of the ban on procession through the main road and forced entry into the grounds pushing aside two cordons of policemen. When they attempted to rush into the Assembly Chamber, they were stopped and dispersed by the police using the minimum force. Some of the policemen and the processionists who sustained minor injuries were sent to hospital. Following this, Shri N. Srikantan Nair, M.P., commended satyagraha and hunger strike at the Secretariat gate on the 10th and he was arrested for violating the prohibitory order of the Additional District Magistrate directing him to desist from conducting demonstrations within 200 yards of the Secretariat gate. He continued his fast in the prison also and was released on the 15th on arriving at an amicable settlement.

## 3. Agrarian Reforms

The question of evolving a steady and well-planned land policy in keeping with the suggestions of the Planning Commission are under the active consideration of Government. Certain Bills in this connection are now at various stages of legislation. Landless persons who have put up homesteads on lands belonging to others are afforded protection under the Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Evic-

tion of Kudikidappukara Act of 1955. The Idavagai Rights Acquisition Act, which came into force from the 1st of January 1956, marks an important agrarian reform. This Act provides for the acquisition by Government of the special rights including collection of rent and melwaram from tenants enjoyed by the Idavagai chiefs from the rent free Idavagai lands on payment of compensation. As a result of the reform the Idavagai tenants have been freed of their obligations to pay rent and melwaram to the Idavagai chiefs and their status has been raised to the same level as that of the pattadars and holders of land under Government. They will be deemed to be registered holders and pattadars under Government and the holdings will be liable only to the usual basic land tax.

#### **4. Integration of Services and administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary**

In the erstwhile Travancore State, the judiciary was not separated from the executive as was in the case of Cochin State. With effect from 1st May 1955 the reform has been introduced in the whole State.

On the basis of recommendations of a Pay Commission appointed by Government, Government have sanctioned a comprehensive revision of salary on a time scale basis to all categories of public servants including teachers in private schools. According to the revised scales of pay the lowest paid employee under the State Government would get a minimum total emolument of Rs. 50 and the highest paid officer Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

#### **5. Important legislation undertaken and laws extended**

A list of the laws enacted during the year under report is given below:—

##### ACTS OF 1955

1. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Act I of 1955).
2. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 1) Act, 1955 (II of 1955).
3. The Travancore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1955 (III of 1955).
4. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1955 (IV of 1955).
5. The holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Amendment Act (V of 1955).

6. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment, Act 1955 (VI of 1955).
7. The Travancore-Cochin Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1955 (VII of 1955).
8. The Travancore-Cochin Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1955 (VIII of 1955).
9. The Travancore-Cochin Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (IX of 1955).
10. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1955 (X of 1955).
11. The Travancore-Cochin Transfer of Property (Agricultural Lands) Act, 1955 (XI of 1955).
12. The Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (XII of 1955).
13. The Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudiki-dappukars Act, 1955 (XIII of 1955).
14. The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Supply Surcharge Act, 1955 (XIV of 1955).
15. The Travancore-Cochin Land Tax Act, 1955 (XV of 1955).
16. The Travancore-Cochin Public Health Act, 1955 (XVI of 1955).
17. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XVII of 1955).
18. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales-tax (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XVIII of 1955).
19. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Act, 1955 (XIX of 1955).
20. The Travancore Public Servants (Inquiries) Amendment Act, 1955 (XX of 1955).
21. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955 (XXI of 1955).
22. The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXII of 1955).
23. The Municipal and Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXIII of 1955).
24. The Kanam Tenancy Act, 1955 (XXIV of 1955).
25. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXV of 1955).
26. The Travancore-Cochin Entertainments Tax (Validation of Levy and Collection) Act, 1955 (XXVI of 1955).
27. The Edavagai Rights Acquisition Act, 1955 (XXVII of 1955).

## ORDINANCES OF 1955

1. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Amendment Ordinance, 1955 (I of 1955).
2. The Travancore Public Servants (Inquiries) Amendment Ordinance, 1955 (II of 1955).
3. The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (III of 1955).
4. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1955 (IV of 1955).
5. The Municipal Temporary Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (V of 1955).

## CENTRAL ACTS EXTENDING TO THE STATE

1. The Medical and Toilets Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).
2. The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 (22 of 1955).
3. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955).
4. The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955 (32 of 1955).
5. The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 (39 of 1955).
- \*6. The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1955 (43 of 1955).
7. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955).
8. The Railway Stores Unlawful Possessions Act, 1955 (51 of 1955).

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

## PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

With a fast increasing population which made the pressure on the limited supply of land very acute, the *per capita* area of cultivation being about 30 cents, with a food deficit to the extent of 60 per cent. with only about 44 per cent. of the males and 17 per cent. of females above the age of 15 having regular employment, with nearly 30,000 youngsters qualifying themselves every year for white collar jobs, Travancore-Cochin, among the Indian States, presented very peculiar and difficult problems to be handled by the popular Government. The food problem caused serious drain on the State Coffers thereby limiting the scope for development activities. Excluding administrative expenses the total loss sustained on account of food subsidy for distributing rice to the people at a reasonable price level was Rs. 16.76 crores till the end of 1954 of which the Central Government have contributed Rs. 8.57 crores. Any assessment of the achievements made by the Government has, therefore, to be based on this background.

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\*The act applies only to the extent to which the provisions of the Act relate to rates of stamps duty in respect of documents specified in entry 91 of List I in the seventh schedule to the constitution.

### *Food and Agriculture*

As already indicated scarcity of food was the most acute problem which tried the government to a more serious extent than in any other State in India. Even though certain attempts had been made in the past to increase food production, it was only after ushering in responsible Government that a well-planned, co-ordinated and intensive programme was launched on a State-wide basis to step up food production. With a view to expanding the area of cultivation to the maximum possible extent a programme of reclamation of kayal lands and waste lands and leasing out of forest lands without detriment to the interests of conservation of forests was implemented. Out of a total area of 58.8 lakhs acres in the State 32.5 lakhs acres are available for cultivation. Of these 30.5 lakhs acres are already being cultivated. The production of paddy in the State rose to about 7,46,000 tons in 1954-55 as against 6,25,000 tons in 1950-51.

The easing of the food situation has, however, adversely affected the interests of tapioca cultivators. Tapioca occupies a very important place in the economic set up of the State, the annual production being about 16,71,000 tons. During the control years and after, tapioca fetched good prices and consequently the area under cultivation also increased. When large stocks of rice began to flow into the State the price of tapioca went down shattering the economic condition of the cultivators. As a measure of immediate relief Government adopted measures for the organisation of 200 co-operative societies of tapioca cultivators for purchasing stocks and selling them to Government. Government have also arranged for free distribution of the stocks purchased by them to people of the coastal areas. A Tapioca Market Expansion Board has been constituted to advise Government on long-term measures to be taken for the promotion of cultivation and for working out a price-support policy.

### *Irrigation Projects*

At the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan the total area served with irrigation facilities including major irrigation, lift irrigation and minor irrigation was only about 2.1 lakhs acres or 6.5 per cent of the cultivable area. The target of the Plan is to irrigate 5,91,680 acres or 18.2 per cent of the total cultivable area. While formerly there was only one major irrigation scheme serving about 56,000 acres the popular Government took up six major irrigation schemes including the one for the stabilisation of the existing scheme. These are (1) The Kodayar Extension Project, (2) The Kuttanad Development Scheme, (3) The Peechi Scheme, (4) The Chalakudy Scheme, (5) The Neyyar Scheme and (6) The Vazhani Scheme. The total estimated cost of these schemes

would come to about 930 (the bulk of which is included in the Five-Year Plan) and are intended to serve about 3 lakhs acres. Of these the first has been completed. The Thottapally Spillway included in the second which would enable additional food production in the Kuttanad area comprising about 1,21,000 acres by facilitating the discharge of flood water directly into the sea, has also been completed. The Chalakudy (first stage) and the Peechi Projects have almost been completed and water let out for irrigation. The work relating to the other schemes are also progressing. A large number of lift irrigation and minor irrigation works have also been executed in aid of the Grow More Food programme.

#### *Electricity Development*

It has been realised that the solution of the peculiar problems of the State created by the high density of population lay in the exploiting of the water power resources with a view to providing cheap power for industrial and agricultural needs besides serving the increasing need for domestic consumption. Power schemes account for a provision of Rs. 11.85 crores in the First Five-Year Plan the total outlay on which is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 crores. The target is a total addition of 81,000 KW in installed capacity.

The second stage for increasing the generating capacity of the Pallivasal Station to 37,500 KW has been completed. Madupatty the first cement concrete dam in India of any magnitude (to store nearly 1,900 million cft. of water) has also been practically completed. The Sengulam Project costing Rs. 353 lakhs has been completed and 48,000 KW generating plant commissioned. Work on the Poringalkuthu Project estimated to cost Rs. 306 lakhs has registered good progress. In addition to the above projects a new scheme, viz. the Nerimangalam Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 290 lakhs, has been taken up in 1954-55. The programme under the Five-Year Plan aimed at the distribution of electricity to 800 new centres and the linking up of 50,000 new consumers. Till the end of April 1955 not less than 560 new centres have been electrified raising the number of new consumers by 40,000. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in the State has now reached about 35 units.

#### *Industrial regeneration and employment potential.*

The State has sufficient resources by way of cheap water and electricity supply of efficient and intelligent labour, well-developed transport facilities and large supply of raw materials for the development of factory, small-scale and cottage industries. But finance and lack of interest on the part of the public in industrial investment being the bottle-neck, industrial advancement in this State

depends on the initiative taken by Government. Most of the major industrial concerns in the State are thus either Government-owned or Government-sponsored concerns in which the State has substantial share in the capital investment, the remaining share capital being held mostly by persons from outside the State. The Travancore-Cochin Financial Corporation has proved to be a boon to industries in the private sector.

It will be appropriate in this connection to refer to the problem of unemployment. Irrigation and other public works and the vigorous programme of electrification included in the Five Year Plan would undoubtedly solve the problem to some extent. It has been realized that a greater shift from agriculture to industry is called for if employment opportunities are to be created fast enough to keep pace with the growth of population. The Government have followed a bold policy in resuscitating industrial concerns with large employment potential which had been languishing for want of capital or other facilities. Three big industrial concerns which were defunct for some time were reopened under Government auspices. This step has been taken in the interests of the working classes.

A separate Department has been formed under the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce to be in charge of planning and coordinating the development of small-scale industries. Steps are being taken for the grant of financial assistance as provided under the state Aid to Industries Act. Schemes have been launched for encouraging the manufacture of a large number of consumer goods.

Coir and handloom weaving are the most important cottage industries in the State. Under the cooperative scheme for helping small-scale coir manufacture the target of organising 120 primary societies, 25 husk societies and two central societies has almost been achieved. Liberal financial assistance is being extended to these societies under the 64 lakh scheme.

With a view to rehabilitating the handloom industry on a co-operative basis and administering the Cess Fund Scheme, a separate Department has been created. More than 10,000 weavers have been brought under the cooperative fold and grants and loans under the scheme are being given to them. Other schemes including those for palm-gur development, development of khadi, etc. are also progressing satisfactorily.

### *Housing*

Another acute problem created by the fast increasing population is the lack of housing facilities. The popular Government introduced a scheme for providing house sites and houses to the poor classes. Under the housing scheme about 700 houses have been

completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000/- each. More houses are under construction. Under the Settlement Scheme, 620 families have been given 5 to 10 cents of land, also building material worth Rs. 250/- and a monetary grant of Rs. 50/-. Under the Colonisation Scheme eight colonies have been registered. Under the scheme subsidised by the Government of India for the construction of houses for industrial workers, 50 houses have been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,500/ each and another 50 are nearing completion.

### *Education*

There are 50 colleges in the State including a Medical College, an Engineering College, an Agricultural College and a Veterinary College. Other educational institutions (including primary and secondary schools) number 5,800. The colleges have more than 32,000 students on their rolls. School-going students number 18.6 lakhs. There is one institution each for giving training in social education and basic education. Education has now been made free up to the end of the middle school course.

The recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission are being implemented. Basic education has been introduced in 25 primary schools. The scheme introduced by Government for providing security of tenure and satisfactory conditions of service for teachers in private schools has further been strengthened by raising their salaries and allowances to the level of those of Government school teachers. The Budget grant, under education that stood at Rs. 2.64 crores in 1950-51 has crossed the five-crore mark in 1955-56.

### *Public Health*

Government have tried their utmost to open new medical institutions to provide better equipments in major hospitals, to construct isolation wards, to increase the bed strength in existing hospitals and to train up doctors and other medical personnel. The training institutions and hospitals under the Medical College Scheme constitute a notable achievement. On the curative side, there are under the Medical Department, 52 major hospitals including special institutions, 166 dispensaries and 35 grant-in-aid institutions. There are 410 doctors, 577 nurses, 250 midwives, and 291 compounders in the Department. The total bed strength is 7,050. Considerable progress has recently been achieved in the provision of special institutions and special wards for the treatment of T.B. and other communicable diseases. No effort has been spared to encourage the indigenous system of treatment. Under the Department of Indigenous Medicines there are 16 Ayurveda Hospitals, 81 dispensaries and 320 grant-in-aid institutions.

On the preventive side attended to by the Public Health Department, schemes for the control of communicable diseases have made much headway. Under the National Malaria Control Programme, two units have been organised and protection afforded to almost the entire population inhabiting the affected areas by residual D.D.T. spraying. A similar scheme for the control of filariasis is also being implemented. Under the mass B.C.G. vaccination programme for the control of T.B. about 12;5 lakhs of people have been vaccinated.

Under the Public health Department there are about 250 maternity and child welfare centres in the rural areas. In addition to this the panchayats have employed about 100 midwives. Under the M.C.H. Project sponsored by the WHO and UNICEF four M.C.H. centres attached to modern medicine dispensaries have been functioning in the State.

#### *Prohibition.*

Soon after the assumption of office, the popular Government introduced prohibition in a few taluks. The area of prohibition was progressively extended. At present 14 out of the 36 taluks are dry areas. Effective steps have been taken for the rehabilitation of ex-tappers by providing them with lands for cultivation and by permitting the tapping of sweet toddy and rendering assistance through cooperative societies for the manufacture of palm gur.

#### *Communications.*

In spite of the fact that the State led the rest of India in the mileage of roads per square mile (0.82 as against the All-India average of 0.16) it was felt that considerable improvement was required if progress in the development of agriculture, trade and industry were to be maintained at high level. The programme of constructing major bridges in important river crossing and special surfacing of roads has made considerable progress. As against the Five-Year Plan target of 300 miles, more than 650 miles of roads have been newly special surfaced so far. Under the Village Road Development Scheme, over 300 miles of village roads have been improved to an acceptable standard.

Of the total of 5,500 miles of first and second class roads in the State, 632 miles have been monopolised by the National Transport system. Besides providing an efficient transport service with reasonable comfort at cheap rates, the State Transport Department is contributing to the revenue of the State.

#### *Panchayats.*

One of the foremost achievements of the popular Government was the adoption of the Travancore-Cochin Panchayat Act providing for decentralisation of administration through local bodies. There are

550 panchayats in the State elected on the basis of adult franchise. The most important reform effected recently is the transfer of minor irrigation and lift irrigation activities from the Public Works Department to the Panchayat Department with a view to strengthening the financial resources of the Panchayats the revenues derived from markets have been handed over to the panchayats and they have been permitted to collect entertainment taxes. In addition to the initial grant towards working expenses paid to each Panchayat Government have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,750/- each for taking up urgent items of work. A scheme for local development works with contribution from the public, the panchayat and the Government has also been introduced. Some 250 panchayats have been provided with radio sets.

#### *Advancement of Scheduled Castes*

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is approximately one-tenth of the total population. Maintenance of Harijan colonies, rendering financial aid to Harijan students, provision of common buildings, burial grounds etc. encouragement to cooperative societies and other institutions doing amelioration work among Scheduled Castes, amelioration of Hill Tribes, these are the lines on which measures for advancement of Backward Class Communities are implemented by Government. There are 187 colonies with 1,947 houses maintained by the Department. The Harijans are also given poramboke lands on concessional rates for house sites.

Besides fee concession Scheduled Caste students are given lump sum grants for the purchase of books and clothes. The annual expenditure on this account is about Rs. 12 lakhs. About 1,800 college students and 16,000 secondary school students receive these benefits. Primary readers are distributed free to about 1,40,000 students. The Department is conducting 55 Pial schools and thereby imparting education to 3,730 children.

Special programmes have been implemented for the amelioration of Hill Tribes. Two mobile medical units are looking after their medical care. Two major and 13 minor welfare centres have been started. Hill Tribes are supplied with clothes, seeds, seedlings and agricultural implements. Two co-operative societies have been organised and these are encouraged with liberal grants.

#### *Progress of Community Development Projects*

Including the five N.E.S. Blocks started in January 1956 so far two projects, one Development Block and 14 N.E.S. Blocks have been allotted to the State bringing 27 lakhs or about 29 per cent. of the rural population under the orbit of community development. Even though the general rule is that an area consisting of

about 66,000 people is to be delimited into a Block, the State Government have, in view of the heavy density of population of the State, decided that the best administrative unit would be a Block of about one lakh of people. The State has accordingly been delimited into 100 Blocks.

The achievements under Community Programme has been very encouraging especially in regard to people's participation. Public contribution to the Community Development programme, according to the report for the period ending November 1955, has been to the value of Rs. 21.9 lakhs. This works out to, nearly, 29 per cent. of the total expenditure of Rs. 72,41,750 incurred by the Community Projects and N.E.S. Block upto the period mentioned above. Public contribution has been in the form of cash, labour, land and materials.

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### (8) AJMER

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT

##### **Crop Position**

The year under review covered two harvests, namely 1,362 Rabi and 1,363 Kharif. The crop position in Rabi 1,362 was on the whole satisfactory.

Due to continuous heavy rains the damage in grain crops is estimated to Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-8-0 in a rupee.

##### **Land Reforms**

The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill received the assent of the President on May 29, 1955 and was brought into force with effect from June 23, 1955.

The estates of Sanadi Istimrardars have been acquired with effect from 1st August, 1955 and those of Jagirdars, Non-Sanadi Istimrardars and their Guzaredars with effect from 10th October, 1955. Certain Istimrardars, Non-Sanadi Istimrardars and Guzaredars numbering 67 filed Writ Petitions in the Supreme Court and obtained *ad-interim* *ex parte* stay orders which were subsequently vacated on 3rd and the 17th October, 1955. The estates of such Intermediaries were acquired on 7th November, 1955.

Most of the intermediaries whose estates were acquired on the aforesaid dates have filed their claims for compensation. About twenty-five cases have finally been disposed of including one that of

a Sanadi-Istimrardar of Sethan (Ajmer Sub-Division). The rest of the cases decided finally pertain to the Guzaredars. Certain intermediaries who have filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court, do not appear to be keen to contest their claims for compensation. Such intermediaries have submitted applications in the Court of the Compensation Commissioner to the effect that as their writ petitions are pending in the Supreme Court they are not bound by the computation done by the Compensation Officer.

The State Government have included the Scheme for consolidation of land holdings in the Second Five Year Plan involving a cost of Rs. 6,25,000. The Ajmer State Bhoodan Yagna Act has also been enacted by the State Assembly to regularise the donations of lands. A Board known as "Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Board" has been recently appointed by the State Government in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 4 of the Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (Act No. VI of 1955) in consultation with Shri Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

### **Relief and Rehabilitation Branch**

So far 1,681 acres of Evacuee agricultural land and 42 houses and shops, etc., have been allotted to the Displaced Persons in the Rural Area of this State. 5 houses and shops, etc., have been allotted during the year 1955.

A sum of Rs. 90,625 on account of Rural Loans has been advanced to the Displaced Persons upto the year 1954, but no amount was advanced during the year 1955. Scheme for grant of Rural Loan to the non-claimant Displaced Persons is under consideration.

## **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

### **University and Collegiate Education**

In 1955-56 sanction for adding Agriculture Classes in the D.A.V. College was accorded by the Government. Meanwhile, the industrial town of Beawar had been feeling the need of a Degree College for a long time. The Government, have started there degree classes in Arts and Commerce subjects this session and have provided adequate grants for building, library and laboratories for the new College, keeping in view increased enrolment in the future.

We have today 245 teachers in Colleges as against 134 in 1950-51. This Government spent Rs. 13,72,964 during 1954-55 on College Education, as against Rs. 6,62,894 spent in 1949-50.

## Secondary Education

The Patel Middle School at Beawar, with which has been amalgamated the Government High School for Sindhis, has been raised to the standard of Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School with provision for technical and commercial studies. The Government High School at Kekri has also been made a Multi-purpose school with courses in Commerce and Agriculture besides Humanities, and that at Saradhna with Science and Agriculture. Groups were chosen in these places to meet the needs of these localities.

### Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to the recognised aided institutions in the State are given to the extent of 90 per cent. of net approved expenditure of the institutions during the year. The State Government paid total grants-in-aid of Rs. 9 lakhs (recurring) during 1954-55. Provision for Rs. 10 lakhs (recurring) exists during 1955-56. Government also pay non-recurring grants for buildings, furniture and equipments. During 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh (non-recurring) was paid for this purpose and in the current financial year there is a provision of Rs. 2.70 lakhs for buildings, furniture, etc.

### Basic Education

We have today 462 Junior Basic Schools with 1,154 teachers in 432 villages out of a total of 718 in the State. In 1949-50, there were 177 old type of schools with 409 teachers. All of them have been converted into the basic type and no child has to go more than two miles to attend a school.

The Ajmer Primary Education Act (1952) was enforced in all the three Sub-Divisions (Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri) of the State with effect from the 14th November, 1954, 15th December, 1954 and 1st July, 1955 respectively. Thus the entire State has been brought in the ambit of the Act, except the Municipal towns of Ajmer, Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri, Deoli, Bijainagar and Pushkar. Budget allotment and actual expenditure on this scheme during the year 1954-55 is

<i>Budget</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Rs. 70,15,930	Rs. 37,04,482

### Buildings for Basic Schools

The construction of 50 new buildings was taken up by Government in 1954-55 and all are now nearing completion.

### Social Education

The Government called upon all the teachers working in rural areas to run Social Centres. Instead of paying them extra, their working hours in the regular school routine were reduced and they

were asked to put in an hour's work in the Social Education Centres in the evening. The Departments, by adoption of this policy, were able to bring 41,552 adults under the benefits of Social Education upto 1954-55. Of this number 35,426 adults were awarded Literacy Certificates.

### Five Model Community Centres

Five Community Centres were started during 1954-55 at Masuda, Kalesra, Bhawani Khera, Kharwa and Ramgarh.

### Education for Handicapped

The State has launched a scheme for the establishment of a Home & School for the Blind. A new building at a cost of Rs. 1,09,000 has been completed in the healthy locality of Adarsh Nagar.

### Education of Displaced Persons

The following statement gives information with regard to the financial assistance given to the education of displaced persons during 1954-55:—

	Amount spent	No. benefited.
Freeships (Secondary & Primary Education)	Rs. 250	8
Cash Grant (Secondary & Primary Education)	Rs. 14,408	3078
Stipends (College Education)	Rs. 35,640	104

### Scholarships

Scholarships of various categories are awarded to students. Table given below shows the number of Scholarships and amount thereof during 1954-55:—

Type of Scholarships	No. of Scholarships	Amount of Scholarship
(a) Scheduled and Backward Classes	875 to 1086	34,064/-
(b) War Scholarships	Number varies	23,000/-
(c) Political Sufferers	103	21,500/-
(d) Technical & Professional	7 to 12	11,000/-
(e) Govt. stipend and Cash grants for displaced students	115 plus 2200	60,000/-
(f) Research Scholarships	2	..
(g) Government Scholarships	60	180/-
(h) Harijan Welfare	515 to 610	34,872/-
(i) Vernacular Final Scholarships	1	..
(j) Scholarships to the destitute children of non-claimant displaced widows from West Pakistan.	40	6,000/-

## **N.C.C. and A.C.C.**

In year 1953-54 a Girls' Sub-Unit of Senior Division was started and 2 more sub-units were added in the following years. Two sub-units of Junior Girls' Division have been started from July, 1955. Five Colleges and 11 High Schools are benefited by the scheme. Expenditure on N.C.C. in 1954-55 was Rs. 1,00,463.

## **HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

### **Education**

Orders have been issued to the effect that all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes should be exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all Government and aided Educational Institutions in this State on 6th July, 1955. Government have also provided comparatively larger amounts for the payment of scholarships to the students under various schemes.

Four vocational Centres were started where training is being imparted in vocations such as Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tin Sheet Metal work, Masonry, Leather Tanning and Leather Craft, Chick and Mudha making with the benefits of stipends to the trainees. These were started during January, 1955.

### **Animal Husbandry.**

Pure breed fowls along with fabricated cages are being distributed to members of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Vimukta Jatis. Besides milch animals (cows) were given to them to give them some income. Bikaneri rams were also supplied to them.

### **Agricultural Development**

Seeds and manure, bullocks, agricultural tools and implements required for agricultural purpose were also distributed among them.

### **Better Housing**

Subsidies at the rate of Rs. 250 were granted to 150 families.

### **Cottage Industries**

Rs. 20,000 were given to about 60 families of Scheduled Castes as grant-in-aid for Cottage Industries against purchase of machinery tools and improved types of Karghas.

### **Sewing Machines to Widows**

Sewing machines were supplied to 24 Widows of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 6,000 were spent.

## Grants

A sum of Rs. 4,500 was granted to the State Depressed Class League. They organised Harijan Sammelans, meetings, Prabhat Pheries, run adult night School recreational and cultural activities and educational debates. They engaged pracharaks for their prachar work. A sum of Rs. 4,500 was granted to the Harijan Sewak Sangh. They made extensive propaganda, installed propaganda and publicity Boards containing messages of leaders on the main spots of this State. They organised dramatic performances. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was granted to the Bharat Sewak Samaj for publicity work throughout the State regarding the removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was granted to the Harijan Refugee Panchayat. They are running a Narishala. A sum of Rs. 1,010 was granted to them. They have opened one adult night school, Sankar Kendra, for members of Backward Classes.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND N.E.S. BLOCKS

The following are the details of achievements in the various blocks:—

### Irrigation

In Masuda block, work of improvement of tanks and construction of rapats have been taken up at Ratangarh, Rampura, Kushalपुरa, Jalia, Jalपुरa, Bhagwanपुरa, Dewas, Banotia-ka-bara, Laxmipurа and many other places.

In Jawaja block also a couple of rapats have been constructed purely with the people's participation without any aid from Government since 1st April, 1955.

Regarding construction of new wells and deepening of old wells more than 400 persons in Pisangan block have been given Taccavi loans. In Masuda block also more than 250 persons have benefited in the form of loans.

Besides, a number of wells have been constructed and improved by the villagers on their own.

The additional area brought under irrigation in the various blocks is about 10,671 acres.

### Fertilizers

The consumption in the various blocks since their inauguration is 13,485 maunds. There are a few villages where there is hardly any cultivator in the village who had not taken artificial fertilisers.

### Co-operation

At the close of the Co-operative year which ended on 30th June, 1955, there were 600 Co-operative Societies of various types with a

membership of 14,395. The working capital of the societies in all the four blocks was of an order of Rs. 16,29,367.

### **Cottage Industries**

Work in Cottage Industries is undertaken only in Community Development Blocks. This work was started very late and the first centres were opened only in May, 1954. In Masuda Block also, 5 centres have recently been started. 5 new centres are being opened there. In National Extension Service Blocks also a start is made in this behalf.

### **Education**

Every school in the blocks is now a Basic School. The total number of such schools in the four blocks is 348. There is no village in the block which does not have a school within 2 miles. In these four blocks, the villagers have undertaken the construction of school buildings on voluntary basis with great speed. About 70 school buildings have already been completed and construction of 80 more is in progress.

### **Social Education**

There are now in all about 700 social Education Centres working in the blocks imparting training to about 10,000 adults.

### **Medical and Public Health**

There are 12 regular dispensaries in the blocks, which work as Primary Health Centres with 6 to 8 indoor beds each.

A special feature in connection with the drinking water supply is the installation of piped water supply in the villages of the blocks. This has been completed in six villages of the blocks and work in 5 other villages is in progress.

### **Expenditure**

The figures of Government expenditure in the various blocks are as follows:—

Item of work	Pisangan Block	Masuda Block.	Kekri Block.	Jawaja Block.
Total Govt. Expenditure upto 31-12-55	12.57 lacs	4.0 lacs	1.20 lacs	1.29 lacs
Loan.	2.13 lacs	.52 lacs	.09 lacs	..
Other than loan.	10.44 lacs	3.48 lacs	1.11 lacs	1.20 lacs

## CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

### **Agriculture Credit Societies**

The number of Agriculture Credit Societies increased from 556 to 599 and the membership increased from 13,873 to 15,757. Loans amounting to Rs. 471,294 were advanced for agricultural purposes.

### **Industrial Co-operative Societies**

The number of Weavers Co-operative Societies increased to 37 from 30 of the last year. Training in the arts and crafts such as Durry, Niwar, Soap making and Carpentry, Mudda and Basket making and Pottery, etc. has also been arranged.

### **Societies of Refugees**

The number of Societies working was same as last year, i.e., 44. One society was registered and one society was cancelled during the year 1954-55.

### **Harijan Societies**

The number of the societies which worked for the uplift of 3,710 Harijan members during the year under report was 142 as against 117 of the last year. These societies helped Harijans by advancing them loans to the tune of Rs. 1.02 lacs for the purpose of their trades and agricultural operations.

### **Non-Agricultural Societies**

There were 301 Non-Agricultural Societies at the beginning of the year. 46 Societies were registered during the year and the registration of 12 Societies was cancelled. The membership increased from 18,775 to 18,950.

### **Housing Co-operative Societies**

There were 12 Housing Societies against 8 of the last year. The membership increased from 395 to 520. At the beginning of the year the number of houses was 190. Two more houses were constructed during the period under report. An amount of Rs. 24 lacs against Rs. 30 lacs of last year was advanced during the year.

## MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### **Hospitals and Dispensaries**

The work of construction of the new wing of the victoria Hospital is in progress and it is likely to be finalised during the year 1956. It would cost nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.

*The Amrit Kaur Hospital, Beawar.*—The opening ceremony of the new building of the Civil Hospital, Beawar was performed by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning in May 1955 and the Hospital was named as "Amrit Kaur Hospital. Beawar" after the

name of the Union Health Minister, who laid the foundation stone of the Hospital in April, 1954. The Cloth and Yarn Merchants of Beawar have donated a Maternity Home costing over Rs. 1½ lacs. Both the Amrit Kaur Hospital and the Maternity Home have been equipped on modern lines.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare**

During the year under review, two Domiciliary Midwifery Centres were opened in Ajmer City one at the Mayo College and the other at Topdara, and steps are afoot for opening the third Centre in the city.

### **Rural Medical Services**

During 1955, a new Dispensary was opened at Kadera and early in 1956, two dispensaries have been opened at Harmara and Jalia.

Construction of dispensary building including staff quarters have been started at Bijainagar, Jawaja and Srinagar. A Maternity Home and staff quarters have been constructed at Saradhana. A Health Centre with Mobile Dispensary facilities has been opened at Masuda in the National Extension Service Block.

### **Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic System**

An Ayurvedic Dispensary has been opened in Sheopura Village in Beawar Tehsil.

## **FOREST DEPARTMENT**

### **Improvement of Roads**

A sum of Rs. 6,500 was spent on improvement of three roads in 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 11,100 is being spent in 1955-56 on eight other roads in various ranges. These forest roads are being made motorable.

### **Grazing**

In 1954-55 an area of 5,887 acres was deforested. The State Government have decided to allow unrestricted grazing of cattle including goats in all the new forest areas in the State on the specific condition that the villagers should plant five trees per family per year in the forest area and fence and protect them. The rate of grazing fee has also been reduced to 50 per cent. for all.

### **Afforestation**

Afforestation has been done in an area of 406 acres in the various reserves during the rains of 1955.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

**Live Stock Improvement and Artificial Insemination**

Three newly purchased stud bulls were posted in different villages of the State bringing the total number of bulls posted for improvement of Live Stock of the State to 52.

There were 2 Key Village-cum-Artificial Insemination Centres functioning in the State at Beawar and Pisangan respectively. At these Centres 269 cows and 372 Buffaloes were served naturally and 286 cows and 208 Buffaloes were inseminated artificially.

**Ram Breeding Scheme**

A total of 256 better quality Bikaneri Rams imported from Rajasthan have been distributed to the flock owners in the State on 75 per cent. subsidy basis.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN)

**Well Sinking Scheme**

438 wells were deepened by means of compressor machines of this department. A sum of Rs. 436,125 has been distributed as Taccavi for sinking and deepening of wells.

**Scheme for the Installation of Pumping Sets**

4 pumping sets were distributed to the cultivators.

**Distribution of Improved Seeds**

About 20,600 maunds of improved wheat, 221 maunds of improved barley and 2,247 maunds of improved maize seeds were distributed to cultivators of this State.

**Scheme for the Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers**

About 8,435 maunds of Ammonium sulphate, 341 maunds of super phosphate and 1,014 maunds of Bone meal fertilisers were distributed to the cultivators.

**Scheme for the Composting of Town Refuse into Manure**

About 4,789 tons of Town Compost Manure was removed to the fields of cultivators for manurial purposes.

**Scheme for the Development of Palm Gur Industry**

About 478 maunds of Palm Gur, 236 maunds of Palm Sugar, 3,928 gallons of Neera were produced by the independent producers.

## Demonstration

The number of demonstration plots laid out during 1955, is as follows:—

1. 395 Demonstration Plots in Kharif season.
2. 550 Demonstration Plots in Rabi season.

Departmental stalls were opened on the occasion of fair organised in the rural areas of the State.

## JAIL DEPARTMENT

### Reforms

The following important reforms have been carried out in the Ajmer Central Jail during the year 1955:—

1. A Harijan Day was celebrated on the 26th January, 1955. All Harijan employees were permitted entrance in Staff Temple in the Jail premises and all the Jail gates having been left wide open, the prisoners were allowed to witness the "entry". The prisoners on their part played a Kabaddi game with Harijans. The Chief Minister inaugurated the function.
2. One life prisoner who was working in the Jail garden outside under the new industrialisation scheme was released on parole for fortnight. He reported himself to the Jail on the due date.
3. One life prisoner was allowed to join the funeral ceremony of his aunt without any escort for a couple of hours. He also returned without giving any cause of complaint to the Jail authorities.
4. Some of the life prisoners were allowed to have a dip in the Pushkar Lake on the occasion of Pushkar Fair and were also allowed to see the fair.
5. One convict sentenced for various heinous offences has been permitted by the Government to appear in the Intermediate Examination this year.
6. Following new industries have been introduced in the Jail Factory:—  
Brass work, Iron work, Paper cutting, Basket making, Bed Sheets, and Napkins, Designed yarn durries.

on a writ petition questioning the validity of such elections having been accepted by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, a nominated Municipal Committee comprising of a Chairman and 22 members came into being from 12th September, 1955. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 22,68,065 and expenditure Rs. 20,11,700 during the year 1955.

### (9) BHOPAL

The year 1955-56 marks a definite milestone in the advancement of the State as it witnesses the accomplishment of nearly all the targets under the State's Five Year Plan. The liberal allotments made by the Government of India under the Five Year Plan as also under various other ancillary schemes enabled the State Government to further launch and complete its measures in respect of expansion of educational, medical and health facilities, increase in production of foodgrains and bringing down the impact of unemployment, all aimed at improving the material prosperity of the common man. During this year the State was covered in its entirety by Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks. What stands significant in the midst of these activities is that the people came forward to offer willing cooperation to the Government in carrying out its schemes and plans to a successful conclusion while themselves availing of from the experience a measure of self reliance to better their own lot.

It was privileged also to show part of its achievement to some of the foremost dignitaries visiting the country, such as, the King and Queen of Nepal, the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Vice Chairman of the People's Republic of China, who paid lavish compliments to the Government and people of the State for their efforts to bring about a better order.

#### **Finances of the State**

The sanctioned budget estimates of the State Government for 1955-56 anticipate Revenue Receipts amounting to Rs. 164 lakhs against the estimated expenditure on Revenue Account of Rs. 354 lakhs. The expenditure also includes a sum of Rs. 138.63 lakhs for the development schemes under the First Five Year Plan. The deficiency is to be made up by a lump grant-in-aid of Rs. 183 lakhs from the Central Government. A provision of Rs. 51.32 lakhs under Capital heads and Rs. 29.03 lakhs under the loan heads which include a sum of Rs. 38.18 lakhs for the development schemes under the First Five Year Plan have also been made in the sanctioned Budget Estimates for 1955-56.

The majority of shares invested by former rulers of Bhopal in commercial concerns, amounting to Rs. 39,64,592, having been mutated in the name of the President of India, the State Finance Department performed certain functions in respect of them while a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was invested in the shares of a newly established Bank styled as 'Bhopal State Co-operative Bank'. The shares of this Bank are being got issued in the name of the President of India.

With a view to improving the tone of administration of financial and accounting matters, as also to minimise audit objections, an Internal Audit Section was set up which has so far audited the accounts of five Government offices.

The State Finance Department was also called upon to distribute as grant-in-aid a sum of Rs. 9,580 to the sufferers from outbreak of fire and damage done by floods.

The sale of National Savings Certificates was effected to the tune of Rs. 52,310 during the period from January, 1955 to June, 1955, as against Rs. 1,97,450 during the corresponding period in 1954.

Following an amendment made in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, in 1954, the Capital and Loan expenditure is now also charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State which is financed from the Loans from the Central Government.

### Law and Order Situation

*Crime Position.*—Crime was effectively checked and controlled during 1955, as will be evident from the following figures:

1951	.	.	.	3858	.	.	.	.	..
1952	.	.	.	3232	.	.	.	.	16·2%
1953	.	.	.	2365	.	.	.	.	38·6%
1954	.	.	.	2381	.	.	.	.	38·2%
1955	.	.	.	2484	.	.	.	.	35·6%

The total number of cases registered in 1955 under I.P.C. was 2168 as against 2188 in the previous year. The incidence of total crime, including Special and Minor Acts, during this period was, per 10,000 of population, about 29·6 as compared to 28 in 1953 and 1954. While the crime under I.P.C. cases showed a downward tendency during the year under review, the total percentage of conviction showed an improvement. All the organised gangs of dacoits were completely liquidated by the close of the year.

*Community Service.*—An outstanding achievement of the Police Force was in the field of social service. Their energies were canalised in the construction of Police Children School building, the foundation of which was laid by the Union Home Minister. The building material and technical aid was procured by the Government while the men and officers provided unskilled labour through Shramdan during their leisure hours. The School building is proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000.

Likewise, sufficient attention was paid towards developing police-public relationship and promoting a sense of co-operation between them. The opening of Sishu Vihara in the Police Lines for recreational facilities of students of Police Children's Middle School is perhaps the first instance in the country whereby the State Police has sought and won the co-operation of the general public. It has incidentally provided an effective protection for the children against undesirable elements in the society.

*Reforming Criminals.*—A Welfare Scheme prepared by the State Police Department has been approved for incorporation in the II Five Year Plan which aims at reforming the criminal tribes settled in the State. Meanwhile, members of the Tribes have been granted land for cultivation, minor cottage industries have been set up which absorb them for gainful avocations. Besides, loans and cash grants are also given and free books are supplied to their children and special medical facilities provided.

*Switch over to Hindi.*—The attempt at increased use of Hindi in Police work, particularly at Police Stations, has yielded the desirable results. The Police personnel have now acquired working knowledge of Hindi with the result that almost entire work at all Police Stations is carried on in Hindi during the year under review.

*Police Tattoo.*—A Police Tattoo was organised for the second time on May 31, 1955, which was honoured by the presence of the Union Minister for Home Affairs.

## **Judiciary**

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner continued to be the High Court for this State. Shri N. V. Sathaye, the Judicial Commissioner, was succeeded by Shri D. S. Mathur, I.C.S., on 17th August, 1955. The State continued to consist of one Civil District and Sessions Judge and two Additional District and Sessions Judges. The sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers, other than District and Sessions Judges, was 9 Subordinate Judges and 7 Munsiffs enjoying Magisterial powers.

The figures of institutions and disposals in all the Subordinate Courts during the year was as under:—

Institution		Disposal	
Arrears from 1954 . . . . .	4636	Actual . . . . .	13903
Actual institution in 1955 . . . . .	14209	By transfer . . . . .	395
By transfer in 1955 . . . . .	395		
Total . . . . .	19340		14298

The documents registered in the State in the year 1954 and 1955 were 4263 and 4152 respectively. There has been a decrease of 111 documents registered during the year under report. The Judicial Commissioner is also the Inspector General of Registration of the State of Bhopal.

The Scheme of the separation of Judiciary from the Executive operated in the State and the Judicial Officers tried all criminal cases except those falling under chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure which were hitherto being tried by the Executive Magistrates.

### Services

During the year under report the combined cadre comprising all Secretariat Departments continued as in the previous year. No new rules were enforced. For recruitment to ministerial services for the administrative departments of the Government the names of suitable candidates are obtained from the Employment Exchange. The selected candidates are subsequently interviewed and examined by the Home Department before formal appointments are made. Use of Hindi is being encouraged and is made a condition for all Government appointments.

### Passports

In 1955, 393 Pakistan Passports were issued. 24 Pakistani nationals were granted long term visas with sanctions of the Government of India. A renewal of 190 Indo-Pakistan passports issued by the State Government was made. In addition, 61 International passports were also issued.

### Issue of Arms Licenses

During 1955 licenses for arms were issued in the order as given below:—

Revolver . . . . .	4
Pistols . . . . .	5
Rifles . . . . .	13
Guns (B.L. ) . . . . .	67

## Legislation

During the course of the year the State Legislative Assembly remained preoccupied with important legislations in its two sessions—the first extending from 14 to 31 March, 1955, and the other taking place in the months of September, October and November, 1955. The following Bills were introduced and passed in the two sessions:—

### First Session:

1. Bhopal State Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. Bhopal State Repealing Bill, 1955.
4. Bhopal State Appropriation Bill, 1955.
5. Bhopal State Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1955.
6. Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

### Second Session:

1. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bhopal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. Bhopal State Debt Redemption Bill, 1955.
3. Bhopal State Land Revenue (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. Bhopal State Pathology and Anatomy Bill, 1955.
5. Bhopal Excise Bill, 1955.
6. Bhopal State Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.
7. Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. Bhopal State Municipalities Bill, 1955.

All the Bills as introduced and passed in the last session of the Legislative Assembly have received the assent of the President with the exception of the following Bills which are pending for the assent of the President.

1. The Bhopal State Excise Bill, 1955.
2. The Bhopal State Debt Redemption Bill, 1955.
3. The Bhopal State Municipalities Bill, 1955.

## Education

A steady progress has been maintained in expansion of educational facilities in the State. The target originally set under the Five Year Plan has been exceeded in respect of establishment of primary, middle and High Schools. While it was hoped earlier to

provide each of the 532 Patwari Circles, 42 Girdawar Circles and the 14 Tahsil headquarters with a primary, a middle and a High School respectively, the enthusiasm shown by the people necessitated a drastic modification of the targets with the result that by now the number of primary schools started all over the State has gone up to 1600, that of middle schools to 84 and of High Schools to 20. Similarly, the number of scholars has multiplied to 51,500 as against 31,541 in 1954. And, it lay with the State Government to meet the urgent demand for teachers the number of which has risen to 3218 as compared to 2065 last year. With a view to meet around development the expenditure on Education has touched the figure of Rs. 68,43,700 under Revised Estimates this year. This figure which is exclusive of University Education represents more than half of the total income of the State before its integration in 1949.

Free education was announced by the State Government upto X Class except in High Schools in the urban areas where, too, a nominal fee is charged from students whose guardians' income is above Rs. 100/- p.m. Irrespective of this a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 is set apart for scholarships to needy students. Besides two Middle and three primary schools, the educational requirements of children of displaced persons is met by construction of a High School building at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

The increase in the number of Social Education Centres to 65 has considerably helped in eradicating illiteracy among adults. 32 male and 45 female teachers have completed training in Social Education at Allahabad Literacy House besides 30 female teachers who received training at Balkanji Bari, Bombay.

The following schemes sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education were launched in the State and continued in operation during this year:—

- (a) Post Graduate Basic Training College.
- (b) Basic Training College for Primary School Teachers.
- (c) Five Model Community Centres.
- (d) Integrated Library Service.
- (e) Janta College Sanchi.
- (f) Women Basic Training College.
- (g) Development of selected Primary Schools-cum-Community Centres.
- (h) Development of selected Secondary Schools-cum-Community Centres.
- (i) Improvement of Library Services.

- (j) Establishment of Multi-purpose Schools.
- (k) Introduction of crafts in Middle Schools.

The Scheme of medical inspection of schools was extended so as to cover the entire State. The Schools were supplied with dry milk, paludrine and vitamins for distribution amongst students.

Eleven units of A.C.C. and three units of N.C.C. were raised.

In the sphere of higher education, the Government Hamidia College was enabled to enlarge its scope of subjects so as to include Hindi and English in M.A. Classes, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology in M.Sc. and Statistics in B.A. Classes. The College admitted the highest number of students this year—the admissions being 926.

The new hostel of the College, formally opened by the King of Nepal, was occupied by the hostellers. The State Government has also provided accommodation in the newly constructed quarters to 50% of the total number of the teaching staff of the College.

Varied achievements were obtained by the Students community through Sharmdan drives while about 1000 primary school buildings alone were built all over the State through village participation, during the period of the Five Year Plan.

### **Medical and Health**

The work in connection with providing medical aid in rural areas and that of expansion of city hospitals was carried with added tempo during the year. A 20-bed hospital at District headquarter of Raisen and a 10-bed Hospital at Silwani were thrown open for aid of the residents of the areas concerned. At Deori, a 10-bed dispensary was also completed and a female wing was added to the Bareli Hospital. Three Subsidiary Dispensaries, built on basis of Shramdan and which form part of a chain of 84 such Dispensaries, were opened during the year under review. These raised the total number of Allopathic Dispensaries in the State to 33 besides 26 Unani and 10 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

In addition to the above, the work of construction of 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the city of Bhopal and 9 Maternity Blocks at Tahsil Head-quarters was stepped up while 6 Rural Dispensaries, each with a strength of 12 beds, are about to reach the stage of completion. The bed strength of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State has thus increased by 281 from 685 in 1954-55 to 966 in 1955-56. Wards with accommodation for 480 beds at Hamidia Hospital and 100 beds at Sultania Zanana Hospital were under construction at the end of the year.

In the sphere of providing medical education in the State, a notable event during the year was the inauguration of Gandhi Medical

College in August when a batch of 50 students, including 10 girl students, were admitted in the I Year M.B.B.S. course.

In order to provide specialised treatment to the patients, Eye Camps were held at four Tahsil Head-quarters under the auspices of Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh. The entire State was protected against malaria through spraying of D.D.T. with the result that the incidence of the disease fell greatly during the year.

### **Agriculture**

Apart from its normal functions relating to propagation of improved methods of agriculture and offering help and guidance to Extension staff in carrying out intensive agricultural programme of N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks, the State Agriculture Department worked on various research and other schemes a few of which were, (1) Manurial Trials, (2) Weed Control, (3) Fodder Research, (4) Soil Conservation, (5) Survey of indigenous agricultural implements, (6) Oil Seed Multiplication, (7) Ghee Grading, (8) Sugarcane Development and Research, (9) Horticulture and Fruit Production, and (10) Sericulture. In the field of Plant Protection, the most notable work was done to control *Pyrilla* through aerial spraying. This was the first successful experiment of the kind in India.

1955 was the sixth operational season of land Reclamation in the State. Besides the usual reclamation of occupied and unoccupied land which involved clearance of 8110 acres in the pre-harvest season in ploughing of 26800 acres in post-harvest season, a new experiment was conducted to stop soil erosion by getting the field boundaries raised with the help of Bhopal Tractor Organisation.

The rainfall in the State was satisfactory and food situation, too, gave rise to no problems worthy of serious attention. The work of census of land holdings and cultivation, on the lines suggested by the Government of India, was taken up in 1954 and completed in June, 1955.

The total demand of land revenue of District Raisen which covers 1543 villages was Rs. 20,40,630 and that of District Sehore which consists of 1708 villages was Rs. 35,88,169/-.

### **Irrigation**

Irrigation which has been given a priority showed further increase in area. While minor irrigation projects were in execution under the supervision of the State Development Department, the State Public Works Department undertook the execution of major schemes. The Development Department distributed during the period under review Taccavi loans for the construction 379 wells

and purchase of 22 pumping sets besides completing 26 barrages and repairing 24 derelict tanks in various Community Project, Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in the State. This helped to bring an additional land of 6,350 acres under irrigation.

The State Public Works Department, on the other hand, finished work of Gorakhpur Tank which commands an area of 1,200 acres and Rajpura Tank Project which was taken up in 1954-55. In addition work on S/R to Palakmati (command area 6,000 acres) is in progress while Bund and other works of Dahod Tank were completed leaving the channels to be drawn which are in progress. Similarly, Bund work was completed in respect of Bhojsarvar (Command area 2,000 acres) where construction of its sluices, channels etc. is in progress.

### **Panchayat Raj**

During the year under review, 264 Gaon Panchayats were established which, with 255 established in the previous year, covered the whole of the State. 600 primary school teachers have already completed their training to act as Secretaries of Gaon Panchayats. The Bhopal State Cooperative Bank, started this year, has solved the problem of financing the cooperative institutions and has so far financed 27 Cooperative Societies to the extent of Rs. 1,62,619.

### **Amelioration of Backward Classes**

Backward Classes in the State number 3,09,161 out of the total population of the State that is 8,38,474. A number of schemes have since the start of the Five Year Plan period are enforced to bring about an improvement in their condition. A total of 65,024.15 acres of land and Rs. 10,35,189 by way of Taccavi have been distributed among them during the Plan period upto June, 1955. About 30 Co-operative Societies have been formed and a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 given as financial assistance. Six model Harijan Colonies, with 184 tenements and at a cost of Rs. 4,19,000, have been built by way of providing decent habitation. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 64,334 has been awarded as scholarship to the students belonging to Harijan and Backward Class communities. 100 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families were settled on Central Mechanised Farm Sultanpur, who have been given 16 acres of tractorised land per family and Rs. 450 as subsidy for residential houses, as also Rs. 750 as Taccavi loan for bullocks and agricultural implements.

### **Community Project and National Extension Service**

During 1955, three N.E.S. Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks and, with the inauguration of two new N.E.S. Blocks, the entire State was covered by Community Development and N.E.S. programme of the type of varying intensity. Out

of the total 12 Blocks, 3 are on the Community Project pattern, 4 are Community Development Blocks and 5 are N.E.S. Blocks. An encouraging progress was maintained throughout the year in the various spheres of development. The people's participation in the implementation of Community Development programme, building of schools, hospitals and roads resulted in an outstanding success. During the year about a dozen Youth Camps were organised besides those held for children, women and family camps. Their contribution in the field of social education was noteworthy inasmuch as it awakened enthusiasm among village people.

In addition, medical aid was provided in about 1,000 villages covered by C.P. Blocks and 157 hygienic drinking water wells were constructed and 121 old wells repaired and improved. Bore pumps were also installed and 'Keep Your Village Clean' weeks organised in 1,500 villages. 900 yard drains and 1,332 soak pits were constructed. With a view to spread education in as far off areas as possible, 241, primary schools were opened and 25 such schools converted into Basic Schools. The percentage of school going children accordingly rose by 25 per cent. 32 new school buildings were erected and 41 repaired and improved. 355 night classes were attended by 2,865 villagers. About 2,000 villagers were made literate. 133 recreation centres were set up and 204 youth Clubs were organised. In addition, 5½ miles pucca and 7 miles Katcha roads were constructed besides repairing done to 8 miles of pucca and 200 miles of Katcha roads. Pavement was done to about 500 yards of streets in the villages.

The Extension Training Centre, established in 1952, was expanded further by addition of a Home Economics Wing which is imparting training to 14 Gram Sevikas.

### **Veterinary**

In addition to performing its normal duties, the State Veterinary Department also started a Poultry Pilot Development scheme during the year under review. A Halwi Bull belonging to the Department won many a prize in Western Regional Cattle Show at Gwalior including Scindia Challenge Cup. Two more Artificial Insemination Centres were started while the Department continued to manage 12 Veterinary Hospitals and 44 outlying dispensaries.

### **F.A.O. Extension Development Centre**

The Food and Agriculture Organisation Extension Development Centre was held at Bhopal in December, 1955, and the Government of India had nominated the State Development Commissioner to serve on the Organising Committee as Indian Co-Director. All

arrangements connected with the holding of the Seminar were made by the State Development Department to the satisfaction of F.A.O., Government of India and delegates from foreign countries.

### **Agricultural Education**

Sehore—situated in the centre of predominantly agricultural area, was chosen for the location of a fullfledged Degree College in Agriculture. Named after the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the College started functioning from 1955. This Institute to which an extensive Farm is attached for practical training of students is also being equipped for purposes of conducting and coordinating research in different branches of Agriculture. This will impart the additional benefit of continuously feeding the Extension staff with results of a well planned research.

### **Forests**

The area under Reserved Forests during the year was 8,43,210.14 acres while that of Protected Forests 4,97,018.6 acres or 2,093.82 sq. miles when taken up together. This comes to 32.8 per cent. of the total land area of the State.

The State Forest Department carried on cultural operations over an area of 3,890 acres at a cost of Rs. 41,667 and new plantations were created covering 751 acres. As part of Van Mahotsava drive, 2,00,192 saplings and cuttings were planted during the rainy season. 3,325 Khankar trees were infected with local brood lac. 84 coupes were auctioned which fetched to the State Treasury Rs. 20,35,900.

### **Industries**

Among the major industries, a big roller Flour Mill, with a grinding capacity of 3,500 maunds of cereals, is expected to go in operation as from the next wheat harvest season. The Mill has been allotted an area in the proposed industrial region on the outskirts of the city of Bhopal. In addition, the establishment of a Hard Board Factory, Cotton Textile Mill and Steel Re-Rolling mills are under active consideration of the State Government. The existing Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal, has been granted license for the expansion of their concern which will enable them to manufacture 450 tons of Filling Boards; Manilla and Wrappings, Duplex, Triplex and Corrugation Boards per month.

The installation of additional 10,000 spindles to the New Bhopal Textiles Ltd. and manufacture of tanned leather by the Bhopal Glues and Chemicals Ltd. are also expected shortly.

The State Commerce and Industries Department continued to manage the five Training Centres which have helped in producing

artisans and craftsmen who have either been absorbed in Government Departments or enabled to start their own independent business. The Training-cum-Production Centre in Bhopal City was also able to produce goods ranging from ordinary furniture to high class embroidery work. Under Khadi Development Schemes, Khadi Centres have been established where yarn has been produced to the extent of 63 mds., valued at Rs. 25,000. Khadi weaving has also been started and 2,983 yards have thus been produced. Khadi Hundies worth Rs. 1,502 were sold this year.

An Apex Society was organised to cater the needs of Primary Weaver's Societies for helping the latter to produce and market their handloom products. It has so far supplied Rs. 54,000 worth of cloth for the use in Government Departments. The State Government has also donated Rs. 4,000 to the Society to start sale Depots for the sale of handloom cloth.

As State Aid to Industries, a loan of Rs. 19,150 and a subsidy of Rs. 9,357 was given to small scale and cottage industries during the year under review.

Under its scheme of 'Village Oil Industry' a Model Oil Centre was, this year, established at a cost of Rs. 6,500.

### Public Works

During the year under report, the State P.W.D. carried on its normal work of construction and maintenance of roads, buildings, and irrigation works while executing varied schemes under the Five Year Plan. Its work-load this year was to the extent of Rs. 1,39,28,000, the breakup being as shown hereunder:—

Civil Works . . . . .	39,91,000
Irrigation . . . . .	7,31,000
Works of other Departments . . . . .	49,93,000
Capital Outlay on Civil Works . . . . .	21,72,000
G.M.F. Works . . . . .	20,41,000

### Power

By initiating its programme of rural electrification the State Government embarked on a scheme of vital importance for rural population. By far the first target that was accomplished under the Five Year Plan was the switching on of the newly set 2,500 KW Plant of Bhopal Electric Supply, a Government concern run on purely commercial basis. This was achieved in 1953 since when Bhopal city and surrounding areas have been provided with liberal supply of electrical energy, both, for domestic consumption and industrial purposes. This year again orders were placed for a 2,500 KW Turbo-Generating set with a Swedish manufacturing concern and the consignment is expected to arrive in India by the end of April this year.

This is meant to meet our requirements of rural electrification which will link Ashta with Bhopal on one side, Obaidullaganj, Intkheri and Bhadbhanda on the other.

The following statistics speak of the existing state of affairs of Bhopal Electric Supply:—

Installed capacity	Maximum Demand in K. W.	Coal consumption per year in tons	Units Generated	Cost per Unit
Old Plant 1100 KW	840	16,000	50,00,000	As.-/2/-
New Plant 2500 KW	2,100	14,000	82,50,000	As.-/1/3
				Rs.
(1) Cost of new Plant and Building				22,50,000
(2) Amount provided for expansion of Electricity Schemes in Bhopal				
(a) I Five Year Plan				57,85,000
(b) II Five Year Plan				2,07,10,600
(3) No. of domestic consumers				5,000
(4) No. of industrial consumers				250
(5) No. of Municipal Water Pump Stations				2
(6) No. of Street Light Lamps				1,625
(7) Length of lines :				
(i) Transmission				29 1/2 miles.
(ii) Distribution				60 1/2 miles.

## (10) COORG

### 1. General

Lt. Col. D. S. Bedi, I.P.S. continued as Chief Commissioner of Coorg till 26th July, 1955, and Shri T. G. N. Iyer, I.C.S., took over charge as Chief Commissioner of Coorg with effect from 27th July, 1955. M/s. C. M. Poonacha and K. Mallappa, B.A., B.L., continued as Chief Minister, and Minister for Law and Order, respectively. Shri I. C. Subbiah, M.A., B.L., continued as Chief Secretary to the Government of Coorg.

### 2. Economic Condition

There was an appreciable improvement in the economic condition of the people as a result of better yield of all agricultural produce due to favourable monsoon and agricultural development.

### 3. Legislative Assembly.

Three Sessions, namely the Budget Session in March, the Autumn Session in September and the special session in December to consider the States' Reorganization Commission Report were held during the year under report. The new Chief Commissioner addressed the Assembly at the commencement of the Autumn Session.

### 4. Relations with adjoining States

Mysore and Madras States adjoin Coorg and relations with them continued to be satisfactory.

*Police.*—The post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police was created with effect from 11th April, 1955 to be in charge of the Special Branch.

The strength of the Police Force in the permanent establishment increased by 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 27 Constables with effect from 1st March, 1955.

The general health of the force was satisfactory during the year.

The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 516 as against 416 in the previous year. Of these, 480 cases were offences under the Indian Penal Code as against 330 in the previous year.

Out of 353 persons arrested during the year, 243 were convicted. six murder cases were reported during the year besides 3 pending at the close of the previous year. Of these 4 cases ended in conviction, 2 were acquitted and 3 were referred. During the year, 36 suicides and 68 accidental deaths were reported as against 29 suicides and 63 accidental deaths respectively of previous year. The Co-operation of the Public was on the whole satisfactory and 57 private individuals were rewarded as against 32 during the previous year.

*Civil Justice.*—There were the following Civil Courts during the year 1955—High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, the Court of District Judge of Coorg, Mercara, Additional District Judge, Coorg, Mercara, from 21st March, 1955 to 31st October, 1955, the Munsiff, North Coorg, Mercara, and Munsiff, South Coorg, Virajpet.

*Criminal Justice.*—Shri M. N. Gundu Rao, B.A., B.L., held the Office of the District Magistrate of Coorg throughout the year.

There were in all three Civil Courts attending to the Magisterial work as well, four courts of stipendiary magistrates and four courts of Honorary Bench Magistrates excluding the High Court.

*Jails.*—The accommodation available in this jail was for 129 prisoners of all classes as in the previous year. There was no overcrowding except in the undertrial ward for some time and the convict ward was used to relieve the congestion as far as possible. The

daily average number of prisoners confined was 71.75 as against 49.35 in the previous year.

The following jail Industries introduced during the previous years were maintained:

- (1) Carpentry;
- (2) Tailoring; and
- (3) Smithy.

Hand spinning was introduced in November, 1955.

#### *Veterinary*

*Cattle Mortality.*—The general condition of the livestock in the State continued to be satisfactory during the year under report. The mortality due to contagious diseases and other causes were less than that of last year.

*Preventive Inoculation.*—During the year under report, 211 outbreaks of contagious diseases among cattle and 72 among birds were attended. A total number of 54,044 cattle and 5,787 birds were protected.

*Artificial Insemination.*—In addition to the existing full fledged Artificial Insemination Centres at Kudige and Poonampet, one more full fledged centre covering 4 key villages was established in the beginning of the year at Somwarpet with a view to extend the Artificial Insemination Technique upto northern border of the State. Three more Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres were added this year to the already existing 4 Sub-Centres.

In addition to the utilization of Sindhi and Murrah semen collected at these three Artificial Insemination Centres, arrangements were made to collect 'Jerosy' semen from the semen Bank newly established at the Southern Regional National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. The growth rate and the general condition of the test tube calves born so far also have been found satisfactory, even in village conditions. During the year instead of Russian Pattern artificial vagina, Danish Pattern was tried for collection and it was recommended for use in all centres.

*Poultry Farm.*—The Government Poultry Farm at Somwarpet maintained white leghorns. Rohde Island, and Banded Plymouth Rocks. The average number of laying hens increased from 58 to 68 during the year and the average egg yield per hen increased from 130.5 to 147.3.

*Gosadan Scheme.*—In addition to the existing Gosadan Centre at Hudugur, one more centre was established in Devamachi during the

year. Gosadan Centre at Hudugur continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There were 58 animals at the beginning of the year and 52 old and infirm cattle were admitted during the year, out of which 83 died due to old age leaving a balance of 27 at the end of the year. The Gosadan Centre was established at Devamanchi in South Coorg in September, 1955. Necessary staff quarters were put up and centre has just begun functioning.

*Forests.*—Out of the total area of 1,586 square miles of Coorg State, the area of the Reserved Forest is 517 sq. miles. There are three main forest types. (1) Tropical wet ever green forest (2) Moist Deciduous Forest and (3) Sandal (dry deciduous) forests.

*Tropical wet ever green Forests.*—The total area of these forests is 303 sq. miles. The forests are worked under selection system. The average annual area proposed for working is about 750 acres and the average annual estimated yield is 6,00,000 c. ft. of timber. The exploitation is generally done through contractors. During the year 1955, 320 acres containing about 3,39,941 c. ft. of timber, were leased out to contractors, for Rs. 3,15,000. With a view to open cashew and matchwood plantations, 189 acres of these forests containing about 79,376 c. ft. of timber were leased out to contractors for extraction, realising a revenue of Rs. 57,452.

*Moist deciduous forests.*—These are most valuable timber forests, where the main operation is clear felling followed by artificial regeneration with teak. During the year 1955, 749 acres were taken up for extraction and the total output was 8,52,110 c. ft. comprising of teak, rosewood, Pterocarpus, Marsupium, Lagerstroemia, Lanceolata and other saleable species. The extraction of timber was done departmentally and most of the timber was transported to the sale depot at Hunsur. During the year under report, 5,13,220 c. ft. of timber and 3,799 teak poles were sold by public auction at the depot and sum of Rs. 21,68,126 has been realised. 5,232 c. ft. of buruga was sold for a sum of Rs. 7,521-2-0. An area of 733 acres felled in 1954 was planted with teak during the year 1955.

*Sandal Forests.*—Sandal both from the Government as well as from private lands were extracted and sold by the Department. During the year out of 120 tons of sandalwood put up for sale, only 28 tons of sandalwood was sold by auction for Rs. 1,24,838. Sandal plants were raised on periphery of teak plantations opened during the year.

*Saw Mills.*—The saw mill at Murkal was working satisfactorily throughout the year. A furniture factory was attached to the Mill and furniture required by various departments were manufactured and supplied. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,14,765 was spent for the purchase and installation of machineries.

*Elephants.*—The total strength of elephants in the department at the end of the year was 46. During the year 13 elephants were captured. Two elephant calves were born during the year and two calves were sold for Rs. 6,000.

The period of working plan for the eastern deciduous forests expired on 31st March, 1955. The revision of this working plan taken up since 1st November, 1954 was continued during the year. The field work has been completed and compilation of volume figures and mapping work was in progress. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 24,952.

The crop of an allotted lease expired cardamom was sold for Rs. 14,760. The total cardamom revenue realised was Rs. 49,505.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—The gross revenue from forests was Rs. 40,21,806 and expenditure Rs. 14,43,186 thus giving a net income of Rs. 25,78,620.

This department exhibited some of its produce and furniture prepared at Murkal Saw Mill at the exhibition held at Mercara in connection with the Second All India Malnad Conference and won Gold Medal Certificate.

*Agriculture.*—On account of the failure of South West Monsoon in June and July, the ryots could not carry out their preparatory cultivations properly but fortunately sufficient rains in the month of August helped them. The standing crop has been satisfactory.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight practical demonstrations on the usage of improved implements were carried out and 1,170 lectures were given by the field staff of the Community Project Administration at different centres. One hundred and thirty-five improved implements were sold to the cultivators. A sum of Rs. 30,296-12-9 was spent out of the allotment of Rs. 40,000 during the year under report.

The State Government made a special effort to take up Japanese method of Rice Cultivation during the year. 29,539 acres were brought under cultivation though only 25,000 acres was the target fixed. The Government Farm at Ponnampet was mainly used for carrying out experiments and evolving suitable types of improved seed paddy for the State. Other crops like bananas, papayas, pine apple, cashewnut, cocconut seedings, seyateans, perennial grass etc., were grown during the period.

The Government Farm at Kudige comprising of 476 acres was mostly used for raising fodder crops. During the year, about 60 acres were under perennial grasses and the rest of the area was used for

growing lucerne, maize, oats, jowar, mulberry, bengal grain, vegetables etc.

A crop competition scheme was launched under the State enterprise and 5,070 competitors were enrolled during the year. In addition to this, 2,406 student competitors were also enrolled during the year. As a result of this scheme, the campaign on Japanese method of rice cultivation and the aids given to ryots under Grow More Food Scheme, the average yields of the State have gone up considerably.

A scheme for the multiplication of promising strains of rice selected at the rice breeding station, Ponnampet was formulated during the year in order to replace the undesirable varieties of this State by the promising strains.

Ninety-five Registered Grass Growers Farms were opened in the State in the farmers' holding during the year in order to develop perennial grass in the villages. Good results have been reported from the ryots through the concerned officials of their zone.

During the year under report the rotational grazing scheme was implemented at three centres in this State namely (1) Kithoor in Somwarpet Nad (2) Aruvathoklu in Ponnampet Nad (3) Sannapulikutu in Bhagamandala Nad.

A mulberry nursery has been established at Government Farm, Kudige. The progress achieved in the development of sericulture in the State during the year was satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 7,495-4-0 was spent for the scheme.

During the year a quantity of 1,12,295 tons of rural compost was prepared. 35½ tons of urban compost was conserved till the end of the year. Under Grow More Food Scheme, 528.13 acres of new lands were reclaimed under Grow More Food Scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,00,084 has been spent for various items under the scheme including pisciculture, out of the budget provision of Rs. 4,30,790. Five pump sets were issued to ryots on loan programme in addition to sales of 2 sets on cash payments. Fifty tons of improved seed paddy were distributed among the cultivators during the year. 3,909.1 acres of food crops and 16,367 acres of fruit and commercial crops were treated against pests and diseases. Chemicals and plant protection materials were sold to ryots at subsidised rates. 400 tons of seed paddy were treated against seed borne diseases free of cost. Nearly 1,144 acres were brought under control against hairy caterpillar pest on cardamom.

*Births and Deaths.*—The number of births registered during the year was 4,643 as against 4,196 in the previous year. There were

2,063 deaths as against 1,871 in the previous year. The apparent increase in death over that of previous year is only due to better check exercised over the system of recording deaths.

The Maternity Centres of Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet Hospitals continued to receive patients as hitherto, from the villages. Many of the mofusil hospitals have non-Maternity wards attached to them.

The school children in the Rural and Urban Areas were examined by the Medical Officers of the respective hospitals and dispensaries, as before.

There were 34 hospitals and dispensaries including the touring dispensaries.

The number of in-patients treated in the 17 hospitals was 22,791 as against 20,158 in the previous year. The total number including out-patients treated during the year was 3,40,856 as against 4,68,198 in the previous year. Accommodation was available for 622 in-patients in the 17 hospitals where in-patient accommodations are available.

The total expenditure on Medical Relief during the year was 7,13,202 as against Rs. 7,58,213 in the previous year. The expenditure includes travelling allowance, repairs to buildings, diet and other miscellaneous items.

The State Medical Officer, Coorg, visited all the hospitals and dispensaries.

Out of 33,222 persons who were tuberculine tested, 11,642 persons were positive and 18,251 negative cases were inoculated with B.C.G. Vaccine.

Family Planning Clinics were started at Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet but the response from the public has been extremely poor.

*Public Health.*—The State was free from any epidemic disease during the year under report. During the year ninety-five attacks of small-pox resulting in thirty deaths were reported. Most of these were imported cases. Immediate steps were taken by isolation and mass vaccination of the surrounding population. In all, 45,950 vaccinations were done which include 15,320 primary vaccinations. During the year under report only a very few places reported cases of Typhoid fever. The contacts were protected and the water supply chlorinated. One thousand two hundred anti-typhoid fever inoculations were done in the State. Free treatment for venereal diseases is provided in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

Educating the public in the care of their health was done by lectures in all important gatherings.

185 Rural latrines, 241 Soakage pits and 3,850 yards of drain were constructed in the rural and urban areas. New wells were constructed. Hotels that were maintained in insanitary conditions were ordered to be closed. Thirty prosecutions were lodged for various offences under Pure Food Act and the culprits were fined.

Advices were given to improve the housing conditions in the villages and towns. New house sites which were granted in towns were inspected by the Health Officer, before approving the plan and site.

The Coorg Malaria Unit continued residual spraying with 2½ per cent. of D.D.T. suspension. During the year, 28,955 houses and 15,920 out houses have been sprayed and population of 1,84,800 have been protected.

*Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme.*—The work turned out by the Community Project Administration under the immediate charge of Project Executive Officer under the overall guidance of the Development Commissioner has been appreciated by all visitors to the State. Various works undertaken under the scheme have been successfully completed. The two Community Development Blocks and the one converted Community Block continued to function during the year and good progress was achieved in all spheres of activities. A sum of Rs. 6,62,593 has been spent for the implementation of the above scheme in three blocks during the year under report in this State.

In the field of Agriculture, fruit plants worth Rs. 4,420 were supplied to the ryots. Grass slips were supplied free of cost to intending growers. 4,072 practical demonstrations on important items like compost making, green leaf application etc. were held in all the villages. 3,125 compost pits were dug during the year. The target fixed for bringing wet-lands under the Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation was achieved. Inter culture implements and iron ploughs were supplied to the ryots. Fertilizers were also sold. Crop competition was organized.

One Artificial Insemination Sub-centre at Mercara was opened. In addition, two Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Hudikeri and Kadanga respectively were opened.

Thirty-three anicuts were constructed. Eighty-one miles of channels were dug out and 103 old tanks were got repaired. About 5,000 acres of wetland have been assured of adequate water supply by these irrigation works.

During the year, 205 rural latrines and 40 wells were constructed. Construction of Group Hospitals at Madapur and Kutta have been completed. Equipments worth Rs. 16,000 were supplied to these two Hospitals from Community Project Funds. Quarters for Doctors, Nurses and Compounders are under construction. Improvements to market stalls at Fraserpet, Siddapur and Hudikeri have been taken up.

*Communication.*—Repairs to all the village communication roads were got done with the assistance of the villagers. Forty-six miles of pucca and 274 miles of katcha roads were constructed. In addition, 25 bridges, 5 causeways and 43 culverts were also constructed on important village communications.

The development of apiculture, pisciculture and handloom industry was continued. Two new bee-keeping sub-centres were opened during the year at Galibeedu and Birunani respectively. Pottery Centre at Madikebeedu continued to work during the year.

Improvements to 12 senior and junior Basic Schools and other 31 schools have been carried out. Ninety adult schools were opened. Thirty radio sets were installed at various centres. Nine see-saw-sets were installed in different schools for the development of youth welfare. Cultural development activities like Kirthana, Bhajans, Dances, etc., were also conducted in many places.

*Co-operative Department.*—There were 427 Societies of all type at work as on 31st December, 1955. Out of these, 12 societies having State-wide jurisdiction and 415 serve specified local areas.

*Rural Credit Societies.*—There were 214 Rural Credit Societies in the State. The Societies had 24,370 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,18,299 working capital of Rs. 26,30,002 and a reserve fund of Rs. 4,85,200. Loans were advanced under Rural Housing, construction of godowns, Fruit Development and Irrigation Schemes.

*Multi-Purpose Activities.*—With a view to make every village society render service in all spheres of activities of rural life, better farming, better business and better living, has been laid down as motto for every village society. Towards this end, a programme for integrating credit with production, processing and marketing has been introduced.

*Rural Grain Societies.*—One hundred and three societies were dealing in foodgrains. They have a membership of 10,010, a share capital of Rs. 1,76,280 and a reserve fund of Rs. 2,48,825. A sum of Rs. 85,000 was advanced by Government for the purpose of constructing storage godowns. These societies serve a useful purpose by advancing paddy loans to the agriculturists at the time of need.

*Rural-cum-Urban Banks.*—There are 11 banks in the State. They have membership of 7,208 with a share capital of Rs. 3,12,905 and working capital of Rs. 23,10,750. These Banks are playing an important part in mobilising rural savings.

*Marketing Societies.*—There were 16 Regional Marketing Societies and one Marketing Federation in the State. Besides paddy, they deal in cloths and agricultural implements. Of these, one society deals in areca.

*The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society.*—The Society is having branches in Mysore, Bangalore and Tellichery. The turnover was Rs. 6,52,180.

*The Coorg Honey and Wax Products Co-operative Society.*—This society did a business of Rs. 78,120 in processed honey and wax.

*State Industrial Society.*—The Society took contract for supply of wooden materials under the Harijan Housing Programme and has been manufacturing iron and wooden articles. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5,000 to this society.

*Mahila Co-operative Samajas.*—Eight Mahila Samajas are functioning in Coorg. In the scheme of reorganisation, it is proposed that these Samajas should take up social welfare work for the betterment of the more unfortunate women folk. Nursery class, knitting and tailoring work are being done, the expenditure of which is met by Government Grant. Eight Samajas were supplied with embroidery machines, knitting and embroidery materials of the value of Rs. 11,200—50 per cent. cost of which was met by the Centre. Nursery School equipments to the value of Rs. 4,000 were supplied by the Government. Three Samajas at Kodlipet, Sanivarsanthe and Fraserpet were given Government grant of Rs. 8,000 each for putting up buildings while the people's contribution in each case was Rs. 7,000.

*Farming Societies.*—Two collective farming societies and three better farming societies were at work during the year. Pump-set costing Rs. 24,000 has been supplied to the society free of cost by the Government for irrigation purpose.

*Cottage Industry.*—A loan of Rs. 40,000 was given for handloom cloth printing smithy, carpentry, soap-making, bamboo-work, tailoring and automobile industry as detailed below:

	Rs.
State Industrial Co-operative Societies . . . . .	5,000
Handloom cloth printing . . . . .	500
Smithy and Carpentry . . . . .	3,000
Tailoring . . . . .	25,000
Bamboo Works . . . . .	200
Motor Works . . . . .	4,300
Soap Factory . . . . .	2,000

*Multi-purposes Co-operative Society.*—A Bone Digesting Scheme was implemented by this Society with a Government grant of Rs. 6,400. One scheduled caste candidate has been sent for training in this industry to Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Bombay.

*Weaving Schools.*—The Handloom Weaving Industry which had almost died out is now being revived. Two weaving schools have been started for the development of handloom industry which imparts training in weaving to 23 children and a stipend of Rs. 15 each per month is given. The State Weavers' Society sells the finished produces of the two primary weavers societies, through its emporium at Mercara.

A pottery centre has been opened at Madikebeedu, Poonampet Nad for the development of ceramic industry.

With a view to encourage hand pounding of paddy; two supervisors were got trained at Nandiad under the auspices of All India Village Industries and Khadi Board.

Pump-set loans to the tune of Rs. 18,130 were given to agriculturists through co-operative societies.

A Co-operative Training Institute for subordinate Co-operative personnel was started during the year. Training is imparted to 40 candidates.

*Rural Electrification Scheme.*—Electrification works of Virajpet and Somwarpet Towns in Coorg was started during the year under the above scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.41 lakhs allotted as loan by the Government of India.

*Civil Supplies.*—Food position all over the State was satisfactory. The production of rice during the year 1954-55 was 70,211 tons as against 72,487 tons estimated previous year. The slight decrease was due to unfavourable rains in certain parts. The production of ragi was 582.80 tons as against 604.25 tons during the previous year. The price of paddy was not encouraging and in order to stabilise the price and as a price support policy about 3,000 tons of rice were purchased and stocked in various grain Banks and paddy Marketing Societies which helped to maintain the price at a reasonable level.

*Textile.*—The mill cloth was freely available at reasonable rates and there was no dearth for any variety.

*Handlooms.*—There were 250 looms in the State which manufactured 2,05,000 yards of handloom. A cloth emporium was established at Mercara for the sale of handloom cloths.

*Education.*—Shri M. A. Chengappa, B.A., L.T., continued to be the State Educational Officer during the year under report.

The schools in this State were managed by the Government, Municipalities and Private Bodies. The Inspectorate consists of one State Educational Officer, one Special Officer and 3 Sub-Divisional Inspectors. These Sub-Divisional Inspectors are posted in three ranges; Mercara, Somwarpet and Virajpet. They inspect the Middle and Primary Schools.

There are five Government High Schools and six Private High Schools aided by the Government of which one is in urban areas and six in rural areas. In addition, there are 49 Senior Basic Schools and Sixty-nine Junior Basic Schools. There are 189 teachers in Government High Schools and 501 teachers in Senior Basic Schools and 184 teachers in Junior Basic Schools. There are 5,535 students in High Schools, 17,400 students in Government Senior Basic Schools and 6,332 in Junior Basic Schools. There are 44 Feeder Schools under Education Department and 51 Feeder Schools under Community Project. There are 4,355 pupils in Feeder Schools.

A grant of Rs. 30 per month is given to each Feeder School whose strength is not more than 30 and an additional grant of Rs. 20 per month is given to those whose strength is more than 30. A sum of Rs. 28,69,600 has been provided under Education during the year 1955-56 and a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 is the anticipated income under education out of which a sum of Rs. 79,259-4-6 has already been realised. The expenditure during the calendar year was 14,93,564-14-6.

*National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps Units.*—There are Junior Division N.C.C. Units in Government High Schools. There are 390 Cadets and 12 Officers in Junior Division N.C.C. Units. Two Cadets from the Junior Division were sent to Delhi to take part in the Republic Day Celebration during the year 1955. These units have done appreciable amount of manual work.

All the students in High Schools and Middle Schools who were above 12 were enrolled in the A.C.C. Units.

Annual Labour Welfare Camps were organised in all High Schools. Only pupils who could stand the strain of hardship were taken into the Camp. Works like reconditioning of old roads, construction of new roads, clearance of rank vegetation were undertaken. A sum of Rs. 10,803 was spent during the year.

All the Government Elementary Schools have been converted into Basic Schools. Basic Education has been incorporated as regular curriculum of study. In all Basic Schools the pupils cultivate paddy and competitions are held under "Yuvak Krishik Sabha". The students of Junior Basic Schools have taken up gardening as a craft. Lands have been acquired for some of the Basic Schools, and lands are

being acquired for other Basic Schools. Garden implements, furniture and teaching materials were supplied to the Schools. A sum of Rs. 96,088 was spent during the year.

Action has been taken to start two Multi-purpose High Schools. One at Mercara and the other at Ponnampet and action is also being taken for purchase of equipments apparatus etc. and to put up building for the purpose.

It has also been decided to introduce spinning as subsidiary craft in Basic Schools and Spinning Sheds are being put up in seven Schools and Spinning Equipments will be provided. A sum of Rs. 6,083-8-0 has been spent during the year.

*Basic Training College.*—The Basic Training College which was at Mercara has been shifted to the New-Building at Government Agricultural Farm at Kudige, where facilities for various types of practical work exist. This institution offers a training course for 2 years. There are 80 trainees and 7 teachers including the Principal.

*Janatha College.*—The Janatha College commenced functioning at Kudige and 40 teachers were given training. A sum of Rs. 2,240-8-0 was spent during the year.

*Nursery School.*—There are eight Nursery Schools. Five schools were supplied with Swings, Merry-go-round, See-saw outfit, sliding boards with ladder for children to climb etc., during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,151-15-0 was spent during the year.

*Promotion of Hindi.*—Hindi Department for the Basic Training College, Kudige has been opened and in addition to this, the Coorg Hindi Prachar Sabha conducted classes in various centres. Hindi books were supplied to all Government Senior Basic Schools and High Schools. A sum of Rs. 7,387-6-0 was spent during the year. Every effort is being taken by Government to popularise Hindi in this State.

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—There are 2,294 Scheduled Caste Pupils and 882 Scheduled Tribe pupils studying in various schools. They are given midday meals, books, 2 sets of dresses every year and scholarships are also granted.

During the year 10 Adult Literacy Classes were opened and 1,130 illiterate adults were enrolled into these classes.

*College.*—The First-Grade College affiliated to the University of Madras imparted course in English under Part I, Kannada or Hindi under Part II, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural Science, Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History and Logic under Part III for Intermediate; and English under Part I, Kannada or

Hindi under Part II, History, Mathematics, Physics and Botany under Part III in Degree Classes. The medium of instructions continued to be in English. There are 323 students on the roll of which 57 are women students for the academic year—1955-56 as against 258 boys and 42 girls in the previous year.

There was one Principal, six Professors, fifteen Lecturers, nine Tutors, two Physical Directors and one Librarian.

*Hostel.*—The College Hostel provides accommodation for 100 boys and the strength remained at 100. New hostel building for girl students of the College is under construction. This building will provide accommodation for 60 girl students.

*Library.*—The College has got a well equipped library with books of various sections the total number being 9,065 volumes. During the year, 1,313 books have been added. In addition to this, College is getting various kinds of magazines.

*National Cadet Corps.*—The College has a Senior Division of the N.C.C. with 154 cadets and three Officers.

*Factories.*—Four Factories have been re-registered during the year and 18 factories stand registered at the end of the year. (There was a cancellation of registration of one factory during the period). Half yearly inspections were conducted on all the factories during the year 1955.

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.*—The welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes was taken up on a planned scale during the year under report. The welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Coorg, whose combined population is about 46,000 were looked into by paying house to house visits and giving them advice on bettering their economic and social conditions. The help of other departments was also taken in this respect. Propaganda meetings were held in sixty-six places apart from holding one Harijan Conference and five Tribal Meets. In all, about 1,500 Harijan families and equal number of Tribal families were visited all over the State by the staff of the Labour Welfare Department during the year under report.

Three hundred and forty Harijans were given tiles for houses and seventy-two houses were sanctioned for tribes. During the year, wells were sanctioned to 15 Harijan Colonies and 10 Tribal Colonies. Besides this, wells in 18 Harijan Colonies and 6 in Tribal Colonies sanctioned in the previous year were taken up for completion. Two Tribal Colonies were built to accommodate 38 families in all—one in South Coorg and another in North Coorg.

Six tribals who were exploited by the unscrupulous money lenders were helped by taking immediate steps. Medical aid and health services were given within the Harijan and Tribal Colonies, with the help of the medical and health departments. The co-operation of Legislators and Social Workers were taken in all matters concerning the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Lands to the extent of 500 acres were granted to the Tribals and Scheduled Castes. With a view to help the Harijans and Tribes in agriculture, agricultural implements, manures, seed paddy were given to them.

Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 500 was distributed to about 800 Harijans and 200 Tribal families with a view to encourage the habit of growing vegetables.

100 bee-hive boxes to tribals and 25 boxes to Harijans were distributed free of cost. 62 cockerels to Harijans and 6 pullets and 3 cocks to tribals were also distributed during the year.

Cloths at the rate of 3 yards per head have been distributed to Harijans and Tribals at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Loraxine to destroy lice has been distributed to many Harijans and Tribals and a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been spent on this through the Public Health Department. Milk powder has also been distributed.

Health advice was given to about 1,000 Harijan families with the help of Public Health Department.

Encouragement to cultural activities were also given under the auspices of the Labour Welfare Department. Ten such activities in Harijan colonies and 7 in Tribal Colonies were organised. Two sets of Musical instruments to Harijan colonies and 5 sets of Musical instruments to Tribal colonies were supplied free of cost.

The department paid stipends to one Harijan Girl undergoing training in Midwifery at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem and to two Harijan boys undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institute, Mercara at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem each.

During the year under report, intensive tour was made by Officials of the Labour Welfare Department and all the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were visited. Social Workers and Members of the Legislature visited many of the colonies with the Labour Welfare Officer and his Assistants during their itinerary in the Harijan and Tribal areas.

*Excise.*—The gross receipt under '8—Excise for the year 1955 amounted to Rs. 12,65,302. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,269 for the year including the cost of arrack imported to

this State. There were 10 licensed shops and 2 reputed clubs for the sale of foreign and Indian made Foreign Liquors including beer and arrack depots for the sale of country liquors during the year. The quantity of country liquor sold during the year was 20,247 gallons against 20,674 gallons in the previous year.

Total number of cases detected during the year was 414. Out of these, 184 of illicit distillation, 184 of toddy, 43 of blackmarketing of illicit arrack and 3 of Ganja.

*Land Revenue.*—Land Revenue demand was Rs. 6,51,558-9-0. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6,41,222-11-0 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 10,335-14-0 at the close of the year. There was an increase of Rs. 23,715-2-0 in the demand. This was due to expiry of concession and new cultivation and also due to the lease of cardamom malais under the new rules and recovery of arrear of tax on encroachment of lands detected by the Settlement Department. The total value of assignment was Rs. 97,612-3-0.

The area under rice, coffee, pepper, tea, cardamom was 1,03,388, 51,521, 14,964, 1,222, 10,786 acres respectively.

The price of paddy having fallen considerably during the harvest season, the ryots were unable to dispose of the paddy and pay the Government dues in time. Consequently, the ryots were advised to deposit their paddy in the Co-operative Stores and Gram Banks till better price was secured. They were granted time till the disposal of their paddy deposited by them in the Societies. This agreement benefited the ryots considerably as the price level improved after a couple of months. The Government dues also were paid after disposal of paddy.

During the year, 172 surveys were conducted.

*Minor Irrigation Department.*—During the year, the department was under the guidance of the Irrigation Officer, Sri Visweswariah, B.E., till June, 1955 who reverted to the parent department in Mysore State in June, 1955 and Sri S. Neelakantappa, B.E., was appointed as Irrigation Officer, Coorg, and completed many important works. In addition to the Irrigation works, works coming under the purview of the two blocks under Community Development Projects and one block of National Extension Service Scheme which together cover the whole State of Coorg were executed by this Department. Apart from Inter-village communication works, water works, sanitary work, wells, school buildings and other miscellaneous buildings were also executed by this Department. During the year, estimates for 278 works were prepared and got sanctioned by the Government at an aggregate cost of Rs. 28,26,280.

Nearly 62 miles of roads have been newly formed and the old ones repaired.

Forty-three bridges and foot bridges were under execution during the year out of which 32 were completed. Fifty-eight causeways and culverts were taken up including some of the incomplete works of the previous years, out of which 33 have been completed. Ninety-four school buildings including newly sanctioned works and the old ones of the previous years were taken up, 57 of which have been completed and the rest are in good progress.

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### (11) DELHI

*General.*—The year under review has been one of progress in many spheres but it was marred by two calamities. During the month of October, a sudden and abnormal rise in the Yamuna river caused much hardship and dislocation of normal life both in the urban and the rural areas. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. As a few days warning about the possibility of floods was available, most of the population in vulnerable areas was evacuated, and thus, when the floods actually came, confusion and panic were avoided. The Prime Minister placed a sum of Rs. 80,000 from his Relief Fund at the disposal of the State Government and other voluntary contributions in cash totalling Rs. 32,000 were received for flood relief work. The State Government spent Rs. 25,000 on gratuitous relief and advanced taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 2,80,000 for fodder and seed. A gift of 300 tons of wheat was received from the United States Government for free distribution among the victims of the flood. A sum of Rs. 4,20,000 has been sanctioned as loans to small scale industries in Shahdara, which suffered damage due to floods.

Local bodies, social and political organisations and officials of all departments worked together as a team in relieving the distress of those citizens, whose homes were either engulfed or threatened by the floods.

The other calamity was a widespread epidemic of Hepatitis of which, it is estimated, there were several thousand cases. The epidemic is believed to have had some connection with the contamination of the drinking-water supply during the early part of November, consequent on the receding of the floods. The Government appointed a Committee, presided over by a retired High Court Judge and consisting of three Public Health experts, to enquire into the causes of the disease, and also to suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

2. *Land Reforms.*—Soon after the preliminary steps for the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act were taken, some proprietors filed writ petitions before the High Court, challenging the validity of the Act. Further action on the Act had to be stayed in compliance with the orders issued by the High Court.

The Panchayat Raj Bill also received the assent of the President, but, being closely linked with the Land Reforms Act, cannot be given effect to, until the fate of the former has been decided. Some of the functions of the Panchayats are, however, not connected with the management of land and examination of the Panchayat Raj Act is being made, with a view to putting into effect as many of its provisions as would not be hit by the stay order issued in respect of the Land Reforms Act.

The Land Revenue Act will be brought into force, as soon as the necessary rules under the Act and Land Records Manual are ready.

The Bhoodan Yajna Bill has received the assent of the President and will be promulgated in the near future.

Another piece of legislation on the anvil is a Bill to place ceiling on land holdings. These measures will complete the scheme for the reform of land tenure to put it on a socialistic basis.

The consolidation of holdings is complete, except for 72 villages. It is proposed to take up the remaining villages in the coming year.

3. *Development Schemes.*—(i) The State Government have generally succeeded in implementing the various schemes included in the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan for which the provisional figure of 13 crores has been accepted by the Planning Commission, was drawn up in consultation with representatives from rural and urban areas. The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 37.5 lakhs on irrigation; Rs. 10.5 lakhs on agriculture and animal husbandry; Rs. 54 lakhs on National Extension Service and Rs. 37 lakhs on co-operation.

(ii) There has been a further increase in the number of co-operative societies. 38 Industrial Societies, 26 Housing Societies and 7 Consumers' Stores have been registered during the last year.

(iii) The Najafgarh National Extension Service Block was converted into a Community Project and N.E.S. Block at Shahdara was allotted. (The villages around Mehrauli will be covered by an additional N.E.S. Block, which has already been allotted. Thus every village in the State will enjoy the benefit of the Community Project and N.E.S. Programmes). The voluntary response to these programmes has been encouraging and several voluntary works were completed by villagers during the year and several others are under execution.

(iv) The Second Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 342.5 lakhs on Education. There is an urgent need to provide new school buildings or renovate some of the existing ones. Rs. 145 lakhs will be spent on capital works. 150 new junior basic schools will be opened as well as 10 nursery schools, 10 middle schools will be raised to higher secondary standard, and 10 higher secondary schools converted into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools. It is also proposed to open a public school. Facilities in existing technical institutes will be improved. Open air theatres will be provided in three schools, and a small stadium will be constructed for the use of schools.

(v) The plan for medical and public health expansion provides, among other things, for addition of beds to the Irwin, Hindu Rao and Shahdara Hospitals, a new hospital with 100 beds in Kishanganj, a 25 bedded leprosy hospital at Shahdara, and opening of 3 health centres and 6 T.B. clinics.

Medical and health facilities, although still inadequate for the needs of the population, have steadily expanded during the last year. Two health centres at Ujhwa and Alipur have started functioning and 220 beds have been added to the existing hospitals in the city. But for the epidemic of Hepatitis mentioned above, disease was kept under control. During the jaundice epidemic, full resources of the State were mobilized to provide both out-door and in-door treatment. Even high priced medicines are now being supplied free to all in-door patients of T.B. and it is proposed to supply free medicines even to out-door patients, whose income is less than Rs. 100 p.m.

The segregation of lepers from the rest of the population is an urgent problem. A beginning has been made with a Leper's Home for 150 persons. It will, however, be necessary to take measures to prevent the influx of more lepers into Delhi, as it is evident that we cannot make arrangements to house all the lepers who migrate to Delhi from different States.

4. *Rehabilitation of displaced persons.*—The work of the rehabilitation of displaced persons and moving them from their temporary quarters on road sides, parks and other public places to permanent homes made good progress. Accommodation was provided in 3,135 tenements, 616 shops and 1,624 plots. Thus many congested areas of the city and roads were cleared.

The Committee on Allotment of Accommodation has been reconstituted and work of allotment is being expedited.

Rehabilitation loans to the extent of Rs. 8.5 lakhs are being disbursed to displaced persons during the year under review. An emporium for the sale of refugee handicrafts has been opened.

5. *Welfare of Backward Classes.*—The State Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board has been reorganised. There are now three separate bodies to deal with Harijans, backward classes and members of the tribes, formerly known as criminal tribes. A welfare centre for Harijans has been started in Lajpat Nagar, which is providing training in tailoring and imparts literacy to women and children. Extensive assistance was given to Harijans for repairs of their houses, which were damaged during the last rains and the floods. It is proposed to appoint a wholetime officer to look after the welfare of the Harijans and Backward Classes.

6. *Industries.*—Considerable importance has been given to small scale and cottage industries in the Second Five Year Plan. The Industries Plan of the State provides for an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs. An Industrial Estate will provide industrial premises, power and other facilities to about 76 cottage and small scale units, providing direct and indirect employment to about 5,000 workers. Training will be provided in the making of hand-made paper, tanning and leather goods manufacture. An Industrial Emporium has been set up with a Sales Section for providing a market for small scale industries. An amount of Rs. 6.5 lakhs in loans will be distributed during the current year to small scale industries and Rs. 40,000 in loans and subsidies to handloom and Khadi industries. A joint Industrial Finance Corporation with Punjab will be set up to give financial assistance to medium scale industries. A Khadi Printing Centre will be established and improved tools, interest-free loans, technical assistance and marketing facilities will be provided to a large number of weavers. Training in improved methods of oil crushing and nim seed crushing will also be given to those engaged in this cottage industry.

A Trade Enquiry Committee was set up to enquire into the trading conditions of the State. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. Another committee has been appointed for proposing suitable amendments to the Delhi Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Rules.

7. *Labour.*—In the field of labour welfare, significant progress was recorded. Four new Labour Welfare Centres are going to be started soon and 1376 quarters for industrial labour are under construction.

The conciliation machinery continued to help in the settlement of Labour disputes, but the number and frequency of such disputes will soon necessitate an increase in the number of officers for the purpose of conciliation as well as adjudication. An additional Conciliation Officer is being appointed and the question of setting up a whole time Industrial Tribunal is also under consideration.

8. *Control of Building operations.*—One of the serious problems in recent years has been the sudden and haphazard growth of the city, and the appearance of many colonies with sub-standard amenities. Many of these colonies have been set up in places, where it would not be possible to provide modern sanitation and filtered-water-supply. The Delhi Control of Building Operations Ordinance was promulgated on the 22nd October 1955 with wide powers to control future building activities in undeveloped areas in the State of Delhi. A provisional Development Authority was constituted to administer the provisions of the ordinance, assisted by a town planning organization, which has been entrusted with the task of preparing a master plan, according to which further expansion of the city should take place. The provisional Authority is at present scrutinising the layout plans of various colonies in and around Delhi, with a view to enforce adequate standards of sanitation and other civic amenities.

9. *Clearance of slums.*—The existence of slums is unfortunately a common feature in most cities. The problem of slums was examined by the Birla Committee, which was set up to review the working of the Improvement Trust in 1951. Unfortunately, for several reasons, it has not been possible so far to tackle it in a satisfactory manner. The cost of acquisition of slums, which are near the heart of the city, is heavy, and only a small portion of the land acquired can be utilised for re-housing purposes. Slum-dwellers are reluctant to move to distant localities, which have per force to be chosen for re-housing purposes. When houses are built by Government and let out to the former slum dwellers, heavy capital subsidies are necessary to enable them to bridge the gap between the economic rent and their paying capacity. The Government of India have provided Rs. 50 lakhs for building about 1600 quarters for re-housing slum dwellers, in healthy environments. The Government also propose to acquire evacuee katras or compounds containing sub-standard houses with a view to utilising them for construction of suitable dwellings with adequate open spaces.

10. *Civil Works.*—The Civil works programme continued to make progress according to schedule. The Central Jail at Tihar, the court buildings at Tis Hazari and residential and barrack accommodation in the New Police Lines are all expected to be completed during the coming financial year. The work on the marginal bund on the left bank of the Yamuna, which will afford protection to the town of Shahdara, has commenced and is expected to be completed before the next monsoon. The work is being done by the Bharat Sewak Samaj of Delhi under the technical supervision of the Punjab Irrigation-Department.

11. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—One of the most important problems in this city is the provision of housing for persons with low income. The Low Income Group Housing Scheme has not made as much progress as was desired, on account of the shortage of developed land. However, loans totalling Rs. 35 lakhs were sanctioned to 500 individuals under that scheme, and another Rs. 23.8 lakhs were paid to local bodies, to enable them to provide cheap housing for their employees.

12. *Electricity.*—The addition of 10,000 kwts. from the Nangal Project afforded a welcome relief from the shortage of power, which was being experienced for some years. A further instalment is expected in July 1956. The estimated requirements are much in excess of the estimated additions to the generating capacity. It may be necessary to set up an additional thermal station to tide over the period, until adequate power is available from the Bhakra Scheme.

13. *Transport.*—Transport facilities have failed to catch up with the rapid expansion of the urban area of the State. The leeway is, however, now being made up. 134 new buses have been added to the fleet of the D.T.S. and, in the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 2.8 crores has been provided for expansion of the D.T.S. With this expansion, the number of buses will increase to 589. There will be 5 depots, 560 staff quarters attached to the various depots and workshops, and two big central work-shops as also 140 passenger queue-shelters. This will enable the frequency of bus services to be increased and will also provide adequate reserves for break-downs and other emergencies.

A scheme for a circular railway is under the consideration of the Railway Board, which will provide cheap transport to outlying colonies.

14. *Prohibition.*—The Government have been considering for some time as to how best the directive principle of State policy in the Constitution regarding prohibition of intoxicating liquor and harmful drugs could be implemented. A Committee was appointed to recommend measures to introduce prohibition in stages. Its report is under consideration and the decisions taken by the Government thereon will be announced early.

15. *Water-supply and Drainage.*—To meet the requirements of a rapidly growing city, the water-supply and sewerage have to be rapidly expanded. The construction of an additional filtration plant of ten million gallon capacity has been taken in hand by the Joint Water and Sewage Board. An additional reservoir at Jhandewala

has been completed for supply of water to Rajinder Nagar and Patel Nagar areas. A reservoir being constructed on the Ramjas Hill will cater for the Industrial Area and the colonies on the Najafgarh Road. Another reservoir, which has recently been constructed, will supply water to the Chanakyapuri and the Cantonment. In the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 10.91 crores has been provided for expansion of water works and sewage disposal plants as well as for the expansion of the water distribution mains and branch sewers of the various local bodies. The works plan during the Second Five Year plan would eliminate the existing heavy pollution of the Yamuna River at various points in the city.

16. *Law and Order.*—There has been a welcome reduction in the number of heinous crimes. Action was taken under the Preventive Detention Act against notorious and habitual bad characters. Several gangs of burglars, car and cycle thieves were tracked. The complaints against the Police were much fewer and there was evidence of increasing co-operation between the police and the public, as well as of a growing realization among the men of the Force of their role in a democracy.

Several distinguished foreign visitors paid a visit to the Capital during the past twelve months and large crowds assembled to welcome these visitors. The Indian Industries Fair attracted visitors from all over India. The control of these crowds on such occasions required the exercise of the utmost patience and tact, which the police displayed in adequate measure.

17. *Judiciary.*—There have been complaints of delay in the disposal of criminal work. A detailed scrutiny revealed that the number of magistrates was inadequate to deal with the large volume of criminal case work under the Indian Penal Code and various local laws. Four magistrates' posts have been sanctioned, two on a permanent basis, and two temporarily for the disposal of arrears. A new system of appointment of honorary magistrates, which will ensure selection of men of integrity and ability has also been devised.

The work of the Sessions Court will increase considerably with the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is proposed to create three more posts of Assistant Sessions Judges and one court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, to cope with the expected increase. Two courts of subordinate judges were created in the middle of the year to dispose of arrears on the civil side.

18. *Jail administration.*—The jail administration has been satisfactory during the year. The new Jail at Tihar will provide much needed accommodation for different types of prisoners in different

enclosures. The jail industries produced goods worth Rs. 1,21,257 and yielded a profit of Rs. 15,688/-. Whipping as a jail punishment is being abolished. It has already been abolished as a punishment for criminal offences by a Central Act. Two Welfare Officers are being appointed to look after the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

## (12) HIMACHAL PRADESH

### Development Department

The main activities carried out under the different programmes during the year 1955-56, are as under:—

1. **Community Development Project.**—Bhattiyat and Pachhad Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks only in September, 1955, from N.E.S. Blocks.

During the year under report Rs. 5,56,200 have been spent on the following activities upto December, 1955:—

#### (i) Agriculture

1. Seeds distributed	2832 Mds.
2. Fertilizer distributed	3332 Mds.
3. Implements distributed	308 Nos.
4. Compost pits dug	3363 "
5. Demonstrations held	3857 "
6. Area brought under Veg.	417 Acres.
7. Area brought under fruits.	234 "
8. Fruit plants planted	1964 Nos.

#### (ii) Animal Husbandry

1. Vety. dispensary/Hospital started.	Nil "
2. Artificial Insemination Centres started.	3 "
3. Animals castrated.	8330 "
4. Pedigree animal supplied.	50 "
5. Cattle treated	116738 "
6. Cattle vaccinated/inoculated.	2225 "

#### (iii) Co-operation

1. New Co-operatives started	12 "
2. New members enrolled -	895 "
3. Capital of Societies increased	4,461 Rs.

#### (iv) Social Education

1. Adult literacy centres started.	139 Nos.
2. Adults trained	2409 "
3. Recreation centres started	42 "
4. Community entertainments organised	1798 "

*(v) Irrigation*

1. Kuhls constructed . . . . .	24½ Miles.
2. Kuhls repaired. . . . .	56½ Miles

*(vi) Communication*

1. Kucha Roads constructed . . . . .	28½ Miles
2. Kucha Roads repaired . . . . .	243½ "

*(vii) Health and Rural Sanitation*

1. Rural latrines constructed. . . . .	73 Nos.
2. Drains constructed . . . . .	4502 Yds.
3. Baolies constructed. . . . .	109 Nos.
4. Water sources repaired . . . . .	316 Nos.
5. Maternity Centres started. . . . .	4 Nos.
6. Persons inoculated . . . . .	3582 "
7. Persons vaccinated . . . . .	1879 "
8. Houses cleaned . . . . .	12069 "
9. Persons treated . . . . .	37668 "
10. Sokage pits constructed . . . . .	209 "

*(viii) Education*

1. New schools started . . . . .	9 Nos.
2. Ordinary schools converted into Basic type. . . . .	4 "

*(ix) Reclamation*

1. Area reclaimed. . . . .	138 Acrs.
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*(x) Peoples Contribution*

Towards the above programme . . . . .	213486 Rs.
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2. **National Extension Service.**—During the year under report four more N.E.S. Blocks *viz.*, Rampur, Kersog, Rohru and Chamba were started in July, 1955. In all a sum of Rs. 2,58,936 have been spent in all the N.E.S. Blocks and main activities carried out therein are summarized below:—

*(i) Agriculture*

1. Compost pits dug. . . . .	3053 Nos.
2. Fertilizer distributed . . . . .	965 Mds.
3. Improved seeds distributed . . . . .	2068 "
4. Improved implements distributed . . . . .	45 Nos.
5. Demonstration started and held . . . . .	1655 "
6. Area brought under fruit. . . . .	199 Acrs.
7. Area brought under Veg. . . . .	163 "
(Nurseries). . . . .	358 Nos.

*(ii) Health and Rural Sanitation*

1. Sokage pits dug . . . . .	281 Nos.
2. Rural latrines constructed . . . . .	15 "
3. Drains constructed . . . . .	7 Miles and 711 Yds.

4. Wells constructed . . . . .	5 Nos.
5. Baolies constructed . . . . .	43 "
6. Water sources repaired . . . . .	765 "
	and 98 miles-Khul.
7. Persons inoculated/vaccinated . . . . .	8893 Nos.
8. Village water sources cleaned . . . . .	2509 "
9. M. & C.W. Centres started . . . . .	1 No.
10. Dispensary started . . . . .	1 "

*(iii) Animal Husbandry*

1. Breeding Centres started . . . . .	6 Nos.
2. Animals castrated . . . . .	1173 "
3. Cattle treated . . . . .	65705 "
4. Poultry farms started . . . . .	4 "

*(iv) Irrigation*

1. Kuhls constructed . . . . .	11½ M.
2. Kuhls repaired (45 miles) . . . . .	6 Nos.

*(v) Education and social Education*

1. New Schools started . . . . .	19 Nos.
2. Adult Education Centres started . . . . .	96 "
3. Adults trained . . . . .	1799 "
4. Community entertainments organised . . . . .	552 "
5. Reading rooms started . . . . .	40 "
6. Recreation Centres started . . . . .	126 "

*(vi) Communication*

1. Kucha Roads constructed . . . . .	161 M.
2. Kucha Roads repaired . . . . .	650 Nos.
3. Culverts constructed . . . . .	11 "
4. Bridle paths repaired . . . . .	102 M.
5. New paths constructed . . . . .	20 M.

*(vii) Co-operation*

1. New Societies started . . . . .	37 Nos.
2. New members enrolled . . . . .	635 "
3. Capital of societies increased . . . . .	4186 Rs.

*(viii) Area Reclaimed*

Area reclaimed . . . . .	46 Acrs.
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*(ix) Peoples Contribution*

Towards irrigation Education and Health etc. . . . .	76270 Rs.
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3. **E. T. C. Mashobra.**—In the 1st Session, held during 1955-56, this Centre trained 75 Gram Sevaks in extension methods. The next Session commenced with effect from 15th October, 1955 and 39 candidates are under training.

4. **Home Economic Wing.**—This department is attached to the Extension Training Centre, Mashobra and started functioning from

July, 1955. It imparts training to the Gram Savikas in Home Science. At present, 20 candidates are receiving this training and will complete the course after a period of 12 months. The capacity of this centre is to train 20 candidates annually in one session of 12 months.

**5. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.**—This is also a new programme started in 1955-56. Under this programme, Rs. 5 lakhs. have been allocated by the Government of India and Rs. 1 lakh are being made available by this State.

**6. First Five Year Plan.**—Out of the total ceiling of Rs. 564.40 lakhs, Rs. 282.31 lakhs have been spent under the plan upto 31st. 1955.

### **Important Laws Extended**

During the year under report the following important Bills were passed:—

- (i) Himachal Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Bill (Act No. 2 of 1955).
- (ii) Himachal Pradesh Live Stock Improvement Bill, 1954, (Act No. 3 of 1955).
- (iii) Himachal Pradesh Private Forests Bill, 1954 (Act No. 6, 1955).
- (iv) Himachal Pradesh Minor Canals Bill, 1955 (Act No. 14, 1955).
- (v) Himachal Pradesh Ex-Communications Bill, 1955 (Act No. 8, 1955).
- (vi) Himachal Pradesh Passengers & Goods Taxation Bill, 1955 (Act No. 15 of 1955).

### **Education Department**

3 Middle Schools were raised to High School Standard, and 8 boys Lower Middle Schools and 6 Private Schools were raised to Middle Standard. One new Middle School was also opened.

2. A new kindergarten school originally proposed to be opened at Bhumarwin (Bilaspur District) has been opened at Mandi. 25 Primary Schools have been opened this year. To give relief to Educated Un-employed, 100 single-teachers schools have also been opened.

**3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes.**—A sum of Rs. 65,420 has been earmarked for opening of Primary Schools, giving stipends and other financial assistance to students of the above mentioned communities.

**4. Community Project Development Programme.**—During the year under review one middle school was raised to High standard and 5 new Basic Primary Schools were opened. In addition 15 ordinary Primary Schools have been converted to Basic type.

### **Medical Department**

During the year under report, 2 Allopathic and 10 A.V. dispensaries were started in rural areas and at the same time an allopathic dispensary was upgraded to the status of a full-fledged hospital.

The number of Health Centres was also further increased by the addition of 3 such centres in rural areas. This increase brings the up-to-date number of institutions in the State as below:—

Hospitals 29.

A. V. Dispensaries 71.

M. & C. W. Centres 22.

Civil Dispensaries 45.

V. D. Clinics 4.

Dental Clinics 4.

In order to overcome the difficulty due to the population being scattered the State Government extended the Key Village Visit System to 17 dispensaries. According to this scheme the Doctors visit patients in the villages within a radius of 5 miles from the dispensaries in which they are working.

Further Motor Mobile Dispensaries have been started in each of the five Districts of the State and Mule Mobile Dispensaries have also been provided in the Districts of Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba in order to cover these areas which are not approachable by motorable roads.

An A. V. Pharmacy which has already been functioning at Jogindernagar (Mandi District) has been further equipped with machinery and apparatus so as to accelerate the speed of production of Ayurvedic medicines.

In the Public Health field, the operations under the anti-malaria programme have shown remarkable results bringing the malaria morbidity figures from 38 to 52 per cent.

In order to carry out an intensive programme of leprosy survey and treatment of patients, a Leprosy Subsidiary Unit has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This Unit has started functioning in Mahasu District.

Some of the serving personnel have also been got trained in Leprosy, V. D., Malaria and Maternity and Child Welfare. Besides, a full fledged Nurses Training School at the Provincial Hospital started during this year and classes have been started for training Midwives, Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and Dais at District Hospitals.

Besides all this the Government have not only raised the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, providing Mobile Units wherever necessary, but have also brought into field some ambitious plans in order to raise the general sanitation of the rural areas, eradication of malaria, reducing the incidence of V. D. and Leprosy providing beds for T.B. patients, carrying out nutritional surveys and stepping up of family planning Centres. An extensive B.C.G. campaign has also been executed all over the State.

In order to meet the ever-increasing demand of the rural areas, Indigenous Dais are also being trained in all Health Centres under the charge of qualified Health Visitors.

### **Transport Department**

**Fleet Position.**—The fleet strength at the end of the year 1954 was 205. 47 vehicles have been added to the fleet during the year under report. As against this 17 old vehicles have been condemned. The number of effective vehicles at the end of the year thus was 235.

**Operation.**—Three new routes, named below, were taken up for operation during the year, raising the total number of routes operated upon to 48, with a total road mileage of 1001 and daily route mileage of 4360.

1. Simla-Soni, 32 miles, 25th March, 1955.
2. Banikhet-Chowari, 26 miles, 9th June, 1955.
3. Mandi-Jai Devi, 27 miles, 9th December, 1955.

Besides this the requirements of the public for goods transport were efficiently met throughout the year. In Solan-Sanjauli region alone 2,00,832 bags of potatoes were transported within a short period of 8 weeks.

The capital at the end of the year 1954-55 was Rs. 34,90,777. The total income of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 32,40,055 as compared to Rs. 27,69,554 during the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,65,532 as against Rs. 26,02,761 of the previous year. The Department earned a net profit of Rs. 2,86,694 during the last financial year as against Rs. 1,22,459 during the preceding year.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

**1. Veterinary Hospitals.**—During the year under report 5 more Veterinary Hospitals have been opened at the following places in addition to the 28 Hospitals existing in the State already:—

1. Kedi in Chopal Tehsil, Distt. Mahasu.
2. Janjehli in Chachiot Tehsil, Distt. Mandi.
3. Karsog in Mandi District.
4. Sihunta in Chamba District.
5. Kehar in Chamba District.

**2. Veterinary Education.**—In order to train local candidates in the art and technique of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, a number of candidates were sent for training in various institutions in Pepsu, Punjab, and U.P.

**3. Sheep Breeding Scheme.**—A Sheep Breeding Farm under the first Five Year Plan was opened at Sarahan, Mahasu District w.e.f. 30-9-55.

**4. Hill Regional Cattle Show.**—An All India Regional Hill Cattle and Sheep Show was held at Rampur from 7th to 10th of November, 1955 in collaboration with the All India Cattle Show Committee. The show attracted 476 entries of cattle, 257 of sheep and goats, 135 of poultry and 116 for horses, donkeys and mules. The show was declared open by the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh and prizes amounting to Rs. 15,000/- were given away by Rani Sahiba of Bhadri.

**5. Cattle Breeding.**—One more Key Village Centre was opened in Ghumarwin, Bilaspur District under the Key Village Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. Regular breeding operations were carried out in the other 3 Key Village Centres of Solan, Kotgarh, and Bilaspur.

### JAIL DEPARTMENT

Efforts have been made by the Department to effect overall improvements in the condition of the jails. Some of the steps taken by the Department are as under:—

**1. Improvement in Buildings.**—Efforts were made to bring about possible changes in the buildings. The outer walls were got repaired and efforts are being made to raise them to the standard height. Possible ventilation facilities were provided.

2. **Prisoners.**—Adequate special attention was paid towards the welfare of the prisoners.

3. **Education of the prisoners.**—A part-time teacher has been engaged in each jail and the convicts have been receiving instructions in 3-Rs and religious prayers are being held in the morning and evening.

4. **Diet.**—Prisoners are getting nutritious food and parched grams have been added in their daily diet and the prisoners are given rice once a week.

5. **Health and Medical facilities.**—Each jail has got a dispensary fully equipped with medicines. The prisoners were examined periodically and necessary steps were taken to safe-guard their health.

6. **Jail Industries.**—With a view to enabling the convicts to rehabilitate themselves in honourable profession after their release cottage industries have been started in each jail and qualified instructors have been appointed for imparting training to the prisoners. Arrangements for imparting vocational training in carpentry etc. have also been made. One warder for the Poultry Farm, Rampur was also got trained at Azamnagar in Lucknow.

#### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Some of the major achievements in different spheres of activities are particularly reported below:—

1. **Potato.**—New disease-free varieties of potatoes were introduced and multiplied. The new varieties give about hundred per cent. increase in yield.

A scientific system of crop inspection and seed certification which is new to the country has been introduced. During the year under report 1,00,000 maunds of disease-free stocks were produced for export.

2. **Horticulture.**—A large and varied collection of fruit varieties have been imported from foreign countries, for research work.

The prices of quality fruit plants have been substantially lowered. The price of apple graft has been brought down to Rs. 1/- during the year.

3. **Paddy.**—New varieties of paddy have been introduced. China 1039 has proved very successful and is under field study over a large area. The benefits of Japanese method of Rice cultivation have been demonstrated.

4. **Vegetables.**—Research scheme to study and select high yielding varieties were established. Intensive campaign on vegetable

production was organised and large quantities of seed were supplied to the growers on concessional rates.

**5. Bee Keeping.**—Bee keeping station was opened at Chamba and training is being imparted to staff and cultivators in this respect.

**6. Seed Multiplication Farms.**—7 Seed Multiplication Farms were opened/enlarged during the year.

**7. Plant Protection.**—(1) 1,000 acres were controlled from potato beetle and *Epilechna*, (2) In an area of 1,000 acres 10,000 trees were sprayed for the control of Sanjose Scale and Wooly Aphis.

**8. Fertilizers and Manures.**—During the year under report 308 and 160 tons of Ammonia Sulphate and Superphosphate respectively were distributed to make the use of Fertilizers popular.

**9. Compost.**—The use of compost is being popularized and extensive campaign has brought outstanding results as would be apparent from the following figures:—

Year	Volume of compost made		Volume of compost put on land	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1955-56	30,00	3,00,0000	15,000	2,50,000

Basic School for agricultural education has been established wherein 120 candidates are trained annually. Besides, Agricultural Publicity and Propaganda section has also been established and has been provided with a Davidson Printing Press.

Advisory and Research Sections for Botanical, Agronomical, Chemical, Plant Pathological and Entomological work have been established.

#### POLICE ORGANISATION

The law and order position has been satisfactory. Only 1,549 cases were registered during the year as against 1,918 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of murder cases, however, increased from 8 to 15.

The Government having felt the necessity of a C.I.D. organization for collection and dissemination of criminal intelligence, have now brought such an organization into being. Proper arrangements for the training of Police Officers of different ranks were also made. A second Recruit Training Centre was opened at Bilaspur and a P.T.S. was opened at Junga. In order to associate the people of the State with working of the Police, a scheme for the formation of village Defence Societies was launched and about 600 village Defence

Societies have been established and are proving a definite aid in the prevention of crime and are leading to better and greater understanding between the Police and the people.

The Police Department have also started the scheme for children's Club in Police Stations and Police Lines. 23 such Clubs have already been opened in all Districts of the State and the initiative of the Police for taking part in social service in this manner has been much appreciated. The Government have arranged for a State-wide net work of wireless stations for the Police Department. The headquarters of all Districts are now connected by wireless. Wireless stations have also been provided in the remote and inaccessible areas of Chini and Pangli which have proved of immense help to the people when they were cut off due to the early snowfall this winter.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**1. Roads.**—During the year 1955 approximately 100 miles of motorable roads, 250 miles of Jeepable roads and 100 miles of 6 ft. tracks have been constructed besides widening and improving the roads constructed during the previous year.

**2. Irrigation.**—Schemes for 45,000 acres have been worked out in detail and are in hand. 10,000 acres have started receiving irrigation benefits. Besides, investigations for one lac of acres are in different stages of preparation. The progress during 1955 on investigation of various Schemes formed a part of the development works to be carried out in the next 10 to 15 years.

**3. Power.**—The following Schemes have been undertaken and some of them particularly in Mandi City, Bahl valley and Sundernagar area are already complete whereas the remaining are at various stages of development:—

1. Distribution system in Mandi City.
2. Transmission and distribution in Bahl Valley.
3. Distribution system in Sundernagar.
4. Replacement of the existing D.C. set by larger A.C. Unit at Chamba.
5. Transmission and distribution of Jogindernagar power in rural areas of Chamba and Ahju.
6. Transmission and distribution in Nahan Town.

7. Replacement of existing D.C. Supply by A.C. diesel supply till Bhakra Nangal Power becomes available at Solan.
8. Hydro-Electric power Station on the Nogli near Rampur.
9. Transmission and distribution in Rampur Town.
10. Transmission and distribution in Kotgarh area.
11. Installation of temporary A.C. unit at Theog including its distribution.
12. Detailed surveys for the power station near Rohru.
13. Detailed surveys for the power station near Karcham in Chini area.
14. Detailed surveys for the power station near Tissa.
15. Detailed surveys for the power station near Bharmour.

**4. Public Health.**—During the year 1956, schemes for about 10 towns and 50 set of villages have been investigated and sanctioned and materials for them have been collected. Work on 10 schemes has also been completed and the remaining are at various stages of completion.

#### AGRARIAN REFORMS

**1. Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act.**—This Act was enforced in Himachal Pradesh with effect from 1st March, 1955. This replaces the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. Under this Act, the old provision authorising a Revenue Officer to arrest a defaulter for non-payment of arrears of land revenue, has been done away with. The Revenue Officer has also been associated in the determination of disputes pertaining to possession of land with the Gram Panchayats.

**2. Himachal Pradesh Bhoodan Yanga Act, 1954.**—This bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly in its session held in November, 1954 and was assented to by the President on 28-1-1955. The aim of this act is to facilitate the donation of land in connection with Bhoodan Yagna movement.

**3. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1933,** which came into force from the 26th January 1955, is being implemented.

**4. Consolidation of Holdings.**—Consolidation operations are being carried out in 43 villages of Community Project Blocks. The work in 9 villages covering an area of 1,452 acres has been completed. The operations in 12 villages covering an area of 4,348 acres are nearing completion. 10 villages covering an area of 2,247 acres have been taken afresh for operations.

5. **Census of Land Holdings.**—Census of land holdings and cultivation was carried out in this State.

6. **Settlement Operations.**—The settlement operations were started in the Chamba District during November, 1951, under a scheme approved by the Government of India, extending over a period of 5 years. These operations have been finished in Bhattiyat Tehsil of the said district. New rates of assessment on equitable basis replacing the very old rates of assessment which were partly assessed in cash and kind, takes effect from Kharif, 1955 in that Tehsil. The work of Settlement is in progress in the remaining tehsils of the Chamba District.

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#### FOREST DEPARTMENT

The main feature of the Department's activities have been the carrying out of works of soil conservation-cum-afforestation of the denuded area, where, besides trenching, gully plugging, check daming, etc., works of plantation have been carried out on a large scale. In addition, the works of artificial regeneration have been carried out.

The Department is maintaining large numbers of nurseries at various suitable places, which cater for the needs of the Department and also meet requirements of the public during Van-Mahotsava, when plants are distributed free.

A total length of 46 miles of inspection and bridle paths in the forests has so far been constructed during the year.

The main activity of the Department in the work of construction of buildings is centred at Raj Garh, where a Forest colony at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,84,600 is under construction by the Forest Department.

#### CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

In furtherance of the Plan of the Department during the last Co-operative year, '92 co-operative societies were registered, of which 69 were agricultural multipurpose societies and 7 were Tehsil Unions. One Provincial Industrial Society with its name "Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Gramudyog Mandal Ltd., Simla" for promotion of Khadi and village industries was organised and registered during the year. Besides, 3 Non-agricultural multipurpose, 3 Industrial, 1 Thrift and Credit, 2 Dairy Farming, 3 Sheep breeding, 1 Thrift and Savings and 2 Labour & Artisans societies were also registered during the year.

80 thrift and credit societies of Sirmur District were amalgamated into 7 multipurpose societies according to the Plan.

During the year under report the Co-operatives marketed 4,25,884 maunds of potatoes valuing Rs. 56 lacs. A sum of Rs. 5,19,910 was granted to the Co-operative societies as subsidies.

**Panchayats.**—Under H. P. Panchayat Raj Act 466 Gram Panchayats have been formed out of which 426 are functioning. In addition to this 102 Nayaya Panchayats have also been established in the State. The Panchayats have so far constructed one motorable road, 34 village roads about 75 miles long, cleaned 200 Bawlies, constructed 4 tanks and 13 Khuls, dug 1820 manure pits and planted about 1,500 trees. They have also constructed 8 school Buildings, 3 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Serai besides cleaning village roads and streets.

Library Books worth Rs. 40,000 is proposed to be supplied to the Panchayats.

Appointment of 380 Secretaries and 3 overseers have been made.

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#### INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

##### Industries.

1. **Himachal Rosin & Turpentine Factory, Nahan.**—The Factory processed 58,301 maunds of Rosin yielding 43,133, 71,220, maunds and gallons of Rosin and Turpentine respectively.

2. **Weaving Training Cum Production Centres.**—The Centres at Chamba and Chini started production during the year and trained 61 students besides producing woollen and cotton cloth for liveries for Class IV Government servants in Himachal Pradesh.

3. **Sericulture.**—During the year 10,165 plants of Mulberry were produced in the nurseries and 2431 plants were distributed. 384 ozs. of silk seed and 15 maunds 6 srs. 3 chh. of cocoons were purchased and 3 mds. 10 srs. 3 chh. of cocoons were realed and 2 mds. 20 srs. of raw silk were produced. 4 ladies were trained in realing.

1. **Iron and Steel.**—During the year the department handled 780 tons of steel under various heads. The supply position remained satisfactory.

2. **Cement.**—During the year the department handled 3270 tons of cement for public and P.W.D. and 609 tons for agricultural purposes.

3. **Salt.**—The supply position remained satisfactory.

4. **Coal**.—The following allotments have been made:—

1. Dyer Meakin Brewery, 46 wagons per quarter.
2. Nahan Foundry, 14 wagons per quarter.
3. Rosin & Turpentine Factory, 15 wagons per quarter.
4. Public Quota, 15 wagons per quarter.

#### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

The average revenue and expenditure of the Local Bodies of the State was:

Revenue Rs. 8,37,650. Expenditure Rs. 10,40,253.

Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 70,000 has been granted for Municipal Works and Rs. 3,50,000 are being given as loans to the local bodies.

The Second Five Year Plan for development works within the Local Bodies envisages an expenditure of 11 lacs.

During the year under report the Nahan Municipal Committee was superseded.

#### PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

1. **Field Publicity**.—(a) Film Shows. The District Public Relation officers carried out the work of field Publicity by showing educative and informative films to the people. Documentaries on various educative and informative subjects as also Indian News Reviews were shown to the people. The department also arranged Radio talks by Ministers, Officers and non-officials for enlightening the people about the developmental activities of the State.

(b) 65 more community receivers were installed under the Community Listening Scheme in addition to the 70 sets already installed.

2. **Tourism**.—Steps have been taken for providing more facilities to the tourists visiting this Pradesh. All Rest Houses under the charge of the P.W.D. and Forest Departments have been well equipped with furniture, beddings, crockery, stores etc., and have also been thrown open to the tourists without permits.

Boats have been provided for the use of the tourists in the lake area of Renuka, Riwalsar and Khajjar.

3. **Winter Sports**.—The festival has been a great success this year. This attracted enthusiasts from all over the country. A poster and a folder entitled "Winter Sports in Himachal Pradesh" and "Visit Kufri Himachal Pradesh Winter Sports" have been brought out.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

1. **General.**—Upto the financial year 1953-54, the State Consolidated Fund consisted of only revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, the Consolidated Fund of the State also embraces receipts and disbursements on Capital account and Loans and Advances.

A Contingency Fund has also been allowed to this State with effect from the date mentioned above. The Himachal Pradesh State has, however, no public account of its own.

2. **Estimates of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.**—The budgeted revenue receipts for 1955-56 (inclusive of the Central subsidy of Rs. 1.37 lakhs) are Rs. 3,39,89,000 against which the expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 3,49,03,000 leaving a small deficit of Rs. 9.14 lakhs. The total new expenditure on Five Year Plan Development Schemes amounts to Rs. 140.93 lakhs and 49.68 lakhs on Schemes outside the Plan, apart from Rs. 123.4 lakhs in the Capital account and Rs. 13.62 lakhs under Loans and Advances.

3. **Estimates on Capital Accounts.**—The State was allowed to have its Capital Outlay budget with effect from the 1st October, 1954. The significant items of Capital expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimates 1955-56 are:—

1. Construction of Departmental Buildings	Rs. 12,61,000
2. Construction of Roads	Rs. 45,00,000
3. Electricity Schemes	Rs. 6,85,000
4. Road Transport Schemes	Rs. 8,85,000
5. Purchase of Foodgrains, Fertilizers	Rs. 25,28,000

4. **Borrowings 1955-56.**—Under the provisions of the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951 the State is authorised to obtain loans from the Government of India to finance the Capital outlay Schemes, and for granting loans and advances to third parties. The budget estimates for 1955-56 takes credit for such loans to the extent of Rs. 90.21 lakhs against Rs. 67.03 lakhs borrowed during the preceding year.

5. **Nation Building Services.**—The budget estimate for 1955-56 takes credit for loans to the extent of Rs. 90.21 lakhs from the Government of India, against Rs. 71.82 lakhs proposed to be borrowed during the preceding year.

## WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1. **Removal of Untouchability.**—The Government of India have placed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as grant-in-aid for implementation of

various schemes in regard to eradication of the evils of untouchability at the disposal of the Department. The details of allocation of this sum for the various schemes is as under:—

- (a) *Public Relations Department*—Out of the total allotment of Rs. 24,000 in this behalf, Rs. 13,000 have been spent so far the purchase of trailers, films, public address equipment, gramophones, issue of posters, observance of Harijan days, purchase of community receiving sets and maintenance thereof, pay and allowances of projector operator-cum-drivers and for the maintenance of van projector.
- (b) *Cottage Industries*—A sum of Rs. 16,500 has been allotted for the purpose.
- (c) *Water Supply Schemes*—A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been earmarked and proportionately allotted to each district have been sanctioned for distribution of subsidy in cash or kind to the deserving scheduled castes persons.
- (d) *Subsidy for Construction of Houses*.—Out of the total sum of Rs. 24,000 earmarked for the purpose Rs. 20,000 have been sanctioned for distribution of subsidy in cash or kind to the deserving scheduled castes persons.
- (e) *Improvement of sanitation*.—Out of the sum of Rs. 7,000 earmarked for the purpose, sanctions to the tune of Rs. 1,500 have already been accorded for carrying out necessary hygienic improvements in Harijan colonies.
- (f) *Supply of Medicines*.—Out of Rs. 3,000 earmarked for the purpose, Rs. 1,000 have already been given to the Medical Officers for supply of medicines etc. to the Scheduled Castes persons in the interior.
- (g) *Training in Medical Line*.—Out of the total provision of Rs. 3,000 sanction to give stipends to two candidates totalling to Rs. 1,000 for training as Dais, has already been accorded.
- (h) Out of the total sum of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned for linking up of inaccessible places with main road-heads and improvement of villages predominated by scheduled caste persons, sanctions to the tune of Rs. 4,000 have been accorded.
- (i) A sum of Rs. 400 out of the total sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for boarding and lodging schemes to scheduled caste persons.

- (j) A sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the total sum of Rs. 10,000 has also been sanctioned for giving aid to voluntary agencies for doing welfare work for the uplift of scheduled castes.
- (k) A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by the Government for Inter-caste social functions for the removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 500 has already been spent.
- (l) With a view to looking after the interest of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, a separate administrative machinery has been set up at the State Headquarters.

**2. Welfare of Tribal People.**—During the current year, 1955-56, the Government of India, have sanctioned a sum of Rs. two lakhs as grant-in-aid for the welfare of tribal people and the development of our Scheduled Areas. The amounts sanctioned by the Government of India have been allocated as follows:—

- (a) *Education.*—A sum of Rs. 40,420 for giving stipends and opening of new Primary Schools and also for subsidy to Hostels.
- (b) *Agriculture.*—A sum of Rs. 5,000 for supply of fruit plants and seeds etc. to the Tribal Areas.
- (c) *Veterinary.*—A sum of Rs. 37,400 for sheep breeding and other developmental activities connected with Animal Husbandry in the tribal areas.
- (d) *Cottage Industries.*—A sum of Rs. 8,600 for the purchase of spinning wheels and other material for distribution to people of Tribal Areas.
- (e) *Public Health.*—A sum of Rs. 2,400 for award of stipends.
- (f) A sum of Rs. 5,000 for construction of Shongtong Bridge.
- (g) A sum of Rs. 73,000 for expenditure in connection with the construction of bridle paths, nurseries, Serais, Irrigation channel and construction of Purbani-Skibba road.
- (h) A sum of Rs. 1,000 for aid to voluntary agencies.
- (i) A sum of Rs. 36,680/- for miscellaneous items.

## (13) VINDHYA PRADESH

## 1. Political (Ministerial Changes etc.)

The State of Vindhya Pradesh continued as a Part 'C' State with Shri K. Santhanam and, subsequently from 15th January 1956, with Shri M. Thirumala Rao, as Lt. Governors.

Shri Lalaram Bajpai, Home Minister tendered his resignation on 31st October 1955, which was accepted, and he was succeeded by Shri Dashrath Jain. This did not involve any change in the distribution of portfolios among the Ministers.

## 2. Law and Order Situation

The year recorded a marked fall in the incidence of offences of robbery, burglary, theft and miscellaneous offences; heinous crimes remained under control.

*Dacoity.*—Efforts on the part of the Police in combating the dacoity menace resulted in liquidation of 11 notorious dacoits during the year. In addition, 151 dacoits were arrested and prosecuted. Altogether, 99 dacoity cases were reported during 1955-56. Twenty-six cases were challaned, 48 finally reported and 25 cases are pending. As usual, the incidence of dacoity in the Bundelkhand Division comprising Districts Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Datia remained high. The question of establishing a unified command comprising Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh was taken up during the year with the sole object of liquidating the gang of Devi Singh.

## 3. Agrarian Reforms

The Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1953 (III of 1955) received the assent of the President and came into force from 1st April 1955. Detailed rules were framed under the Act and enforced throughout the State with effect from 1st July 1955. The Act imposes effective check on rack-renting and confers adequate security of holdings on sub-tenants, who can now acquire tenancy rights over them.

In order to ensure that the sub-tenants derive the full benefit provided in the Act, the State Government organised a drive for checking *Khasra* entries according to the actual possession of land. The drive, which lasted from 1st June 1955 to 15th July 1955 proved a great success.

## 4. Settlement Operations

Revision of settlement in most parts of the State has become due. A settlement officer has been appointed to undertake these operations. The Revenue Secretary to Government functions as *Ex-Officio* Settlement Commissioner. To begin with, these operations

have been taken up in Panna District. During January, 1954, survey and Settlement Operations were also initiated under the supervision of the Director Land Records in Nagod Tahsil of Satna District in 143 villages. The survey and record operations and soil classification in respect of all these 143 villages have been finished and work relating to assessment of rent is in progress.

*Census of Holdings.*—In pursuance of the Government of India Scheme, the Land Records Department has carried out and completed the census of holdings.

*National Sample Survey.*—The economic survey was conducted under the F.A.O. World Agricultural Census programme in 80 villages through the agency of the Land Records Department and in 20 villages by the Central Government staff. The survey started in October, 1954 has been completed in March, 1955.

*Livestock Census.*—The Government of India have decided to hold the 8th All India Livestock Census throughout the country. The Census work will be started from 15th April 1956. All preliminary arrangements for appointment and training of staff, as also the printing of forms etc., have been completed.

5. Integration of Services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary.

Reorganisation of services sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st April 1950 by the Government of India has been completed.

*Recruitment Rules.*—Recruitment Rules in respect of Class I and II posts which were so far under the consideration of the Government of India have been kept in abeyance pending the implementation States Reorganisation Commission's report. Classification of posts as Class I of the education, the judicial, the medical and the veterinary departments has been decided. Departmental Promotion Committees were constituted for all departments to consider cases of promotion from Class III to II posts.

*Recruitment Board.*—Since the opening of Employment Exchange in the State from September, 1955, the function of registration of candidates was transferred to the Employment Exchange, Rewa, who recommend candidates against requisition. The Recruitment Board adopts one of the following methods for selection of candidates to various posts:—

1. Competitive examination or interview or both;
2. Selection by interview or on merit.

The system of written examination was introduced in cases of recruitment to non-technical posts in which it was practicable. The Departmental examinations were also conducted by the Board.

*Competitive Examination.*—Six competitive examinations were conducted by the Recruitment Board during the year. In all 437 candidates appeared at these examinations.

*Advertisements and selection made.*—Seventy advertisements were issued for recruitment to 1071 Class III posts of different categories. Three thousand five hundred eighty applications were received and 1061 candidates selected.

*Promotion cases.*—Five promotion cases involving supersession were examined by the Recruitment Board during the year under report.

*Departmental Examinations.*—A departmental examination of gazetted officers of Police Department was conducted by the Recruitment Board in the month of November, 1955. Seven Police Officers took the examination.

*Accounts Training and Test.*—Training classes were held from 15th April 1955 to 31st July 1955, as a result of which proficiency certificates were issued to 5 gazetted officers and 19 non-gazetted officials. In the test held in December, 1954 and June, 1955, 346 candidates appeared out of whom 16 gazetted officers and 62 non-gazetted officials were declared successful. Another test held was in December, 1955, in which 107 candidates appeared. The results have not yet been announced.

*Union Public Service Commission.*—A meeting of the Select Committee with the Chairman of U.P.S.C. as its Chairman was held in October, 1955, to consider the promotion of the State Civil and Police Service Officers to I.A.S. and I.P.S. respectively against the 25 per cent quota. The recommendations of the Committee to promote 5 State Civil Service and one Police Service, Officers were approved by Government of India in consultation with U.P.S.C.

#### 6. Important legislation undertaken and laws extended

The Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill, 1955, received the assent of the President on 14th March 1955, and was enforced in the whole of Vindhya Pradesh.

#### 7. General Financial Position and Taxation Measures.

The financial year 1954-55 opened with a balance of Rs. 50.11 lakhs as the grant-in-aid of Rs. 72 lakhs for the year 1952-53 was actually accounted for during the year 1953-54. Estimated revenue receipt and expenditure on revenue account for 1954-55 were Rs. 305.82 lakhs and Rs. 482.68 lakhs respectively, as against the estimate of Rs. 272 and 446 lakhs respectively for the year 1953-54.

The estimate for 1954-55 thus showed a gap of Rs. 177 lakhs. Actual revenue receipt and expenditure during the year 1954-55, however, turned out to Rs. 306 and 472 lakhs as against Rs. 246 and 370 lakhs respectively for the year 1953-54. Therefore, in fact, there was a gap of Rs. 166 lakhs only, which was covered substantially by a subvention of Rs. 124.50 lakhs from the Central Government. The remaining gap of Rs. 41.50 lakhs was, however, met from the opening balance of Rs. 50.11 lakhs.

As compared to the financial year 1953-54, the financial year 1954-55 recorded increased revenue receipt and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 60 and 102 lakhs respectively. The rise in the revenue was mainly due to all round efforts of the Government to reduce the gap between the revenue receipts and expenditure. The steep-rise in expenditure was mainly on account of increased activities of the State Government in connection with the implementation of the development schemes.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 provide for revenue receipts and expenditure of the order of Rs. 391.66 lakhs and Rs. 589.19 lakhs respectively. These estimates record an increase of Rs. 85.84 lakhs and Rs. 106.51 lakhs respectively for receipts and expenditure over the estimate of 1954-55. The estimated Central Grants-in-aid for 1955-56 is Rs. 190 lakhs as against the estimates of Rs. 177 lakhs for 1954-55.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 also include a provision of Rs. 1,43,72,900 for capital expenditure and Rs. 44,33,200 for third party loans. This expenditure is financed out of loans from the Union Government for which there is a provision of Rs. 1,83,75,300 in the receipt budget under Major Head 'N-Public Debt'.

*Consolidated Fund.*—As stated above, the year 1954-55 opened with a balance of Rs. 50.11 lakhs. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 490.16 lakhs and 555.31 lakhs respectively. The financial year 1954-55, therefore, closed with a minus balance of Rs. 15.04 lakhs.

*Small Savings Scheme.*—The Small Savings Scheme, which forms an important source through which the State Government can contribute its mite in financing the Second Five Year Plan, was launched in right earnest. The net collections under Small Savings Scheme in the previous years amounted to Rs. 1,93,831, 5,46,169 and 16,26,937 at the end of the financial year 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively. In addition to the Small Savings drive Rs. 36,40,700 was also collected in the 3½ per cent. National Plan Loan during the year 1954-55. The efforts made by the State Government in the current year accounted for the total investment of Rs. 21,41,358/12/- for period ending September, 1955.

### 3. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects.

Vindhya Pradesh continued its efforts to implement the Schemes under the First Five Year Plan. This year was remarkable on two accounts. It was the last year of the First Five Year Plan as well as the year of preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. The outlay of the First Five Year Plan was originally estimated at Rs. 6.39 crores which was subsequently increased to Rs. 6.91 crores by either amending the original schemes or including the new ones. The two most important additions have been the Schemes of Rural Water Supply (cost Rs. 15.17 lakhs) and development of Power Project (cost Rs. 72.50 lakhs). The State Plan was further supplemented by certain additional schemes sponsored and financed by the Central Government through loans and grants. The important schemes taken up are (i) Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, (ii) Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, (iii) Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes. The progress of expenditure under the State Plan has been increasing steadfastly and by the end of October, 1955, it amounted to Rs. 399.122 lakhs. The Plan provision of Rs. 6.91 crores is expected to be utilised in full. The expenditure under additional schemes was Rs. 140.619 lakhs. In the Second Five Year Plan, most of the centrally sponsored schemes will be incorporated in the State Second Five Year Plan. Vindhya Pradesh is a predominantly agricultural State and a very large percentage of population lives in villages, and in the same proportion provision in the Plan has been earmarked for development of agriculture and irrigation. Next in order comes communications with 18.22 per cent. education with 14.32 per cent. and other social services with 37.71 per cent. The budget provision for 1955-56 under the Plan and Additional Schemes is Rs. 263.00 and Rs. 159.811 lakhs respectively.

*Grow More Food Scheme.*—The important programme under the Five Year Plan is of Grow More Food Schemes. During the year under review about Rs. 10.30 lakhs have been distributed as Taccavi loans and Rs. 1.24 lakhs as recoverable grants on these schemes. The main heads of expenditure are construction of new wells, installation of Rahats, construction of paddy bundhs, embankment of rabi area and taccavi loans for purchase of bullock, tractors and pumps etc.

The areas banded for paddy and rabi cultivation are 1047 and 4409 acres respectively. Purchase of tractors by private individuals numbered 40. The area reclaimed by the tractor unit was 1038 acres. One hundred thirty-one tons of ammonium sulphate, 59 tons Superphosphate, 53 tons of fertilizer mixture and 568 tons of town compost were distributed. An area of 5601 acres was reclaimed out

of the taccavi distributed during the year. The cultivators purchased 1576 pairs of bullocks out of the taccavi loan. Forty-three irrigation wells were constructed. The quantity of improved seeds distributed was 2774 mds. of paddy seeds, 5308 mds. of wheat seeds and 1482 mds. of potato seeds.

*Development of Communications.*—Thirty-eight miles of metalled road and 61 miles of fairweather roads were constructed. Further, the metalling of 75 miles of roads is progressing in full swing. Eight bridges and 14 culverts were completed and the work on 26 bridges is in progress. The construction of major bridge across Ken River is nearing completion. Painting work on some of the town roads has been completed. The work of upgrading surface of the roads from Rewa to Shahdol and Rewa to Sidhi has also been undertaken.

*Irrigation.*—Rs. 60.66 lakhs including 30.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government are provided for minor irrigation works. Twenty-four minor schemes at the cost of 60.65 lakhs were sanctioned by the State Government. Besides, 7 major schemes estimated to cost Rs. 392.00 lakhs were taken up and a token provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was sanctioned out of the minor irrigation schemes. The Lorri Reservoir has been completed. It will irrigate about 15000 acres in the beginning and about 39000 acres when all the canals have been completed. Two other schemes are almost complete and some are expected to be completed by the close of the financial year.

*Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—One first class hospital at Tikamgarh, 8 dispensaries one in each district, and one hospital at Amarkantak have been constructed. One first class hospital was proposed for Panna Town. Construction of 4 hospitals and augmentation of better medical facilities in Gandhi Memorial Hospital by construction of outdoor departments, infectious diseases ward, additional ward of 60 beds and improvement of existing T. B. Ward etc., were sanctioned by the State Government. Six Mobile dispensaries are proposed to be started besides the 8 units already functioning. X-Ray Plants and modern equipments are being proposed for all the important hospitals. Till the end of the year under review 18 A Grade and 4 B Grade Aushadhalayas were sanctioned, in addition to 15 already working.

An Antimalaria Unit was started at Shahdol. One Filaria Unit started functioning in Panna District. One more Filaria Unit has been sanctioned. Four Leprosy clinics, 1 Leprosy Pilot Project and 4 V. D. Clinics were started. Six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have started functioning. Further twenty Maternity and

Child Welfare Centres for tehsils have been sanctioned. Two Health Centres are functioning. The T. B. Hospital at Nowgong is being further expanded by an additional ward of 40 beds. The general equipment of this hospital is being improved upon.

*Education.*—During the year under review 1283 single teacher primary schools to relieve unemployment were opened. Seven hundred and ten Compulsory Education Centres were started in National Extension Service Blocks, raising the number of these centres to 838. Forty Primary Schools were upgraded to Junior High Schools, increasing their number to 236. Eight new High Schools were opened raising their number to 44. B. T. Classes were started at Maharaja College, Chhatarpur to train 40 teachers. Candidates were deputed by the State Government in the Colleges situated in the neighbouring States to receive training in various technical subjects.

*Public Health Engineering.*—Schemes for water supply were taken up in 5 districts headquarters and towns namely, Rewa, Satna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna. Under Rural Water Supply Programme, two Projects were taken up at Bijawar and Teonthar (Cost Rs. 3,47,900). Besides, construction of Drinking Water Wells numbering 996 was also taken up.

*Electricity.*—The work on Thermal Station and power house building at Satna is progressing rapidly. The work on transmission lines from Thermal Station, Satna to the neighbouring towns of Maihar, Unchehra, Nagod, Kethi, Jaitwara and Rewa was almost completed. The distribution system and erection of overhead mains in the town is also proceeding. The electrification in Umaria Town was completed. The augmentation of electric supply at Panna, Chhatarpur, Datia and Tikamgarh towns has made good progress. New Power House buildings were almost completed. The generating sets have arrived and laying of overhead mains is under completion. Supply of energy is expected to be made available to the people by June, 1956.

*Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.*—All the Harijan and Adivasi students were provided free education and were granted a number of stipends and such other concessions as free supply of text books, lodging and boarding with necessary stationery for their use. School fees amounting to Rs. 5,510 and Rs. 5,525 were paid to the various educational institutions on behalf of 11,000 Scheduled Caste students and 9,376 Scheduled Tribes students respectively. Books and stationery worth

Rs. 25,324 were distributed among scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 5,656 were sanctioned to 180 Scheduled Tribes students and Rs. 16,325 to Scheduled Caste students. Four Balika Ashrams each catering for 25 inmates were maintained departmentally. Five non-official ashrams were maintained through the V. P. Harijan and Adimjati Sewak Sangh by payment of grant-in-aid to the nominees of the Sanghs through the respective Collectors. Besides, grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for maintenance of Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur. During the year under review an expenditure of Rs. 32,909 was incurred on the maintenance of the Ashrams. Five Adivasi Ashrams were maintained departmentally and an expenditure of Rs. 18,730 was incurred on their maintenance. Five Vocational Ashrams at a cost of Rs. 44,361 were maintained departmentally.

Scholarships worth Rs. 1,218 were paid to 11 Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes students for learning handicrafts.

Two Forest Schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,557 and about 50 students received education therein.

Five thousand two hundred twenty-seven uniforms to Scheduled Castes and 4205 to Scheduled Tribes students were distributed in which expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 47,161.

Hostels for Harijan students were constructed in the district headquarters towns of Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Datia at a cost of Rs. 24,000.

Thirty-seven Economic Cooperative Societies for Scheduled Castes were maintained. Expenditure incurred on the payment of grant-in-aid to the V. P. Harijan Sewak Sangh and Adimjati Sewak Sangh to help them in fighting social evils, superstitions etc., amounted to Rs. 22,500. Grant-in-aid was paid to 100 landless Scheduled Castes for their settlement in agriculture, in which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 80,000. Three existing model villages were extended at a cost of Rs. 13,607. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for giving subsidies to tribal people at the rate of Rs. 100 per family for the purposes of construction of new houses or improving the existing ones.

Propaganda and publicity work to eliminate untouchability, superstitions, magic, sorcery, magic cure and the like was carried out in all the 8 districts of the State by giving cinema shows.

A Tribunal Research Bureau was maintained at Shahdol departmentally in which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 5,593

During the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 sums of Rs. 1,74,500 and Rs. 1,75,000 were sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Director of Medical and Health Services for maintenance of the hospitals and Aushadhalayas in Scheduled Tribe areas and purchase of medicine chests.

Thirty wells were sunk and 15 repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,950.

An expenditure of Rs. 14,200 was incurred on construction of, or addition, alterations and repairs to, Ashram buildings.

### 9. Progress of Community Development Projects.

The State has so far 14 Development Blocks, 6 Community Development Blocks and 8 National Extension Service Blocks. 3497 villages with an area of 6385 sq. miles and population of 10.78 lakhs have been covered so far, which is more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the area and the total population of the State, thereby achieving the target set for the First Plan Period. Under the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to start 40 blocks between 1956-57 to 1960-61, the phasing being 5, 7, 8 and 10 each year for inaugurating N.E.S. Blocks and 2,2,3,3,4,(4) for conversion into C.D. Blocks.

*Progress of Expenditure.*—As for the progress of expenditure out of the total expenditure of Rs. 36.61 lakhs, Rs. 19.60 lakhs or over 50 per cent. was spent during the year under report. Against the prorated target of Rs. 71.51 lakhs, this gives an over-all expenditure of 51.2 per cent., since the inception of the blocks and of 27.1 per cent. for the year under report.

*Progress of works.*—As in the last year highest priority was accorded to the expansion of food and other agricultural production. This objective was pursued through intensive cultivation methods by supply of improved implements, provision of fertilizers and manures such as green manuring, promotion of improved agricultural practices etc. Material progress has been made in the execution of the programme. Twenty seven thousand six hundred one mds. of improved seeds and 6025 mds. of fertilisers were distributed. Nine hundred thirty two improved implements were distributed and 7721 demonstrations held. Fruits and vegetables were popularised. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced. Eleven thousand eight hundred acres of land was reclaimed. In the Second Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the establishment of a Research Station and also for the location of Agriculture farms in the blocks.

On the irrigation side, 4123 acres of area was brought under irrigation.

On the Animal Husbandry side, 6878 bulls were castrated, 81253 heads of cattle vaccinated and 94773 heads of cattle treated. By supplying 15,000 fingerlings in one of the blocks, pisciculture has been given a start.

In the field of education, efforts were made to raise the standard of primary and basic education in the blocks. One hundred twelve new schools were started and 17 schools converted into basic and manned with fully trained teachers. Compulsory education was introduced in 616 centres. People have contributed in the construction and repairs of school buildings.

In the field of Health and Rural sanitation, 246 wells were constructed, 154 repaired and 5532 disinfected. Three thousand six hundred ninety six soakage pits were dug. Sixteen Primary Health Centres and dispensaries including Aushdhalayas and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were set up in the block areas. A start was made with construction of 73 Rural latrines.

To extend communication facilities, 348 miles of kachcha road was constructed and 83 miles improved. Ten miles of pucca road was also constructed.

Towards the improvement of rural arts and crafts, 4 demonstration-cum-training centres were opened. Existing industries are being improved upon through provision of loan to craftsman. Six cottage industries were functioning in the development blocks. A Pilot Project (industries) was started at Sohawal with an I.A.S. Officer as a Project Officer.

In the sphere of Social Education, 1 model information-cum-community centre was set up in Nowgong Block and 7 others are to be located at block headquarters of community development and N.E.S. blocks. One hundred sixty four Community centres were started and 8,307 Community entertainments organised. Recreation and cultural activities were done. Programmes of Youth, Women and Child Welfare were taken up and physical welfare activities such as games and sports planned. Two hundred twenty eight Adult Education Centres were started and 3541 adults trained and 8457 adults are under training. Full liaison was maintained with the convenors and organisers of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and National Cadet Corps and their camps were located in the block areas. Village leaders' seminars were held.

In the sphere of cooperation, 146 new societies were started and 2621 new members enrolled. A Pilot Project was located in Sohawal Block. Another Project was started in Hanumana Block. A seminar of cooperative workers was held in Sohawal.

*People's participation.*—The Peoples' contribution secured in cash, and kind during the year under report was to the tune of Rs. 4.98 lakhs against Government expenditure of Rs. 19.60 lakhs, which works out a ratio of 25:4 per cent.

*Administrative Organisation.*—The State Cabinet presided over by the Lt. Governor is *Ex-officio* State Development Committee of which Chief Secretary is its *Ex-officio* Secretary.

A State Development Advisory Board consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairman and all the Secretaries to the Government and Heads of Development Department as members and the Development Commissioner as its member-Secretary was set up to watch the progress of implementation of the programme in the State. Three meetings of the Board were held.

The District Advisory bodies presided over by the Collectors, of which all the district heads of Development Departments, M.L.As., selected non-officials and Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers are members, act as *Ex-officio* District Development Committee for similar work at the district level. Meetings of the Committee were regularly held.

The departments tended to locate their schemes under the Five Year Plan in the blocks areas e.g. Pilot Project in Soil Conservation, Cooperation, Veterinary and Medical Dispensaries, Agricultural Farm and seed forests were located in the block areas.

Enhanced powers were delegated to the Development Commissioner, Collectors, Principal Engineering Officer and Block Development Officers which has contributed in a large measure to the considerable increase in the tempo of expenditure and physical progress in the blocks.

*Training.*—To meet the needs of the expansion of the programme in the first and Second Plan periods, the capacity of existing Extension Training Centre at Nowgong, and the feeder Basic Agricultural Wing in so far as the training of Gram Sewaks is concerned, was doubled. Similarly the period of training was also revised to 12 months instead of six months. During the year under report 105 candidates passed the training.

Home Economics Wing was set up with a capacity to train 20 Gram Sewaks, the course of which is of 9 months duration.

A workshop with capacity to train 20 village Crafts-men was set up.

In order to supplement the institutional training received by the Gram Sewak 'In Service Training' particularly in Agriculture,

Animal Husbandry, and Rural Health and Sanitation was organised at Blocks or District Headquarters with the participation of the districts Head of Development Departments. 'In Service Training' of Principal Engineering Officers/Block Development Officers and Extension Officers was carried out by informal instructions during the inspection of the Development Commissioner.

The orientation of the district heads of Development Departments was brought about by regular contacts in meetings of District Development Committees called by the Collectors and also by the Development Commissioner.

The orientation of Vikas Mandals and the people was secured by intensive touring and night halts in the rural areas by the Principal Engineering Officers/Block Development Officers and Extension Officers and also by Seminars of village leaders.

Two meetings of Principal Engineering Officers/Block Development Officers were held at State level. One conference of Collectors addressed by Lt. Governor and Chief Minister was also held in which all Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments participated.

*Local Development Works.*—A separate Housing Department having in its charge all forms of housing, local development works and town development works was established from 1-8-55. The total amount available in the current year for local development works was 17 lacs. The cost of works undertaken is about Rs. 25 lacs. Details of works undertaken are construction of schools, wells, tanks, libraries, panchayat houses, village roads, Mahila Bhawan, Childrens' Parks etc. etc. People's contribution is estimated at Rs. 7.5 lacs. Under the head housing there are several detailed items like subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Village Housing, Sweeper's Housing, Town and country Planning, slum clearance and all legislation pertaining to the acquisition of land etc. In the First Five Year Plan only the first and third form of housing was undertaken and the rest will be started in the Second Five Year Plan. In the current year a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for construction of houses and Rs. 1 lakh for the development of areas. It is expected that by the end of the current financial year about 150 houses will be either completed or nearing completion. One small area is being developed in each of the 8 district headquarters in the form of Master-Plan. The full money is expected to be utilized in the current year. The repayment of loan with interest is expected to be about Rs. 65,000.

In the next year there is regular budget provision, and it is hoped that works to the extent of about Rs. 12 lakhs would be executed in the different towns.

#### 10. Local Self Government

The total budget provision for the Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats for the year 1955-56 was Rs. 5,26,900 (including Rs. 5,00,000 as grant to local bodies), besides Rs. 4,97,300 in the development scheme.

*Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats.*—Six hundred new Gram Panchayats and 200 Nyaya Panchayats were established during the year thus raising the number of Gram Panchayats to 1806 and that of Nyaya Panchayats to 600. A sum of Rs. 1,50,690 was paid by the Government as subsidy to the Panchayats already functioning, besides Rs. 72,000 which will be paid shortly to the newly established Gram Panchayats. A Bill to amend certain sections of the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949, was introduced in the State Legislature. One of the clauses of the Bill seeks to make provision to exact compulsory labour contribution from the people by the Panchayats for local development work. The following works were done by the Panchayats mostly through voluntary Shramdan of the people:—

- (1) Setting up of eleven Night Schools,
- (2) Construction of eight panchayat Bhawans, 237 new wells, 7 tanks (Nistar), 136 miles of Kachcha roads, 122 village-schools, 2 miles of pucca road, 12 village Aushdhalayas, 8,362 compost pits, 25 children parks, and 51 Gandhi Chabutras,
- (3) Repairs of six hundred fifty old wells. 87 tanks, and 50 village schools,
- (4) Maintenance of sixty nine Gram Panchayats medicine chest from the funds for free distribution of essential medicines in their jurisdictions,
- (5) Organisation of thirty two village libraries and purchase of 6 radio sets,
- (6) Plantation of 9,278 trees,
- (7) All fairs and markets except those maintained by Revenue Department were organised and maintained by Panchayats in their respective jurisdiction,
- (8) Organisation of Village Volunteer Force in 32 Gram Panchayats,

(9) Maintaining village sanitation. Help extended to Health Department in Anti-Malaria Campaign and in checking outbreak of epidemics,

(10) Helped organisation of 60 cooperative societies.

Nyaya Panchayats disposed of 9,731 cases as against 12,920 instituted during the year.

*Municipalities.*—Election of Municipal Board, Rewa which was superseded last year was conducted during the year. Fresh elections of some Municipal Boards whose terms expired were also held during the year. A total sum of Rs. 3,11,615-6-3 was given as general purposes grant to the Municipalities, besides Rs. 77,915-2 as grant for specific purpose. Bill to amend certain sections of the Rewa Municipal Act 1946, which is in force in the whole of the Vindhya Pradesh is pending before the State Legislature.

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#### (14) KUTCH

##### **Law and Order Situation**

Kutch has a land frontier of about 514 miles common with Pakistan. There is also an open sea coast line of about 210 miles from Jakhau to Kandla and Jangi in the South of Kutch. In the year under report, one dacoity at village Mota Ratadia (Taluka Mandvi) involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 5,624 was committed by dacoits from Pakistan as against three dacoits, involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 65,902 and one M. I. Gun, committed in the year 1954.

With a view to strengthening the security arrangements on the land border of Kutch, the Kutch Land Border Security Scheme has already been put into operation, as a result of which the security arrangements on the land border of Kutch have been tightened up.

For operating against the raiders from Pakistan coming by sea route, another Coastal Security Scheme has also been put into operation.

Steps are afoot to organise the village defence parties in Kutch.

##### **Taxation Measures undertaken**

The Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947, was forced in Kutch with some modifications from the 1st January

1955. On the eve of its enforcement, some tax concessions were granted to certain categories of dealers in order to give them relief from the operation of the Sales Tax Law. These concessions, even though created administrative complications and entailed a reduction in revenue, made the Sales Tax more acceptable to the mercantile community of Kutch.

### Development of Communications

*Roads.*—The total expenditure on the development of roads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,35,000 which included the completion of the following works that were started during the last year:—

- (1) Construction of cross-drainage works between miles 52/0 to 58/3 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.
- (2) Construction of a causeway across the Jhura River on the Rudrani-Nirona Road.
- (3) Construction of a causeway across the Lakadia River on the Samakhiali Chitrod Road.

The following new works were carried out during the year:—

- (1) Construction of cross-drainage works between miles 16/2 to 29/7 on the Kukma-Dudhai Road.
- (2) Construction of two causeways on the Rudrani-Nirona Road.
- (3) Construction of cross-drainage works on the Roha-Bitta, Bitta-Naliya and Naliya-Jakhau Roads.
- (4) Construction of major bridges across the Bhavanipur and Naliya rivers on the Roha-Bitta and Bitta-Naliya Roads.
- (5) Earthwork and murrumming on Talwana-Pragpur, Anjar-Mundra and Samakhiali-Khirai Roads.
- (6) Approach road and bridge for the new Kandla Air Port.

The following works were started during the last year and are being continued during the current year:—

- (1) Construction of Chandrani River causeway on the Kukma-Dudhai Road.
- (2) Construction of a River causeway on the Samakhiali-Khirai Road.
- (3) Construction of cross-drainage works on the Naliya-Baeth Road from Mile 0/0 to 15/0.
- (4) Earthwork and murrumming on the Mandvi-Gadhashisha Road and Gadhashisha-Jakh Sections of the Mandvi-Jakh Road.

- (5) Construction of seven minor bridges between miles 52/0 to 58/3 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.
- (6) Construction of cross-drainage works between miles 58/3 to 82/0 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.

Besides, earthwork and murrumming on the following roads were carried out from the Central Road Fund (ordinary) Reserve at a total cost of Rs. 2,84,137/-:—

- (1) Naliya-Vayor,
- (2) Bharapur-Reha,
- (3) Rahpar-Fategadh,
- (4) Kothara-Mothala,
- (5) Wanku-Kothara,
- (6) Vinjhan-Hajapur,
- (7) Sandhan-Tutra,
- (8) Samakhiali-Janghi.

The total mileage of roads under the Kutch P.W. Department under different categories at the end of the year 1955 were:—

(1) Water Bound Macadam	..	228 miles.
(2) Black-topped.	..	38 miles.
(3) Murrum.	..	317 miles.
		_____
Total	..	583 miles.
		_____

*National Highway.*—The works on the construction of the Gandhidham-Chirai section of the Kandla Ahmedabad National Highway No. 8-A as well as the construction of cross drainage works on this section are in progress and the expenditure incurred upto the end of the year 1955 was Rs. 2,51,317.

*Kutch State Road Transport Corporation.*—The Kutch State Transport Corporation established in 1954 have opened the following new service lines during the year under review:—

- (1) Gandhidham-Kandla—86 miles running per day.
- (2) Anjar-Tuna—28 miles running per day.
- (3) Bhuj-Gandhidham via Anjar—90 miles running per day.
- (4) Bhachau-Anjar—50 miles running per day.
- (5) Naliya-Vayor—10 miles running per day.
- (6) One extra fast service between Bhuj and Mandvi has also been introduced.

*Minor Ports.*—The year under report was the last year of the First Five Year Plan and hence there was an all round increase in the development of the Minor Ports. Most of the development works for the improvement of the Minor Ports included in the First Five Year Plan are either nearing completion or are under execution. An additional provision of Rs. 6,00,000 (six Lakhs) for additional schemes for the improvements of the Minor Ports has been sanctioned.

During the year under report, one tug and six timber barges each of 100 tons capacity were constructed and put into commission. This fleet has helped the loading of salt at the Mundra and Jakhau Ports.

In order to meet the increased demand of salt traffic which is likely to develop during the next three years, sanction for additional fleet of two tugs and nine barges was obtained during the year and orders for all these crafts, excepting a 300 H.P. tug, have already been placed and the works are in progress.

The progress of the development works at the following minor ports during the year was as under :—

*Jakhau Port.*—The link road from the town to the new port was provided with the necessary cross drainages. The work of reclamation was completed. The work of Jetty has been started. Enclosure of the port area was also completed.

*Mandvi.*—Repairs to the break water was carried out. The work on hand dredging of the channel has been sanctioned and will be started soon. A work shop was set up at the port. A second class observatory was set up by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India and a small culvert is being constructed on the road leading to the timber yard.

*Mundra.*—The tidal Gauge Observatory was constructed. An automatic tide gauge was fitted in the observatory to study the tidal ranges of the port. Enclosure to the port area, with a gate road, was completed during the year.

*Koteshwar.*—Sanction for the development works *viz.*, a link road, reclamation of the port and extension and improvement of landing ground at the port was received.

*Traffic.*—The trend of traffic at the Minor Ports has been on the increase. Another salient feature of traffic was that the exports far exceeded the imports. As against the total imports of 36,000 tons, the exports were 51,000 tons.

### **Irrigation and Power Projects**

*Irrigation.*—The works on the Kaila irrigation tank and canal were completed during the year. The works on Gajod, Sanandhro

and Kankawati dams were also completed and works on their canals are in progress. The works on minor irrigation projects viz. Balapur-Budadro, Vengdi, Sarguala and Badargadh were also completed during the year.

*Power Projects.*—During the year, 1,759 and 1,242 new electric connections at Bhuj and Mandvi respectively were given, and 254 and 449 street lights at Bhuj and Mandvi respectively were fitted. An important addition to the equipment on the technical side was the installation of a testing laboratory for testing the meters and transformer oil samples. The electric line was extended to Shirva, a village in the Mandvi taluka from Mandvi Power House during the year. The aerodrome at Bhuj was also given H.T. connection. The survey of 33 K.W. line from Kandla to Bhuj was completed during the year. A new power house of 200 K.W. at Mundra was opened and the construction work of a power house at Nakhatrana is in progress. To ease the difficulty in getting trained technical staff in Kutch, a training scheme has been implemented to train engine drivers, sub-line inspectors, linemen, wiremen etc. from the month of November 1955.

### **Agrarian Reforms**

A rebate of Rs. 0-4-0 throughout all the talukas and mahals of Kutch (except in Rahpar taluka at Rs. 0-6-0) in the *ad-hoc* vighoti (rates of assessment) was given during the year in view of the prolonged monsoon and fall in the agricultural prices. The recovery of *ad-hoc* vighoti had been suspended during the year on account of prolonged monsoon throughout Kutch, including in the Jagir Villages. Schools and dispensaries in the religious Jagirs were taken over by the Government.

### **Settlement Operations**

The traverse survey is in progress in Nakhatrana, Mandvi, Abdasa and Mundra talukas. Detailed survey is in progress in Mundra, Mandvi and Nakhatrana talukas. The survey of the remaining talukas in Kutch is proposed to be undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan period.

### **Laws Extended**

The Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 and the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, have been extended to Kutch.

### **G. M. F. Works**

During the month of December 1954 sanction was received for the construction of 15 G.M.F. tanks estimated to cost Rs. 55,82,897.

## Education

*University Education.*—During the current year Senior B.A. Classes and Junior B.Sc. classes have been started in the Ramji Ravji Lalan Intermediate College, Bhuj. The Senior B.Sc. class will be opened from June 1956.

Plans and estimate for the construction of the college building have been sent to the Ministry of Education for administrative approval and technical sanction.

*Secondary Education.*—During the year, Middle schools at Bhachau and Naliya were made into full fledged High Schools.

The school at Nakhatrana has been upgraded to class IX during the year. Thus under the First Five Year Plan, three composite schools have been upgraded into full-fledged high schools and one composite school into Middle School.

One High School building at Naliya has been constructed out of a private donation of Rs. 50,000. A high school building at Bhachau will be constructed out of the Government funds. A new building for the Middle School for girls will also be constructed during the year at Anjar.

*Primary Education.*—During the year, 11 primary schools have been opened under the First Five Year Plan and 12 more single teacher primary schools have been opened under the scheme of relieving unemployment amongst educated persons.

4 new primary school buildings are under construction during the year.

*N.C.C. & A.C.C. activities.*—One Independent Company with 66 cadets has been started at the R.R. Lalan College, Bhuj. Two more N.C.C. Junior Division troops for boys have been started one at Bhuj and the other at Anjar.

A.C.C. activities have further been expanded in all High Schools and the present strength of the A.C.C. Cadets is about 1,500.

*General.*—Two more community centres—one at Kedoi and the other at Bhadreshwar—have been opened during the year. They are working satisfactorily.

The Primary Teachers' Training School has now been fully expanded into two years' Basic Training School for primary teachers.

The revised scales of pay on Bombay lines have been sanctioned for all the posts in the Education Department. The Education Department has also been strengthened by additional Inspectors, clerks etc.

A new building for the Education Office has also been constructed during the year.

The Education Department is taking steps to have the present Alfred High School, Bhuj, converted into a multi-purpose school, and also to introduce Home Science course in the Indrabai Girls High School, Bhuj in the year 1956-57.

Grant-in-aid to recognised private educational institutions have also been given during the year 1955-56. The total amount given to them was Rs. 1,11,347.

To popularise Hindi, Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 as grant to the two Hindi teaching Institutions in Kutch. Government of India have also sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 15,000 for the same.

### Medical

(a) *Hospitals*.—A new General Hospital is under construction at Bhuj from a private donation of Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs). The construction work is nearing completion. Necessary equipment, etc., for the hospital is being purchased and the hospital will start functioning early next year.

A new eye hospital at Mandvi is also under construction from the donation of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh). This hospital will also be started early next year.

A new general hospital at Anjar is also under construction by a private trust. They will construct the building and hand it over to the Government. This hospital will also start functioning next year.

(b) *Dispensaries*.—During the current year 3 new rural dispensaries at Dhori, Manfara and Vayor have been started. Three new dispensaries will also be started by the end of the current year.

Two mobile dispensaries will be started as soon as the vans required for them are received.

(c) *T.B. Sanatorium*.—Seth V. K. Natha T. B. Sanatorium at Bharapur, which has been taken over by Government last year, has further been expanded by additional 18 beds. The present capacity of the sanatorium is 55 beds. Construction of building for further expansion will be started shortly.

A new T.B. Clinic at Bhuj was opened during the current year.

(d) *Medical training*.—At present 8 scholarships for M.B.B.S. course and 8 for ayurvedic course are given to the students from Kutch.

A training course of midwives has also been started at the Jubilee Hospital, Bhuj.

(e) *General*.—A new mental hospital at Bhuj will also be opened shortly. The building for it is under construction.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned 3 primary health centres to be started at Rahpar, Naliya and Mandvi. The centres will be started by the end of this year.

During the year 13 private dispensaries were given grants-in-aid. The total amount so sanctioned was Rs. 37,914.

### **Public Health**

A new department called Public Health Department has been established from the year 1953.

This State has been allotted one small malaria control unit and the activities have now spread all over Kutch. D.D.T. is being sprayed regularly and the paludrine tablets are supplied to public free of charge. During the year 600 villages have been sprayed with D.D.T.

B.C.G. Vaccination campaign has also been started and necessary publicity, propaganda to check T. B. cases is being made by this section. Posters and pamphlets are also issued and posted at various places. So far 54,990 students have been tested, out of whom 22,026 were negative. Of them, 19,349 negative cases have been vaccinated.

### **Agriculture**

2,000 acres of land of private cultivators was surveyed for contour bunding. Five subsidised minor irrigation tanks were surveyed. The cultivators concerned have completed the works. The estimates for construction of wells in the villages of Anjar taluka and Banni area for improving rural water supply have been prepared.

Agricultural extension work during the year has increased considerably. The sales of chemical fertilisers and of improved varieties of seeds has gone up very high. At the suggestion of the Government of India to demonstrate the advantages of chemical fertilizers and to let the cultivators see for themselves the difference between the yields of treated and untreated plots, about 355 free fertilizer trials were laid on cultivators fields during the Kharif season. Thus the actuals exceeded the target of 305 trials fixed previously. During Rabi season, 408 such trials were laid which exceeded the targets fixed by 105. Besides, free demonstration trials on castor, cotton, groundnut and Til were also laid on cultivators' fields. The dissemination of agricultural information by way of holding exhibitions at important fairs and

festivals and through the medium of leaflets published in local language had continued during the year.

Steady progress was maintained at the agriculture farms of Vandhay, Bachau and Nakhatrana during the year. All arrangements have been made for opening the two ghee grading laboratories—one at Mandvi and one at Bhuj.

**Animal Husbandry.**—During the year 7 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were started one each at Dhori, Dhaneti, Godhara, Vayor, Gaduli, Lakadia and Bela. One more building for the veterinary hospital was constructed at Nakhatrana. 57,674 animals were treated for various non-contagious diseases and 291 scrub bulls were castrated during the year.

**Co-operative Movement.**—The total number of the co-operative societies of different types increased to 105 during the year. The new societies organised were as under:—

Resource Societies	... 33.
Producer Societies	... 12.
Housing Societies	... 2.

**Fishery.**—The Fishery Department was separated from the Forest Department during the year. The equipment for developing fisheries in Kutch allotted under the T.C.M. Programme by the Government of India has been partly received *viz.*, six out board motors, one 88 H.P. Kelvin Engine for a carrier launch; the equipment for ice plant of 12 tons capacity has also been received in part. During the year, the Fishery Department was equipped with two-motor launches "Zari" and "Tuna". A Fish Curing Yard at Tuna is practically completed and it will start functioning soon.

### **Community Project & N.E.S. Blocks**

Kutch was allotted one more Block under the N.E.S. Scheme during this year. This Block was located in the Mandvi Taluka and it started functioning from the 1st of April. The N.E.S. Block in the Rahpar Taluka was converted into the Community Development Block from the month of April. Development works in all the blocks are progressing well.

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### (15) MANIPUR

#### **1. Notable Events**

The Council of Advisers which was constituted from the 6th of May, 1953 under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 continued:

to function during the year. The political disturbance started in November, 1954 by Praja Socialist Party demanding the immediate formation of a Legislative Assembly died down towards the end of April. His Highness Bodhchandra Singh, the Maharajah of Manipur, died on the 9th of December, 1955. The Home Minister visited the State in November, 1955.

## **2. Law and Order**

Since the enforcement of law and order was hampered by the fact that the Cr. P.C. had not been formally extended to the State, the Code was extended to this State by the Government of India under a notification with effect from 26th April, 1955. The political disturbances both in the hill areas and in the valley, however, died down from May 1955 and during the remaining period of the year there has been no disturbance of peace or public order. In fact there has been a general decrease in the over-all crime position. The number of cases registered during the year 1955 is 808 only as against 989 cases registered during the year 1954 at the various Police Stations of the State.

## **3. Agrarian Reforms**

Legislation is under consideration in the valley to ensure security of land tenure, regulation of rent and consolidation of holdings.

## **4. Reorganisation of Services**

The proper organisation of Government into various administrative departments is still far from complete. This is mainly due to the want of necessary executive and technical personnel particularly in the Medical, P.W.D., Forest, Education and Industries departments. Every attempt is made to depute local people to technical institutions and establishments to acquire the necessary qualifications and experience but for some time to come suitable persons will not be available locally to organise and manage technical departments at the higher levels. Proposals for the extension of administrative services are under consideration of the Government of India.

## **5. Police**

In addition to the general branch, the Police Department includes the Manipur Rifles which is the Armed Branch of the Civil Police. The strength of the Manipur Rifles is 1 Commandant, 12 J.C.Os., 80 N.C.Os. and 303 Rifle-men. The services of the Commandant are obtained from the Central Reserve Police. The Civil Police consists of 2 (two) D.S.Ps., 6 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 34 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 288 Constables. The whole organisation is controlled by a Superintendent of Police who is also designated as Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861.

At present the number of Police Stations and Out Posts are 6 and 10 respectively out of which 2 Police Stations and 7 Out Posts are in the hills. Proposals are under consideration for the recruitment and training of the staff required for opening of more Police Stations and Outposts in the hill areas, proper organisation of the Intelligence and Wireless branches and organisation of a Fire Service Branch. The morale of the police force was excellent and they did good work in detecting and preventing crime and preserving Law and Order. A large amount of unlicensed fire-arms were also recovered during the year.

## **6. Taxation**

Inter-State Sales-tax has been abolished from the 1st September, 1955 consequent on the decision of the Supreme Court of India on the constitutional question involved. Cycle-tax which was being collected from pre-merger period has recently been abolished under the orders of the Government of India. Orders have also been issued by the Government giving up certain items of income on account of minor forest produce.

## **7. Local Self Government**

The extension of the Assam Panchayat Act to this State is under the consideration of the Government of India. When the said Act is extended it would be possible to constitute village panchayats. The Assam Municipality Act, 1923 has been extended to the State already. The Imphal Town Fund Committee which discharge some of the functions of a Municipality in the town of Imphal will be replaced by a properly constituted Municipality and the election of the proposed Municipality will take place sometime in March, 1956.

For the Hill areas the Hill Peoples' Regulation 1947 amendments to which are under the consideration of the Government of India, provide for the creation of village authorities as the basis of Local Self Government.

## **8. State Trading & Rice Policy**

The main produce in the valley is rice in respect of which the State has in a normal year an appreciable surplus. Owing to lack of economic staying power of the people and their general backwardness, a few merchants who had established themselves in the trade used to buy up the paddy immediately after harvest at comparatively cheap prices and export them outside the State and even sell them locally to non-producers after a few months at exorbitant prices. The actual cultivators did not thus get a reasonable portion of the value paid for it by the ultimate consumers. This was a legitimate cause for discontent by the local agriculturists and in

some years of low harvest even led to grain riots. To remedy this state of affairs and to reduce the disparity in the prices of rice before and after harvest, the State Government with the approval of the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of rice and it has also commenced a scheme of State purchase of rice at a minimum price of Rs. 9 per maund (at Imphal) of first class rice from the cultivators so that the actual producer gets an economic price for his produce. The scheme has been working satisfactorily so far and in recent years the lowest price was recorded before harvest and the highest price after harvest in the course of the year under report.

### **9. Implementation of Development Schemes Excluding the Community Projects and the NES Blocks**

(i) *Agriculture*.—Plant protection work was carried out in the hill areas of Tamenglong and Jiribam Sub-Divisions where rat menace was reported. Crop competition in paddy crop was held at both village and State levels. The highest yield is 5,600 lbs. of paddy per acre. 56 demonstrations were conducted on paddy crop and 27 on potato and wheat in areas outside the Community Project. The Department carried out a survey of the area under fruit cultivation. A new farm has been opened at Churachandpur, 38 miles away from Imphal, in the tribal area. The number of students under agriculture training are 1 for post-graduate course, 4 for degree course and 9 for Basic agriculture course.

(ii) *Forests*.—The areas under Reserved, Protected and unclassified Forests are 388,857 and 1,385 sq. miles respectively. 400 acres of land have been brought under plantation, 4,000 acres of reserved forests and Grass Mahals have been surveyed and 350 stone pillars have been erected. 3½ miles of new forest roads have been constructed and 1½ miles of the Khuga river has been drained to facilitate floating of timbers.

(iii) *Education*.—Higher Education—The only Government College called the Dhanamanjuri College still continues to impart higher education upto the Degree course both in Arts and Science. The enrolment in the College has arisen from 572 in the last year to 807 in the year under report. The College needs further extension in buildings and proposals for these are under consideration.

*Secondary & Primary Education*.—One more Government High School was established at Moirang 26 miles to the south of Imphal. In addition to this 6 middle Schools and 22 Primary Schools were  
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also established. The number of Government and Aided and Private Institutions in the State in 1955 are as follows:—

Type of Institution	Govt.		Aided		Private	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
College	1	1	—	—	1	1
High Schools	5	6	16	16	4	3
Middle Schools	28	34	28	24	21	21
Primary Schools	211	233	210	228	114	135
Urban Basic	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Polytechnic	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
Arts School	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil

The Number of Students in all schools in 1954 and 1955 are given below:—

	Boys	1954		Boys	1955	
		Girls	Total		Girls	Total
1. High School	7357	1266	8623	8100	1419	9519
2. Middle School	4639	778	5417	5522	1087	6609
3. Primary School	37204	9524	46828	42979	12568	55547
4. Junior Urban Basic School	40	—	40	73	7	80
Total :	49140	11668	60908	56674	15081	71755

The increase in the number of students in 1955 over the figure of 1954 is 17.4%. The Government is also giving assistance to a Dance College to teach the well-known local types of dances. The number of students in the Dance College is 119 of which 74 are boys and 45 are girls.

*Teachers' Training School.*—The Teachers' Training School which gives training to Primary School teachers continued to function.

*Basic Teachers' Training School.*—In order to enable the opening of Junior Basic School, either by establishing new ones or by the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into Basic Schools a Teachers' Training School in Basic Education has been opened. The number of teacher trainees is 40.

*Schemes sponsored by the Government of India.*—Junior Urban Basic School which was established in 1953-54 continued and the number of students in the school at present is 80 of which 73 are

boys and 7 are girls. Carpentry and Music classes which were introduced in the Johnstone High School in 1953-54 still continued. As a measure of relief to educated unemployment 50 Single-teacher Primary Schools were established in 1955 of which 25 are in the valley and 25 in the hill areas of the State.

(iv) *Medical and Public Health.*—(a) Training Facilities 4 students were sent for regular M.B.B.S. Training Course in Darbhanga, Calcutta, Gwalior and Assam Medical Colleges with stipends of Rs. 50/- per month. 3 candidates were sent for training in Malaria Inspector's Course in the Malaria Institute in Delhi. 1 Doctor and 1 Nursing Sister were also deputed for Refreshers' Course in V. D. and Sisters' Tutor Course respectively. In addition to that one Lady Doctor and one of Male Doctor who are assistant Surgeons Class II were sent for Condensed M.B.B.S. Course.

(b) *Compounders and Midwives Training Institute.*—The Compounders' and Midwives' Training Institute continues to function. At present 62 and 31 students are receiving training in Compounder and Midwifery Training Courses respectively. The Compounders and Midwives who passed from this Institute are absorbed in Government service in the State wherever possible.

(c) *Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—The only Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was started in a room of the Maternity Ward of the Civil Hospital and the foundation stone for a separate building was laid by Central Health Minister during her visit to this State in November, 1953. The construction of the building will be completed in 1956. 10800 lbs. of milk powder were received in the year under report and the number of beneficiaries are 18,100 mothers and 23,130 children.

(d) *Leprosy Scheme.*—Five new wards have been added to the existing Leprosy Wards in the Leper Colony near Imphal.

(e) *Touring Dispensary.*—A second Touring Dispensary for the Hill areas has been started in the year under report.

(f) *National Malaria Control Unit.*—A half unit for the Malaria Control which has been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1953-54 still continued. The half unit is divided into two sub units one for the Community Projects and the other for the rest of the State. The number of villages sprayed with D.D.T. is 436 comprising 85,712 houses (including kitchens and cow-sheds) the population covered by these villages is 111,000. The figures include the Community Project area as well.

(g) *B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.*—The B.C.G. vaccination scheme continued as in the previous year. In all 48126 have been tested of which 14,351 have been found positive. The total number of

vaccinated persons was 25,244. The corresponding number during the year 1954-55 were 113,000, 90,310 and 59,369 respectively.

(h) *New Dispensaries*.—12 Compounders Dispensaries will be opened in the current financial year of which 8 will be in the tribal areas and 4 in the valley area of the State.

(i) *Free Distribution of Medicines*.—The system of free distribution of medicines in the tribal areas from the Tribal Welfare Grant continued and there are 100 Centres at which medicines are given free of cost to the people. The estimated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 50,000/-.

(j) *T.B. and V.D. Clinic*.—The T.B. and V.D. Clinic in the Civil Hospital continued to function. The T.B. Hospital about 3 miles from the Town of Imphal continued. The daily average attendance at the T.B. Clinic at Imphal during the year 1955 was 14.94 against 12.11 of the previous year, the total number of attendance in 1955 being 2,092 against 1,699 of the previous year.

(v) *Communications : Roads*.—In the administrative report for the year 1954-55 the targets of achievement were the following:—

1. Surface painting—15 miles.
2. Shingling—2 miles.
3. Tadubi-Tungjoi Road to be jeepable up to 12 miles.
4. Iroisemba bridge—just to be completed.
5. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi road to be jeepable up to 29 miles.

Of the above, excepting the construction of the Tadubi-Tungjoi road the rest have been achieved. The reason for not achieving the target for the Tadubi-Tungjoi road is that the road requires re-alignment and as such it was not possible to proceed with the construction work further. In the year 1955-56 the following road works are proposed to be carried out:

1. Surface painting—17 miles.
2. Shingling—6 miles.
3. Metalling—28 miles.
4. Improvement of Cachar Road—14 miles.
5. Construction of new roads—3½ miles.
6. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi road—18 miles.

In addition to the above 6 (six) minor bridges have been completed and the construction of one major bridge is now in progress.

(vi) *Road Transport*.—The Department has been running with 24 Stage Carriages and 18 Public Carriages at the end of the year.

Orders for a number of new vehicles have been placed and they are expected soon. Regular services are being maintained on the following roads.

1. Imphal—Dimapur Road	134 miles.
2. Kohima—Dimapur	46 miles.
3. Imphal—Churachan Ipur	38 miles.
4. Imphal—Kangchup <i>via</i> Pukhao	24 miles.
5. Imphal—Kakching	26 miles.
6. Imphal—Ukhrul (biweekly)	46 miles.

The organisation of the Department has been strengthened by obtaining the services of a qualified Mechanical Engineer from Assam. Land has been obtained at Dimapur road for opening a proper office and for construction of a Garage there. Road services served by the Manipur State Transport are not nationalised except for the Imphal-Kangchup *via* Pukhao road. The gross receipts for the year was Rs. 4.66 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

(vii) *Improvement of Imphal Power Supply.*—The improvement of Imphal Power Supply scheme which envisages the installation of 3—100 KW Diesel Engines, parallel working of the existing two Hydro Sets and construction of a second Hydro Station in the same stream in order to improve power supply did not make much progress. The first part of the scheme is however expected to be implemented in the current financial year and the two remaining parts are proposed to be taken over in the second Five Year Plan.

(viii) *Social Welfare Services.*—There is a State Social Welfare Board. It is under the control of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. At present there are 15 Social Welfare Centres under the State Board and they are managed by the respective Project Implementing Committees. A separate State assisted scheme has been drawn up for this under the second Five Year Plan.

#### **10. Report on the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks in Manipur in 1955.**

One Community Development Block of 1952-53 series and one National Extension Service Block of 1954-55 series have been functioning during the year under report in Thoubal Tehsil and the Mao-Maram areas respectively. Another N.E.S. block has also been started in the month of December in the Imphal East Tehsil of the State. The total coverage by these three blocks in area is 1258 sq. miles and in population 214,000 approximately. To increase the tempo of works in Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks, the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed as the Development Commissioner during the year under report and

other assistance sanctioned to him to relieve him of other work. The main achievements are given below:—

(1) *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.*—Under the Agricultural programmes, the Wangbal Farm continued with the following works:—

(1) Trial of green manuring with sun-hemp, *Sesbania* and *speciosa* (2) Trial of Mung and Arhar (3) Trial of long staple and tree cotton (4) Trial of fodder crops—Napier and Guinea grass etc. (5) Trial of *Clyricidia* plants (6) Trial of sugarcane (7) Trial of wheat and pulse seeds (8) Rearing poultry (9) Trial of 23 varieties of paddy from Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and (10) Bee Keeping. In the seed multiplication farm—Multiplication of improved varieties of paddy by arrangement with private cultivators on share basis was carried out.

As regards the Animal Husbandry programme, inoculation of cattle against Rinder Pest continued. Castration of Scrub Bulls was also continued as part of the programme of Key-Village Scheme.

(2) *Health and Rural Sanitation.*—The Hospital at Thoubal continued to function. Training of local Dais at the four centres *viz.*, Yairipok, Wangjing, Kakching and Waikhong continued.

For the purposes of providing good drinking water in the villages 22 Model Tanks were dug, the Government contribution being 1/5th of the estimated cost *i.e.* Rs. 1,200/- per tank.

(3) *Education.*—The 26 schools opened continued to function. The 40 Adult Education Centres also continued. 2443 adults have been made literates in the year under report. The 10 Community Centres-cum-Libraries also continued.

(4) *Communication.*—21½ miles of kutchra road and 4 miles of pucca road will be completed.

(5) *Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries.*—A training-cum-production centre was started for training village artisans in various crafts *viz.*, Weaving, Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Foundry. 50 trainees were enlisted as shown below. A stipend of Rs. 8/- was granted to each trainee coming from beyond 2 miles radius from the Centre. 26 trainees availed of the benefit of the stipend. Equipments and tools worth Rs. 11,500/- were procured and raw materials worth Rs. 7,600/- were purchased to run the Centre.

(6) *Sericulture.*—The sericultural demonstration farm continued its activities. 787 layings were reared and 2,320 layings were distributed to private rearers.

This is the last year of the Thoubal Community Project Block (1952-53) series and most of the schemes have been completed

according to plan except the construction of the 9 miles of pucca road.

### *National Extension Service Block.*

The Mao-Maram National Extension Service Block was inaugurated on 31st October, 1954 but implementation of the NES programmes practically started in 1955. The block is in the tribal area adjoining the Naga Hills District of Assam and it covers an area of 800 sq. miles with a population of about 29,000 living in 84 villages.

The main achievements are:—

I. *Agriculture.*—Under this programme improved seeds were distributed to the public on loan. Improved seeds of paddy suitable to high altitude have been imported from other parts of the country and these are under experiment. Large area of land has been reclaimed and converted into terrace field for growing food crops. The area is deficit in foodgrains and as such every attention was given by the N.E.S. staff to promote production of more food.

About 700 mds. of potato seeds were grown in the paddy fields as a rotation crop under the guidance of the N.E.S. staff and the result of harvesting proved it to be very successful. 27 compost pits and 8 pits for storage of cow dung were constructed at different places of the Block in order to give the cultivators knowledge of proper way of manuring their fields which will help production of more crops in the existing fields. Japanese method of paddy transplantation has been demonstrated by the N.E.S. staff at different places.

II. *Medical.*—One Medical Dispensary, one Veterinary Dispensary and one Health Centre will be opened in the year 1955-56.

III. *Education.*—10 Adult Education Centres were started employing one teacher for each centre at an honorarium of Rs. 10/- per month per teacher with a view to removing illiteracy. 79 adults were made literate during the year under report. Besides the ten Government sponsored centres, two private Adult Education Centres were started which were maintained by the villagers.

8 Clubs were formed in the Block area under the Social Education Programme and of these two are of Multipurpose type and the rest are for sports.

IV. *Communication.*—As communication is bad in this area special attention was given to this work. Earth cutting in the construction of the following roads had been completed.

1. Mao to Pudunamei Fair-weather road—18' top width—36 miles.

2. Phuba to Liyai khulen bridle path—6' top width—6 miles..
3. Liyai khulen to Tadubi-Laii road bridle path—6' top width—  
4½ miles.
4. Phaibung khulen to Tadubi-Laii road bridle path—6' top  
width—9½ miles.

Public contribution for the construction of unskilled works for the above roads is three-fourths of the total estimated cost which amounted to Rs. 54,584/-. Besides these programmed works, 13½ miles long village foot-paths and a few wooden bridges were constructed by the villagers under the guidance of the N.E.S. staff without Government contribution.

V. *Co-operative Societies.*—Seven Co-operative Societies have been set up in the block area during the year under report. Of these three are Multipurpose type, one consumer type, one Agricultural credit type, one Farming type and one Industrial type. With the exception of the last one, all the societies had been registered.

For the first time a Central Advisory Board had been established with the Chief Commissioner as Chairman to ensure association of the people, more particularly the tribals themselves with the planning and execution of the schemes. Members of parliament and prominent local leaders are included in this Board. In addition to this Central Board, there are 3 Local Boards with the Local Sub-Divisional Officers as Chairman. Local representatives are also included in the Local Boards.

The progress of these schemes largely depend on technical personnel to draw up plan and estimates for these works and the shortage of technical personnel has been indicated elsewhere. The proposed targets of achievements in 1955-56 are:—

#### Education—

- (1) Completion of 2 M.E. Schools started in 1954-55.
- (2) Opening of 8 Hindi Training Centres.
- (3) 15 Hostels and 12 Teachers' Quarters.
- (4) 30 Primary School Buildings.

#### Agriculture—

Continuation of the Ukhrul Farm and the employment of the Demonstrators as before.

#### Cottage Industries—

- (1) Continuation of the Carpentry and Weaving Training at Imphal.

- (2) Opening of 6 new Centres.
- (3) Grant-in-aid to 3 Private High Schools for opening the same.

Roads—

- (1) 7 Country-type minor suspension bridges.
- (2) Repair and maintenance of (1048 miles) bridle path as before.
- (3) Improvement of inter-village bridle path 100 miles.
- (4) Construction of 10 major suspension bridges.

Public Health and Anti-Malaria Measure—

- (1) Completion of 12 tanks taken up in 1954-55.
- (2) Construction of a Morgue and Operation Room at Churachandpur.
- (3) Construction of 8 Dispensaries.
- (4) Completion of Churachandpur Water Works.
- (5) Continuation of free distribution of medicines.
- (6) Construction of 40 Water Tank Reservoirs.
- (7) Opening of 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Aid to Voluntary agencies—

A sum of Rs. 25,000/- had already been paid to the Adimjati Shiksha Ashram at Imphal.

Miscellaneous—

- (1) Continuation of Branch Post Offices.
- (2) Completion of Rest Camp at Imphal and construction of 4 others.
- (3) Payment of Rs. 57,550/- for works done in 1954-55 will be made and the rest will be spent for other schemes.
- (4) Gratuitous Relief.
- (5) Subsidised distribution of cotton yarns.
- (6) Cultural Centre at Mao.

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(16) TRIPURA

**1. Community Development and National Extension Service Block:**

At the commencement of the year there was one National Extension Service Block at Dharmanagar Sub-Division and one Community Development Block with head quarters at Jirania. During

the course of the year the National Extension Service Block at Dharmanagar has been converted into a Community Development Block and one National Extension Service Block has been opened in the Kailashahar Sub-Division. The following are the main activities during the year under the Community Development and National Extension Service programmes:—

- (a) Total Government expenditure incurred amounted to about Rs. 3,52 lakhs. Voluntary contribution was made by the public towards the implementation of various schemes to the extent of about Rs. 2,68 lakhs.
- (b) *Agricultural and Animal Husbandry*.—(i) Distribution of 496 maunds of fertilisers and 469 maunds of improved seeds.
- (ii) Reclamation of 141 acres of land for fruit cultivation and 180 acres for vegetable cultivation.
- (iii) Agricultural demonstration in 1313 plots.
- (iv) Starting of one Key Village Centre and supply of pedigree animals and 20 pedigree birds to public.
- (c) *Health and Rural Sanitation*.—(i) Construction of 103 rural latrines.
- (ii) Digging of 50 wells for drinking water.
- (iii) Renovation of 202 wells.
- (iv) Excavation of 3467 yards of drains.
- (d) *Education*.—(i) Opening of 19 new primary schools.
- (ii) Conversion of 3 Primary schools into Junior Basic Schools.
- (e) *Social Education*.—(i) Opening of 55 Adult Education Centres.
- (ii) Opening of 56 Community Centres including Community Recreation Centres.
- (iii) Formation of People's Organisations numbering 45 including Youth Clubs Farmers' Union, Mahila Samittee etc.
- (f) *Communications*.—Construction of 100 miles new katcha roads and improvement of 30 miles of existing katcha roads.
- (g) *Industries*.—(i) Training of 26 persons in refresher course in various arts etc.
- (ii) Basic training of 46 new persons in different trade course.
- (h) *Co-operation*.—Starting of 41 Co-operative Societies with total membership of 1418.

## 2. Local Development Works:

Under the Local Development programme, the people have themselves undertaken construction of roads, improvement of school buildings, construction of bunds etc. The financial picture of the works is indicated below:—

Estimated value of works upto December, 1955	...	...	Rs. 2.21 lakhs.
Government contribution paid upto December, 1955.	...	...	Rs. .93 lakhs.
Works in progress	...	...	Rs. 1.19 lakhs.

## 3. Tribal Welfare:

For the execution of schemes relating to the welfare of tribal people of Tripura, there was previously a skeleton office under the charge of a Special Officer. For purposes of efficient administration and implementation of various schemes, a separate Tribal Welfare Directorate consisting of one Director, one Deputy Director and necessary staff has been sanctioned by the Government. The following schemes for the welfare of the tribal people have been carried out during the year:—

- (a) Expansion of one Junior Basic School, 90 Primary Schools and 10 Boarding Houses started in previous years.
- (b) Construction of 5 new Boarding Houses.
- (c) Payment of grants-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month each to 19 non-Government Primary Schools in the tribal areas.
- (d) Letting out at concessional rates to the tribal people of 12 pumping sets for providing irrigation facilities to the tribal agriculturists.
- (e) Selling of 6 pumping sets to the tribal people on hire purchase basis.
- (f) Construction of one lake by putting a bund in the narrow opening of a hill area.
- (g) Setting up of two peripatetic Veterinary Parties for rendering Veterinary aid in the remote areas.
- (h) Construction of bridges and culverts at the cost of Government on 11 miles katcha roads originally constructed by the tribal settlers themselves.
- (i) Construction of one dispensary building.
- (j) Construction of tube-wells and ring-wells and introduction of dug-hole type latrines.

- (k) Grant of stipends to 26 students belonging to Scheduled tribes.
- (l) Starting of 8 fair-price shops in remote localities for supply of salt, kerosene, yarn, dry fish and other commodities essential to tribal people.
- (m) Settlement of 875 tribal Jhumia (shifting cultivation) families on 2354 acres of land involving financial assistance of about 2.54 lakhs for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, agricultural implements etc. In addition, the Government have taken in hand a programme for settling permanently on land 600 more Jhumia families before the end of the current financial year. The total expenditure in connection with the Jhumia settlement during the whole year is expected to be Rs. 7.70 lakhs.

#### 4. Important legislation undertaken/laws extended

(a) During the year under review, the following Part 'A' State Acts were extended to Tripura under the provisions of the Part 'C' States (Laws) Act, 1950. There were no such laws in this State:—

- (i) West Bengal Fire Services Act, 1950.—This Act was introduced with suitable modifications in order to provide for the maintenance of a Fire Brigade in Agartala.
- (ii) Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933.—This Act was introduced with a view to check trafficking in women.

(b) The following Central Acts were also extended to this State during the year under report:—

- (i) The Special Marriage Act, 1954 was brought into force on the 1st January, 1955. The State Government has also made rules for the proper implementation of the Act.
- (ii) The Muslims Wakfs Act, 1954—This was brought into force on the 15th January, 1955 with a view to running the administration of the existing wakfs properties in this State efficiently.

(c) The following rules were also framed during the year under report:—

- (i) Tripura Registration Rules, 1955 were framed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.
- (ii) Deed Writers' Rules were framed by the Government for fixing the rates of fees to be charged by the deed writers and for the licensing of Deed Writers.

- (iii) Rules to regulate scales and rates etc. of allowances to Assessors and jurors and diet and travelling allowances to witnesses were framed under the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

### **5. Survey and Settlement operations**

Tripura was not cadastrally surveyed and the necessity of survey is now urgently felt. The Revenue records of this State are out of date and incomplete. An ambitious scheme was submitted to the Government of India in 1950, which, however, the Government of India could not sanction owing to various reasons. The Planning Commission stressed the necessity of survey and advised that the scheme to survey the whole of the State should be completed within 10 years. According to that suggestion a scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for their sanction. Meanwhile we had taken up the matter with the Survey of India and in collaboration with them, survey operations in Sadar Sub-Division was taken up in July, 1955. During the year under review, village boundaries in an area of 159 square miles has been demarcated, and a main circuit around a block of 50 square miles has been run and traverse of four villages, namely, (1) Agartala (2) Jogendranagar (3) Dukli and (4) Barjala completed.

### **6. Law and Order**

Law and Order were maintained successfully throughout the year. There has been no disturbance of any general nature affecting any particular locality. Crimes such as dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft decreased on the whole.

### **7. Agrarian Reforms**

A bill relating to land tenure was drafted and has been submitted to the Government of India. The Bill seeks to provide that tenants shall have the full and subsisting rights to use the land in any manner for agricultural purposes. It also provides for agrarian reforms on modern lines including co-operative farming, ceiling on land holdings and prevention of fragmentation of holdings.

### **8. Development of communications**

Construction of 67 miles of roads and improvement of 78 miles of roads including roads at the capital of the State were undertaken during the year under report. The work is nearing completion.

The following works have also been taken up:—

- (a) Metalling of Kailashahar-Kumarghat road and metalling of Manikbhandar-Ambasa road.

- (b) Widening and metalling of the existing Bourichara Quarry road.
- (c) Metalling of Udaipur-Sabroom road.
- (d) Metalling of Belonia-Bagafa road.
- (e) Metalling of Agartala-Melaghar-Sonamura road.
- (f) Construction of Slab culverts on the Assam-Agartala road from 74th to 124th mile.
- (g) Construction of a road from Teliamura to Ampibazar.
- (h) Construction of Belonia-Rajnagar road.
- (i) Construction of semi-permanent bridge over Babnichara over Kadamtala-Maheshpur road.
- (j) Improvement of a road from Udaipur to Kakraban.
- (k) Surface painting of Agartala-Assam road from 18th to 28th mile and 74th mile to 124th mile.

On the whole, all the civil sub-divisional headquarters with the exception of Amarapur sub-division are now connected with the capital by fair weather roads although there are certain deficiencies in regard to bridges, culverts and surfacing.

### 9. Improvement of medical facilities

(a) *Hospitals*.—A two-storeyed male ward of 48 beds has been added to the General Hospital (Victoria Memorial Hospital) at Agartala. A.V.D. Clinic has also been opened and the construction of a 12 bedded Infectious Diseases Ward for Cholera is also nearing completion. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened at this Hospital with the assistance of UNICEF.

A new 20-bedded hospital has been opened at the Sub-Divisional headquarters of Udaipur.

(b) *Dispensaries*.—Two new Allopathic dispensaries have been opened—one in Sadar Sub-Division and other in Udaipur Sub-Division. Preliminary steps have been taken for upgrading two dispensaries into Primary Health Centre at Fatikroy (in Kailashahar Sub-Division) and Teliamura (Khowai Sub-Division).

(c) *Medical education and training*.—Twentyfour local girls were selected for Auxiliary Nursing training at the V.M. Hospital, Agartala. Out of them 12 were from the Unattached Women Camp of Rehabilitation Department, 6 belonged to tribal and backward communities and 6 to other communities. Out of 24, ten came out successful in the final examination. A new session has been opened with 18 trainees from September, 1955.

(d) Two Civil Assistant Surgeons Grade I were deputed for D.P.H. Course in Calcutta while 5 licentiates were deputed for condensed M.B.B.S. course in different institutions outside the State. One girl student was sent to undergo B.Sc. (Hon.) Nursing Course at the college of Nursing at Delhi, and another continued her studies for M.B.B.S. at the Lady Hardinge College, Delhi. Two Nurses were sent for Refresher course and one midwife for Orientation course.

(e) *National Malaria Control Programme*.—Almost the entire State has been brought under D.D.T. scheme. Malaria survey is being carried out with a view to assessing the achievement and chalk out a programme for next year's spraying.

(f) *B.C.G. programme*.—B.C.G. campaign was carried out as a preventive measure against incidence of tuberculosis. 71,817 and 20,463 persons respectively were tested and vaccinated.

(g) *School Health service*.—1,025 Students were examined during the year in five institutions. The UNICEF Skim Milk feeding programme through schools, hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres was undertaken.

## 10. Educational Development in Tripura in the year 1955-56

(a) *Primary & Basic Education*.—239 new Government Primary Schools started during 1954-55 were strengthened by 200 teachers appointed in 1955-56. 25 Junior Basic Schools have been started by conversion. About 50 per cent. of the children of the age group 6-11 are in Schools.

(b) *Middle Junior High & Senior Basic Schools*.—7 Senior Basic Schools have been started by conversion. 1 Junior High School and 1 Girls' M.E. School have also been started by conversion.

(c) *Multipurpose School*.—2 Multipurpose Schools have been sanctioned. Necessary buildings are being erected for starting these schools.

(d) *Social Education*.—215 new Social Education Centres have been started with 430 Social Education Workers. Arrangement for supply of equipments at the rate of Rs. 200 per worker is being made.

(e) *Janata College*.—One Janata College has been sanctioned and necessary construction of building has been undertaken.

(f) *Basic Training College*.—A Post Graduate Basic Training College has been started and 16 Graduates, are being trained there.

(g) *Promotion of Hindi*.—1 Hindi Teachers' Training School has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the School will be started by March, 1956. An amount of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned to the Tripura State Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Agartala for its 6 centres.

(h) *Tribal Welfare Scheme*.—5 new Boarding Houses for Tribal Students are under construction.

(i) *Scholarship & Stipends*.—200, out of which 110 are reserved for Tribal School, stipends have been sanctioned at the rate ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- p.m.

(j) *Grant-in-aid to non-Government Schools*.—21 M.E. Schools, 78 Primary Schools (including 19 Primary Schools under the Tribal Welfare Scheme) and 11 Special Schools have received Grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 40/-, Rs. 30/- and Rs. 30/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. respectively. A maintenance grant of about Rs. 56,000/- have been sanctioned to the Non-Government High Schools.

(k) *Stipend to students going outside the State for Tech. & vocational Education*.—15 Stipends sanctioned during previous years have been renewed and 5 new ones have been sanctioned this year. The amount varies from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. per student.

(l) *Training of Teachers*.—16 Graduate teachers have been sent for Teacher's training in West Bengal. 50 Matriculates and 16 Graduates are receiving Basic Training in the Basic Training College, Agartala. 3 Teachers have been sent for training in Hindi at Agra Hindi Mahavidyalaya. 58 Teachers are being trained as Craft Instructor at the Training-cum-Work Centre, Agartala.

(m) *Expenditure*.—There has been an increase of about 85 per cent. in expenditure—from Rs. 32,47,420/- (actuals) in 1954-55 to Rs. 58,88,413/- (revised estimate) for 1955-56.

## 11. Grow More Food Schemes

Japanese method of cultivation of paddy was adopted over a total area of 7,060 acres of land as against a target of 10,000 acres. This method increased the yield by ten to fifteen maunds per acre. In 65 centres, on cultivators' lands the Japanese method was demonstrated under direct Government supervision.

(b) Hundred maunds of green manure seeds were distributed at subsidised rates. About 125 maunds of ammonium sulphate, 50 maunds of bone-meal and about 1800 mds. of compost and a little over 800 maunds of various other fertilisers were distributed free

of cost for demonstration on Kharif crops. Sixty-six maunds of improved Aman paddy was also distributed.

(c) About 40 thousand carp fingerlings were sold to the public and two lakhs of carp fry was distributed to different tanks. Angling licence yield an income of Rs. 1700/-.

(d) A school was established for training boys of farmers in the theory and practice of improved methods of agriculture. 25 Students were sent for study in Certificate Course in the State Agricultural School, Chinsura and 12 for extension training in West Bengal. Fifteen students were admitted to the Farmer Sons Training School near Agartala.

(e) Insecticides for pest control was used in 253 acres and prophylactic measures were adopted in 475 acres of land.

## 12. General Financial position of Tripura

(a) The General Financial position of Tripura for the year 1955-56 is analysed below in respect of the anticipated Revenue and Expenditure as per sanctioned Budget Estimates for the year under review.

\* (b) Total Revenue is estimated at Rs. 33,96,000/-, the principal sources of Revenue being from Land Revenue, Forests, Stamps, State Excise, Education, Registration, Agricultural Income-tax and Miscellaneous other minor items.

(c) Expenditure estimates for the year under review totals at Rs. 2,74,50,000/-. The total includes the following:—

(i) Direct Demands on the Revenue	15,53,000	
Civil Administration	1,08,44,000	
Miscellaneous	13,25,000	
Community Development Project	9,71,000	
	<hr/>	
Total of Tripura under Area Demand	1,46,93,000	
(ii) Privy Purses to the Ruler	3,30,000	(charged)
Allowances to the Members of the Ruling Family	2,50,000	
	<hr/>	
	Total	5,80,000
(iii) Communications and other Civil works	47,22,000	
(iv) Stationery and Printing	80,000	
(v) Capital Outlay on Roads and Buildings	73,75,000	
	<hr/>	
	Total	1,21,77,000
	<hr/>	
Total Estimated Expenditure		2,74,50,000
		<hr/>

## APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF I.A.S. OFFICERS IN POSITION ON JANUARY 1, 1956 AND THE NUMBER APPOINTED TO THIS SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1955

Sl. No.	STATE	No. of officers in position on 1-1-56			No. of officers appointed during the year 1955		
		*I.C.S.	I.A.S.	Total	Competitive examination	Promotion from State Civil Service	Extension to States Scheme
1.	Andhra . . . . .	17	39	56	5	1	
2.	Assam . . . . .	11†	28	39	1	..	
3.	Bihar . . . . .	23	68	91	4	7	
4.	Bombay . . . . .	47†	63	110	4	..	
5.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	19	59	78	3	..	
6.	Madras . . . . .	30	67	97	5	..	
7.	Orissa . . . . .	6	69	75	4	2	
8.	Punjab . . . . .	20	28	48	1	7	
9.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	50	136	186	4	14	
10.	West Bengal . . . . .	39	68	107	4	3	
11.	Hyderabad . . . . .	..	64	64	4	..	..
12.	Madhya Bharat . . . . .	..	34	34	3	7	2
13.	Mysore . . . . .	..	42	42	1	..	..
14.	PEPSU . . . . .	..	19	19	..	4	..
15.	Rajasthan . . . . .	..	66	66	3	..	3
16.	Saurashtra . . . . .	..	19	19	1	2	..
17.	Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	..	19	19	1	..	..
18.	Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	23	23	2	5	1
	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>262</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>

\*Excludes 27 I.C.S. Officers permanently seconded to Indian Foreign Service and I.C.S. Officers permanently allotted to the judiciary who have not become members of the I.A.S.

†Includes one officer holding Listed Post (i.e. a State Civil Service officer promoted to hold an I.C.S. post).

### APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF I.P.S. OFFICERS IN POSITION ON JANUARY 1, 1956 AND THE NUMBER APPOINTED TO THIS SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1955

Sl. No.	STATE	No. of officers in position on 1-1-56			No. of officers appointed during the year 1955		
		I.P.	I.P.S.	Total	Competitive Examination	Promotion from State Police Service	Extension to States Scheme
1.	Andhra . . . . .	4	19	23	2	..	
2.	Assam . . . . .	4	24	28	2	..	
3.	Bihar . . . . .	11	36	47	2	..	
4.	Bombay . . . . .	17	48	65	5	..	
5.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	7	44	51	..	6	
6.	Madras . . . . .	12	26	38	1	1	
7.	Orissa . . . . .	6	29	35	1	1	
8.	Punjab . . . . .	10	38	48	4	..	
9.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	22	94	116	6	..	
10.	West Bengal . . . . .	15	61	76	..	3	
11.	Hyderabad . . . . .	..	46	46	2	..	..
21.	Madhya Bharat . . . . .	..	13	13	2	3	1
13.	Mysore . . . . .	..	21	21	1	..	..
14.	PEPSU . . . . .	..	5	5	..	1	..
15.	Rajasthan . . . . .	..	43	43	2	..	1
16.	Saurashtra . . . . .	..	9	9	..	..	..
17.	Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	..	7	7	..	..	..
18.	Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	11	11	2	1	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	108	574	682	32	16	2

## APPENDIX IV

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE VOLUME OF WORK HANDLED IN THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1955

**I. Examination.**—The Commission conducted 30 different examinations for which 41,543 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 the 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, 1954	..	186	507
2.	Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, March, 1955	41	..	41
3.	Indian Police Service Probationers' Final Examination, September, 1955	49	..	..
4.	Indian Police Service Probationers' Re-Examination, September, 1955	6	..	..
5.	Indian Administrative Service etc., Examination, September, 1955	6,659	Complete information not yet available	103
<i>II—Technical Services</i>				
6.	Survey of India, Class I and II Examination December, 1954	..	3 Class I 7 Class II	44
7.	Survey of India Class II (1952) Probationers' Examination, October, 1955	8	..	..
8.	Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, June 1955	1,613	10	169
9.	Engineering Services Examination, December, 1954	..	140	327
10.	Engineering Services Examination, December, 1955	969	Complete information not yet available.	..
11.	Army Medical Corps Examination, December, 1955	141	25	..

1	2	3	4	5
<i>III—Defence Services</i>				
12.	Joint Services Wing Examination, January, 1955	2748	231	..
13.	Military Wing Examination, January, 1955	1729	24	..
14.	Indian Air Force Examination, February, 1955	1628	31	..
15.	Joint Services Wing Examination, June, 1955	3425	231	..
16.	Military Wing Examination, June, 1955	2230	55	..
17.	Indian Navy Examination, July, 1955	421	7	..
18.	T.S. "Dufferin" Examination, December, 1955	7	2	..
19.	Indian Navy Examination, December, 1955	350	10	..
<i>IV—Ministerial Services</i>				
20.	Typewriting test for Civil Secretariat Staff, January, 1955	285	..	..
21.	Typewriting Test for A.F. H.Q. Staff, January, 1955	83	..	..
22.	Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, April, 1955	1644	..	..
23.	Typewriting Test for A.F. H.Q. Staff, April, 1955	138	..	..
24.	Assistant's knowing French Examination, April 1955	42	3	..
25.	Stenographer's Test for Defence Accounts Department, May, 1955	6	2	..
26.	Assistant Superintendents' Examination, May, 1955	1711	40	..
27.	Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, July, 1955	2386	..	..
28.	Typewriting Test for A.F. H.Q. Staff, July 1955	209	..	..
29.	Stenographer's Examination (November 1954) Re-examination, July, 1955	2532	Not yet available.	
30.	Assistants' Grade (Scheduled Caste/Tribes) Examination, July, 1955	564	100	..
31.	Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, October, 1955	2488	..	..
32.	Typewriting Test for A.F.H.Q. Staff, October, 1955	261	..	..
33.	Assistant's Grade Examination, November 1955	7170	100	..
TOTAL		41543	1207	1191

**II—Recruitment by interview and selection.**—The following statement shows the work done during the year:—

(a) Requisitions pending from 1954 . . . . .	56	(involving 83 posts)
(b) Requisitions received during 1955 . . . . .	879	(involving 1689 posts)
TOTAL . . . . .	935	(involving 1772 posts)
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(c) Requisitions disposed of during 1955, <i>i.e.</i> , for which advertisements issued . . . . .	770	(involving 1512 posts)
(d) Balance of requisitions pending on 31-12-55 . . . . .	165	(involving 260 posts)
No. of applications received . . . . .	41531	
No. of candidates interviewed . . . . .	5471	
No. of candidates recommended for appointment . . . . .	1345	
(e) No. of advisers (i) Official . . . . .	800	
(ii) Non-Official . . . . .	434	
TOTAL . . . . .	1234	
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(f) No. of cases where candidates got by personal contacts were interviewed . . . . .	24	

### III—Advice tendered by the Commission

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of officers involved
1	Temporary appointments and regularisation of temporary appointments . . . . .	1353
2	Confirmation and <i>ad hoc</i> promotions (other than Departmental Promotion Committee cases . . . . .	417
3	Confirmation in appointment to Indian Administrative/Indian Police Service of Officers selected under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme . . . . .	91
4	Quasi-permanency . . . . .	1300
5	Disciplinary cases . . . . .	66
8	Demicile . . . . .	2
7	Extraordinary pensions . . . . .	94
8	Ministerial cases . . . . .	121
9	Seniority cases . . . . .	8
10	Legal Re-imbursement cases . . . . .	39
	Miscellaneous cases . . . . .	135

In addition, Members of the Commission presided over 57 Departmental Promotion Committees, involving consideration of 2,953 officers. A Member of the Commission also presided over the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board for considering promotions to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service.

The Chairman/Members of the Commission also presided over 9 Selection Committees at States Headquarters for promotion of State Civil/Police Service Officers to the Indian Administrative/Police Services, involving consideration of 693 officers.

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## APPENDIX V

### LIST OF BILLS FROM PARTS A, B AND C STATES WHICH RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT DURING 1955

#### A. PART A STATES

##### *Andhra*

1. The Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Andhra Amendment Bill, 1955.
2. The Madras General Sales Tax (Andhra Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Andhra Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Andhra Absorbed Enclaves (Hyderabad Jagirdars Commutation Sum and Allowance) Bill, 1955.
5. The Andhra Requisitioning of Buildings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

##### *Assam*

1. The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955.
3. The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Bill, 1955.
4. The Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1953.
5. The Assam State Road Transport (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

##### *Bihar*

1. The Bihar Evacuee Property (Management) Bill, 1953.
2. The Bihar Displaced Persons' Government Premises (Rent Recovery and Evidence) Bill, 1954.
3. The Bihar Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Bihar Language of Laws Bill, 1955.
5. The Bihar Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Bombay*

1. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Bombay Town Planning Bill, 1954.
3. The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Bombay Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, 1955.
5. The Bombay Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Bill, 1955.
8. The Bombay Public Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Bill, 1955.
10. The Bombay Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
11. The Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Bombay Displaced Persons Premises Control and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
14. The Dabhel-Simlak Madressa (Repealing) Bill, 1955.
15. The Bombay Merged Territories Ankadia Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Bombay Bhilotri Rights (Kolaba) Abolition Bill, 1955.
17. The Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
18. The Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
19. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
20. The Bombay Land Requisition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
21. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
22. The Bombay Highways Bill, 1955.
23. The Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
24. The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
25. The Bombay Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Madhya Pradesh*

1. The Indian Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriages Bill, 1955.
3. The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Madhya Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Disputes Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Madras*

1. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Amendment Bill, 1954.
4. The Mapilla Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Indian Bar Councils (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954.
6. The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1954.
8. The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1955.
9. The South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Bill, 1955.
11. The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955.
13. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955.
14. The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955.
15. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

16. The Madras Marumakkattayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955.
17. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
18. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955.
19. The Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955.
20. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

#### *Orissa*

1. The Orissa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Orissa Tenants Relief Bill, 1955.
3. The Orissa Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1955.
4. Shri Jagannath Temple Bill, 1955.

#### *Punjab*

1. The Punjab Co-operative Societies Bill, 1954.
2. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Motor Vehicles (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1955.

#### *Uttar Pradesh*

1. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The U.P. Road Transport Services (Development) Bill, 1955.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Control of Supplies (Continuance of Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Hastinapur Town Development Board Bill, 1955.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Storage Requisition Bill, 1955.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Housing Bill, 1955.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill, 1955.

*West Bengal*

1. The West Bengal Alienation of Land (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The Chandernagore (Assimilation of Laws) Bill, 1955.
3. The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Presidency Small Cause Court (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The West Bengal Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Chandernagore Municipal Bill, 1955.
8. The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1955
9. The Indian Evidence (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
11. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
14. The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
15. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Land (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

## PRESIDENT'S ACTS IN RESPECT OF ANDHRA STATE

1. The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Andhra Amendment Act, 1955 (President's Act No. I of 1955).
2. The Madras Entertainment Tax (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 2 of 1955).
3. The Andhra Requisitioning of Buildings (Amendment) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 3 of 1955).
4. The Andhra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 4 of 1955).

## B. PART B STATES

*Hyderabad*

1. The Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Bill, 1954.
3. The Hyderabad Government Premises (Eviction) Bill, 1955.
4. The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Madhya Bharat*

1. The Madhya Bharat Co-operative Societies Bill, 1954.
2. The Opium (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Payment of Wages (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs (First Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Madhya Bharat Animal Contageous Diseases Bill, 1954.
6. The Madhya Bharat Accommodation Control Bill, 1955.
7. The Madhya Bharat (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing (First Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Madhya Bharat Indian Medicine (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Mysore*

1. The Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1955.
2. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1955.
4. The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1955.
7. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

8. The Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954.
9. The Mysore Revision of State Laws Bill, 1955.

*Pepsu*

1. The Pepsu Land Acquisition Bill, 1954.
2. The Pepsu Village Common Lands (Regulation) Bill, 1954.
3. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Bill, 1955.
4. The Pepsu Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Bill, 1955.
5. The Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.
6. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Rajasthan*

1. The Rajasthan Tenancy Bill, 1955.
2. The Rajasthan General Clauses Bill, 1954.
3. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Bill, 1955.
5. The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1955.

*Saurashtra*

1. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Saurashtra Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Industrial Disputes and Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Saurashtra Cotton Control Bill, 1955.
6. The Saurashtra Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Saurashtra Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Saurashtra Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

11. The Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Payment of Wages (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Travancore-Cochin*

1. The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Supply Surcharge Bill, 1955.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Edavagai Rights Acquisition Bill, 1955.

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*Ajmer*

1. The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill, 1955.
2. The Ajmer Sales Tax Bill, 1955.
3. The Ajmer Armed Constabulary Bill, 1955.
4. The Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.
5. The Ajmer Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Ajmer Armed Constabulary (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Bhopal*

7. The Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. The Bhopal State Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Bhopal State Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Bhopal State Repealing Bill, 1955.
11. The Bhopal State Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Bhopal State Anatomy and Pathology Bill, 1955.
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bhopal (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

14. The Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

#### *Coorg*

15. The Coorg Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Coorg Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
17. The Coorg Ministers' (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
18. The Coorg Legislative Assembly (Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
19. The Coorg Sales of Tyres Taxation Bill, 1955.
20. The Coorg Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955.
21. The Coorg Municipal Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
22. The Coorg Pure Food (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
23. The Coorg State Contingency Fund Bill, 1955.

#### *Delhi*

24. The Delhi Panchayat Raj Bill, 1954.
25. The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1955.
26. The Delhi Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.
27. The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1955.
28. The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
29. The Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1955.
30. The Delhi Public Gambling Bill, 1955.

#### *Himachal Pradesh*

31. The Himachal Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
32. The Himachal Pradesh Private Forest Bill, 1954.
33. The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of ex-Communication Bill, 1955.
34. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
35. The Himachal Pradesh Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

36. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
37. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
38. The Himachal Pradesh Minor Canals Bill, 1955.
39. The Himachal Pradesh Passenger and Goods Taxation Bill, 1955.

*Vindhya Pradesh*

40. The United Provinces Agricultural Income-Tax (Vindhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1955.
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