

REPORT

1957-58

**MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Home Affairs was concerned mainly with 'Public Services' and 'Public Security'. The Ministry was also responsible for the teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants in offices scattered throughout India. It is also responsible for the Administration of the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur and Tripura. In addition, the Ministry is also concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, improvement in Fire Services, Emergency Relief and Social Welfare programmes. It also continues to deal with the residuary matters resulting from the Reorganisation of States.

A detailed report on the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs is given in the Chapters which follow. A general survey of the Administration of the Union Territories will be found in Appendix I to this report.

CHAPTER II

PUBLIC SERVICES

2. All India Services

(a) *I.A.S. Special Recruitment.*—One hundred and eighty officers belonging to the State Services have so far been appointed to the I.A.S. under the Special Recruitment Scheme. Details of the number of officers allotted to each State are contained in Appendix II. One more officer is expected to be appointed to the I.A.S. cadre of Madhya Pradesh shortly.

The examination for recruitment to the I.A.S. under the Special Recruitment Scheme was held in December 1956. On the results of the written test the Special Recruitment Board is interviewing the qualified candidates. The interviews are expected to be completed by the end of March 1958.

(b) *I.P.S. Special Recruitment.*—The Central Deputation Quota in the State I.P.S. Cadres was enhanced from 25 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. As a consequence of this the I.P.S. Cadres of all the States were revised. A part of the resultant gap in the State Cadres is proposed to be filled by Special Recruitment from among State Police Service Officers. The appointments are expected to be made some time in 1958.

(c) *Gradation Lists of Officers of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres.*—As a result of re-organisation of States, the Gradation Lists in respect of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres of all the States have been revised in consultation with the State Governments.

(d) *Civil List and History of Services of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers.*—During the year the second edition of the Civil List showing the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in position on 1st January, 1957 was brought out.

The History of Services for the All India Services Officers is under print and is expected to be published shortly.

(e) *Rules and Regulations under the All India Services Act, 1951.*—The following sets of Rules and Regulations were promulgated:—

- (i) The All India Services (Overseas Pay, Passages and Leave Salary) Rules, 1957.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Special Recruitment) Regulations, 1957.
- (iii) The All India Services (Special Disability Leave) Regulations, 1957.

The following sets of Rules and Regulations are expected to be issued in 1958:—

- (i) All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules.
- (ii) All India Services (Study Leave) Regulations.
- (iii) All India Services (Encouragement of Study of Languages) Rules.
- (iv) All India Services (Conditions of Service—Residuary Matters) Rules.

The All India Services (Extraordinary Pension) Regulations and the All India Services (Commutation of Pension) Regulations are under preparation.

(f) *Training*.—The I.A.S. Training School at Delhi and the Central Police Training College at Abu continued to train recruits to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service respectively. Fifty-six I.A.S. Probationers completed their training at the end of April 1957. The course of training for the fresh batch commenced on the 7th May, 1957, and seventy-eight I.A.S. Probationers, including one appointed on the basis of the Competitive Examination held in 1955, are now under training.

Forty-four I.P.S. Probationers appointed on the result of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1955, eight Police Officers from Nepal (under the Colombo Plan), one from Kerala and three from Madhya Pradesh joined the training course which commenced in the Central Police Training College in October 1956. They finished their training in the College and their Military attachment in December 1957 and January 1958 respectively. The current course of training commenced in October 1957 and sixty-six Probationers, including one appointed on the basis of the Competitive Examination held in 1955 and two Police Officers from Jammu & Kashmir, are under training now. Seven more probationers are expected to join the College shortly.

(g) *I.A.S. Staff College*.—During the year a new College for imparting training to the I.A.S. officers was opened at Simla, with the name, I.A.S. Staff College. In the first batch 35 special recruits and 6 direct recruits with 6 to 10 years service received training for 4 months. The second batch consisting of 18 special recruits and 5 direct recruits with 6 to 10 years service is receiving training at present.

(h) *Withdrawal of Concessions of Overseas Pay, Passages and payment of Leave Salary and Pension in sterling from Indian members of ex-Secretary of State's Services.*—During the year the All India Services (Overseas Pay, Passages and Leave Salary) Rules, 1957, were promulgated in consultation with the State Governments, withdrawing overseas pay and passage benefits. Leave salary and pension will hereafter be paid in rupees and not in sterling to Indian Officers of ex-Secretary of State's Services. Amendments were also carried out to Articles 561, 564 and 983 of the Civil Service Regulations, withdrawing minimum sterling annuity payable to Indian Officers of the I.C.S. and stabilising payment of pension in rupees to such officers. Payment of annuities to non-Indian officers in India is also to be made in rupees.

(i) *I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers 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 on the 1st January, 1958 and the number of officers appointed to these services during the year 1957 are appended to this Report (Appendices II and III).

3. Central Secretariat Service

(a) *Review of the Authorised Permanent Strength.*—The review of the authorised permanent strength of Grades I—III of the C.S.S. has been finalised and the strength has been refixed with effect from 1st January, 1957. The authorised permanent strength of Grade IV of the C.S.S. was revised on an *ad hoc* basis with effect from 1st January, 1956, and the question of its refixation on the basis of a review of the number of permanent and temporary posts in existence in the Secretariat and other 'included' Offices is now under consideration.

(b) *Maintenance of Grades I—III.*—Twelve permanent officers of Grade I, seventeen permanent officers of Grade II and nineteen permanent officers of Grade III of the C.S.S. were appointed substantively to the newly constituted Indian Foreign Service (B) Cadre with effect from the 1st August, 1955 and subsequent dates. Consequently, their liens in the C.S.S. were terminated. It has been decided that the permanent vacancies released by them should be treated as maintenance vacancies and confirmations in Grades I—III of the C.S.S. against these vacancies and also against the extra posts which have become available as a result of the refixation of the authorised permanent strength with effect from 1st January, 1957 are being made.

A panel of 64 officers of Grade III of the Service considered suitable for officiating promotion to Grade II with effect from the 1st November, 1957 has been drawn up and published.

As stated in the Report for 1956-57, a departmental competitive examination for appointment to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III by promotion was held in April 1957. Appointments to the R.T.E. on the basis of the results of this examination will be made in due course. So far as direct recruitment to this Grade is concerned, it has been decided to recruit about 40 candidates from the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1956, and 50 candidates from the 1957 Examination and 40 candidates from the 1958 Examination respectively. The allotment of candidates successful at the 1956 examination has been finalised and the offers of appointment would be issued shortly. It has also been decided to recruit about 40 candidates to Grade III of the C.S.S. from amongst the successful over-age candidates of the I.A.S. (Emergency Recruitment) Examination held by the U.P.S.C. in December 1956.

The Rules for the next departmental examination for appointments to the R.T.E. of Grade III have been finalised and the examination is scheduled to be held in May 1958.

(c) *Maintenance of Grade IV.*—(i) *Direct Recruitment.*—As stated in the Report for 1956-57, about 400 Assistants were selected for permanent appointment on the results of the Competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in November 1955 and another 400 or so were selected for appointment on a temporary basis on the results of the same examination. It has now been decided that these temporary Assistants should also be absorbed in permanent service against vacancies occurring in the course of the next few years. Another Competitive Examination for direct recruitment to the Assistants' Grade was also held by the U.P.S.C. in July 1957. The results of this Examination have been announced.

(ii) *Promotion Quota.*—The maintenance strength of the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants is expected to be finalised shortly. In the meantime, the principles governing the appointments to this Establishment have already been finalised and announced. It has also been decided that the promotion quota in the grade of Assistants should, as a temporary measure, be increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. and that vacancies in the additional 25 per cent. promotion quota should be filled on the basis of a limited departmental competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. One such examination was held by the Commission recently.

(d) *Executive Training.*—The total number of Grade I officers of the C.S.S. who have so far completed Executive Training in the

States is 24. The number of officers at present undergoing training in various States is 22.

4. Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service

(a) During the year under review, the schedule of posts in Grades I, II and III as on 1st May, 1955 was revised, and the authorised strength was fixed at 83, 142 and 896, respectively. As a result there is an increase of 35 posts in Grade I, 47 in Grade II and 470 in Grade III. Necessary steps are being taken to make substantive appointments against these posts. A tentative seniority list, in continuation of the seniority list, of stenographers (Grade III) appointed in the initial constitution of the Service, has also been prepared and circulated to the Ministries and will be finalised shortly.

(b) *Examination for the recruitment of stenographers.*—On the results of the Stenographers' Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1956, 683 candidates, including six scheduled castes candidates, were declared successful. Out of these, 353 were already working in the Ministries and attached offices as full-fledged stenographers. The remainder have been appointed to officiate in Grade III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

An open competitive examination for recruitment of stenographers in the Secretariat and Attached Offices was held by the U.P.S.C. in August 1957. The results of this examination have been announced.

5. Central Secretariat Clerical Service

(a) *Confirmations in Grades I and II.*—The existing permanent Upper/Lower Division Clerks have already been appointed to Grades I and II of the Service in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of the C.S.C.S. Scheme. Other persons who are eligible under paragraph 12 of the Scheme for appointment to the Service at the initial constitution on the basis of their seniority, are also being confirmed gradually. The total number of persons confirmed so far is 296 in Grade I and 1137 in Grade II.

(b) *Triennial review of Authorised Permanent strength.*—Under paragraph 7(5) of the C.S.C.S. Scheme, the authorised permanent strength of the Service is to be reviewed triennially and the strength, when refixed with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance, will be with effect from 1st May, 1957.

(c) *Union Public Service Commission Examination for recruitment of Lower Division Clerks.*—It is proposed to hold an open competitive examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission as early as possible in 1958, for the direct recruitment of Lower Division Clerks as provided in paragraph 20 of the C.S.C.S. Scheme.

(d) *Recruitment from Subordinate Offices.*—In accordance with the provisions in paragraphs 17(4) and 20(3) of the C.S.C.S. Scheme it has been decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that 52 posts in Grade I and 209 posts in Grade II should be reserved for employees of the Subordinate Offices.

6. Services in the Union Territories

A senior officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs was deputed to go into the question of the service structure in the Union Territories and make recommendations about any changes considered essential. He has submitted two reports which are under consideration.

The Government of India continued to face difficulties in securing the services of suitable qualified personnel to serve in Manipur and Tripura in spite of the extra remuneration offered in the form of deputation allowance. The deputation terms were further liberalised during the year by the grant of house rent allowance, hill allowance and winter allowance to such personnel in certain circumstances.

Proposals for the revision of scales of pay of the various grades of Government servants in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura were made. While it was decided to refer the question of general revision of pay and allowances to the Pay Commission, orders were issued about the revision of the pay and allowances of the ministerial staff and the Class IV employees in Manipur, subject to a minimum benefit of Rs. 5 p.m. in the case of the latter category. These orders were based on concessions granted by the adjoining State Government of Assam to their employees.

The question of forming a common cadre for the various key services in the Union Territories in association with the adjoining States is under consideration.

7. Central Services—Appointments to Central and Railway Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination

The number of persons appointed/proposed to be appointed to various services (excluding the I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.) on the results

of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1956 is as follows:—

Class I

1. Indian Audit and Accounts Service	26
2. Indian Defence Accounts Service	6
3. Indian Railway Accounts Service	23
4. Indian Customs and Excise Service	7
5. Indian Income-tax Service Grade II	30
6. Indian Postal Service	11
7. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways	48

Class II

Central Secretariat Service Grade III	40
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Thirteen candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and one candidate belonging to a Scheduled Tribe qualified in the examination and were eligible for appointment to Class I posts. Five of them have been allotted to the Indian Administrative Service, two to the Indian Police Service, one to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, five to the Indian Income-tax Service and one to the Indian Customs and Excise Service.

8. Employment of non-Indians

The policy of the Government of India regarding employment of non-Indians continues to be the same as in the previous years. Appointments of non-Indians in Class I & II posts were agreed to by the Administrative Ministries in 47 cases during the period 1st July, 1956 to 30th June, 1957, in exercise of the powers delegated to them.

9. Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extension of service

During the year, re-employment of 174 superannuated officers and extension of service to 49 officers have been agreed to by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. Displaced Government Servants

(a) *Grant of pension to Displaced Government Servants from Sind and N.W.F.P.*—It was mentioned in last year's report that the quantum of pension allowed to Displaced Government Servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. had been raised to 90 per cent. As no agreement could be reached with the Government of Pakistan, and in view of the hardship involved, it was decided that Displaced Government Servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. should be allowed full pension.

Formal orders to this effect were issued by the Ministry of Finance on the 23rd August, 1957.

(b) *Grant of pension to Displaced Government Servants who resigned their initial appointments under State Governments and secured employment under the Government of India.*—The Displaced Government Servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. who secured employment under the Government of India after resigning their initial appointments under the State Governments in India are now entitled to provisional pension subject to the stipulations below:—

- (i) Persons who resigned from the service of a State Government after 31st January, 1953 will not be eligible for the benefit.
- (ii) The period of service under the State Government would not count for the purpose of pension, the break itself being condoned and ignored.

(c) *Grant of concession to the Central Government servants who finally opted for service in Pakistan.*—Some Central Government servants who at the time of partition had opted finally for Pakistan, did not actually go to that country and stayed on for service under the Government of India. Some others, who had actually gone to Pakistan, returned to this country and resumed service. Under the partition arrangements, the responsibility for the payment of pension and other service benefits to such employees stood transferred to the Government of Pakistan. Similarly, some employees of the Central Government, who had finally opted for India eventually adopted service under the Government of Pakistan. Attempts were made to get the Pakistan Government to agree, on a reciprocal basis, to convert their options for one country into those for the other and to transfer the service liability accordingly.

Since there was no response from the Government of Pakistan for a long time, orders were issued during the year, granting certain benefits to such employees as were taken up in service in this country by 30th December, 1950 despite their final option for Pakistan. These benefits are:—

- (i) Those who were permanent before partition will be confirmed in the grades in which they held substantive appointments before partition, or in comparable grades.
- (ii) For the grant of pension, qualifying service rendered before partition will be added to the qualifying service rendered subsequently, whether in India or in Pakistan.

(iii) Leave standing to the credit of these employees at the time of partition will be carried forward and added to their present leave account.

(iv) The pay of such employees shall be re-fixed in the pay scales revised after partition if they opt for these scales.

(d) *Transfer of Service Records.*—Revised requisitions, arranged Province-wise and department-wise concerning the service records of 5,134 persons have been sent to the Government of Pakistan. Similar requisitions for the transfer of service records of 1,054 persons have also been received from that Government. Action to collect the service records is in hand.

11. Age concessions

The age concessions already allowed to the residents of Chandernagore for admission to Competitive examinations for recruitment to posts under the Government of India, except the examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the Defence Services, have been extended to the residents of other former French possessions in India who received their education through the medium of French. These relaxations, which are 3 years for gazetted posts and 5 years for non-gazetted posts, will remain in force for five years upto the end of 1961.

12. Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules

(a) *Participation of Government Servants in the Indo-Foreign Cultural Organisations.*—Instructions were issued that it was not desirable in principle for Government servants to become members or office-holders of Indo-Foreign Cultural Organisations despite the fact that their objectives may be praiseworthy and unobjectionable, as not only would Government servants then be bound to associate themselves with addresses presented by such organisations to foreign dignitaries but may on occasions be embarrassed by the political stand taken by such organisations.

(b) *Acceptance of dowry by Government Servants.*—A circular was issued that though dowry might be regarded as a customary gift which the recipient Government servant may accept without prior sanction of Government, all such gifts should be reported to the Government or other prescribed authority. If a dowry is given by or on behalf of a Government servant, that fact also should be reported by him to the prescribed authority where such a report is necessary. Similarly, when a Government servant makes purchases of movable property, like jewellery, etc., for presentation by way of dowry, etc., the fact should be reported to the prescribed authority, if the value of the transaction exceeds Rs. 1,000.

(c) *Report to be submitted to the prescribed authority regarding purchase of land, material, etc., for building houses.*—Instructions were issued requiring every Government servant who wished to build a house to seek permission before starting construction of the house and report after completion of the house, to the prescribed authority in the forms specified for the purpose giving details of the location, area, cost of the land and cost of building material.

(d) *Demonstrations and Strikes by Government Servants.*—The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules were amended to the effect:—

(i) that no Government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his conditions of service; and

(ii) that no Government servant shall join or continue to be a member of any Service Association of Government servants:—

(a) which has not within a period of six months from its formation obtained the recognition of the Government under the rules prescribed in that behalf; or

(b) recognition in respect of which has been refused or withdrawn by the Government under the rules.

(e) *Public Demonstrations in honour of Government Servants.*—Instructions were issued that it would not be in consonance with the spirit of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules for Government Officers to accept invitations to declare buildings, etc. open or to lay the foundation-stones of new buildings or to allow roads, bridges, buildings, parks, or public institutions such as hospitals, schools or colleges to be named after them. It was also emphasised that such action on the part of Government servants would be inappropriate and inconsistent with the role of detached impartiality legitimately expected of Government servants, and that it would generally have an unwholesome effect.

13. Retention of ministerial Government servants between the ages of 55 and 60—Relaxation of the condition of annual medical examination.

The condition of annual medical examination in case of ministerial Government servants who are retained in Government service between the ages of 55 and 60 was relaxed in July 1957. Where, however, the competent authorities have reason to believe *prima facie* that the state of an officer's physical health is not upto the required standard, it will be open to them to direct that the officer in question should undergo a medical examination and produce a certificate of fitness.

14. Leave Travel Concession to Central Government Servants— Relaxation of the condition of distance in case of Class IV Government servants

As it was represented that the home-towns of practically all Class IV Government servants were within the limit of 250 miles and that they were therefore denied the benefit of leave travel concession, the prescribed limit of 250 miles from headquarters to hometown was reduced to 100 miles in respect of this category of low-paid Government servants.

15. Manning of Senior posts under the Central Government

In consultation with the State Governments and other authorities concerned, the scheme for staffing senior posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Government of India has been finalised and published in the gazette, dated the 26th October, 1957. The selections are almost completed and appointments are expected to be made shortly.

16. Industrial Management Pool

In consultation with the authorities concerned, the constitution of the Industrial Management Pool has been sanctioned. The idea of building up such a pool of officers is to man the managerial posts in the public enterprises whether run directly by the Government or by Corporations or Companies in which Government have a controlling interest. The recruitment to this pool is being made in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

17. Central Secretariat Service Selection Grade

Forty-five Grade I officers of the Central Secretariat Service have been confirmed in the selection grade during the year 1957-58. During the course of the year, 29 officers have been approved for long-term officiation in the Selection Grade.

18. Staff Welfare Scheme

Measures were taken in this Ministry to intensify the functioning of the Staff Councils in various Ministries and their attached offices. In accordance with the instructions issued, Staff Councils have been established in the attached offices also, as distinguished from the Staff Councils in the main Ministries. In order to coordinate and expedite decisions on the recommendations of the Staff Councils, a co-ordinating committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, Works, Housing & Supply and the Administrative Ministry concerned was formed. The Model Instructions issued by this Ministry in 1954 for the

constitution of Staff Committees are being revised, in keeping with the changing circumstances for application to the Staff Councils.

The Committee of the Cabinet has decided to appoint a Welfare Officer in each Ministry to look after the personal and domestic welfare of individual Government servants. Accordingly, directions were issued from this Ministry to different Ministries for creation of the posts of Welfare Officers of the rank of Under Secretary to the Government of India. For larger Ministries, whole-time Welfare Officers have been appointed and it is proposed to appoint a Welfare Officer to a group of two or three smaller Ministries. Till, however, this is done, part-time Welfare Officers have been appointed in the smaller Ministries also. These Welfare Officers are expected to look after the staff of the attached offices also in Delhi and New Delhi. The question of coordinating the welfare work in the various Central Government offices located in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is being examined on the spot by the representatives of the Ministry of Labour and this Ministry. A Chief Welfare Officer has also been appointed to coordinate the welfare work in all the Ministries and their attached offices.

19. Integration of service personnel and fixation of their seniority as a result of reorganisation of states.

Rules for the integration of services and fixation of seniority of persons brought from different units have been framed by all the States. They have also issued provisional seniority lists in most of the cases, inviting objections.

As the work of integration has not been completed by the State Governments, Advisory Committees contemplated in Section 115(5) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 have not yet been established.

A number of officers have represented against their allocations. These representations are being considered by the State Governments concerned. The final allocation lists will be issued as soon as these representations are disposed of finally.

20. Reorganisation of Services

An Officer on Special Duty was appointed in September 1956, to work with a Committee of Secretaries, to examine various matters concerning the structure and organisation of the services. The purpose of his studies is to report whether any modifications and reorientation and if so what, are necessary in the structure and organisation of the Civil Services with which the Central Government are concerned in the light of changed circumstances in the country.

A study of most of these subjects detailed above is nearing completion, and it is hoped that the Officer on Special Duty will soon be in a position to submit his recommendations.

21. Administrative Vigilance Division

The activities of the Administrative Vigilance Division continue to follow the pattern laid down in its Report for the year ending 31st March, 1956. The further progress is indicated in its Report for the year ending 31st March, 1957. Both these Reports were presented to Parliament.

The whole-time Officer who was appointed in this Ministry to conduct complicated or important departmental enquiries completed thirteen enquiries till the end of December 1957. More enquiries are being entrusted to him.

The staff of the Administrative Vigilance Division is being augmented by

- (a) one Special Officer for taking charge of and conducting departmental enquiries in cases investigated by the Special Police Establishment. It is hoped that this step will considerably speed up these enquiries; and
- (b) one Deputy Secretary whose duty it would be to pay frequent personal visits to the Ministries/Departments to provide guidance and assistance on the spot and also to ensure continuous and intensive action regarding preventive measures.

The above posts have been created and arrangements are being made for manning these posts.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which is designed to facilitate more effective and speedy action to combat the evil of corruption was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 1957.

A detailed report on the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period 1st April, 1957 to the 31st December, 1957 is being presented to Parliament separately.

22. Secretariat Training School

The Secretariat Training School was started in the year 1948 on a temporary basis. In view of the emphasis placed upon training in connection with the Second Five Year Plan and also for normal administrative purposes it has become clear that the Secretariat Training School should be a permanent institution. In keeping with

this position all appropriate posts in the Secretariat Training School have now been placed on a permanent basis and included in the respective establishment schemes of the Government of India.

During the year 1957, the Secretariat Training School continued the training of Assistant Superintendents and Assistants recruited on the results of examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1955. The course as usual consisted of three months initial training in the School and three months practical training in the various Ministries of the Government of India. In the case of Assistant Superintendents the practical training was followed by one month's final training in the School. During the year, 36 Assistant Superintendents and 194 Assistants were trained. In addition, 351 clerks deputed by the various Ministries of the Government of India and their attached offices were given training in typewriting.

Tests in typewriting and shorthand for candidates seeking registration at the Delhi Employment Exchange for the posts of typists and stenographers, introduced at the instance of the Director-General, Resettlement and Employment in 1952, were also continued. During the year, 8449 candidates appeared in typewriting and 621 in stenography tests. At the request of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Delhi Administration, tests were also held in stenography for selection of suitable candidates required by them.

23. Union Public Service Commission

During the year under review Government created two additional posts of Members of the Commission, bringing the strength to 8 Members excluding the Chairman. One of these posts was filled by Dr. G. S. Mahajani who joined the Commission on the 1st July, 1957, and the second post remained unfilled till the end of the year. Shri A. A. A. Fyze resigned from the membership of the Union Public Service Commission with effect from the 30th May, 1957 and Shri S. H. Zaheer, I.C.S., was appointed as a Member in his place with effect from the 1st June, 1957.

The volume of work in the Commission's Office continued to increase. To enable the Commission to cope with this increase, an additional staff of about 70 persons (including 5 Section Officers) was sanctioned partly by Government and partly by the Commission themselves under the powers delegated to them.

The Special Recruitment Board constituted under the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Regulations, 1956 started interviewing candidates successful at the written Test held in December 1956. Out of the total strength of about 60 persons sanctioned in the previous year for the scrutiny of applications, staff comprising 18

persons only (including one Under Secretary and one Section Officer) was retained during the year under review for attending to interviews and connected work.

The Commission took over the work of special recruitment to the Industrial Management pool and for this purpose additional staff consisting of 16 persons (including one Under Secretary and one Section Officer) was sanctioned by Government. Figures giving an indication of the volume of work done by the Commission in 1957 will be found in Appendix IV to the Report.

CHAPTER III

POLITICAL

24. Reorganisation of States

(a) *Territorial Councils.*—Elections were held in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura to constitute the Territorial Councils under the provisions of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. The Councils were brought into existence with effect from August 15, 1957, soon after the completion of the elections in Himachal Pradesh. A set of rules entitled the "Territorial Councils Rules, 1957", was issued on August 6, 1957 to give effect to the scheme embodied in the Act.

(b) *Zonal Councils.*—During the year under review, all the five Zonal Councils contemplated under section 15 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, were established. The headquarters of the Councils have been located at the places mentioned below:—

<i>Name of Zonal Council</i>	<i>Place of location of headquarters.</i>
Northern Zonal Council	New Delhi
Central Zonal Council	Allahabad
Eastern Zonal Council	Calcutta
Southern Zonal Council	Madras.
Western Zonal Council	Bombay.

The Councils have settled several inter-state problems. Committees have been set up in each Zone to work out details for meeting the shortage of personnel in the States and to examine the question of providing common training establishments for the Zones, to the extent necessary. Committees have also been appointed in each Zone to ensure the optimum utilisation of the power resources of the Zones as a whole. Several other matters of common interest to the States are similarly under the consideration of the Zonal Councils.

(c) *Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities.*—Shri B. Malik, retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities under article 350-B of the Constitution. The office of the Commissioner has been located in Allahabad.

(d) *Regional Committees of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.*—The President's Order constituting regional committees of the Punjab

Legislative Assembly under article 371(1) of the Constitution was notified on November 14, 1957. The Order gives effect to the scheme which was laid on the table of the House in the Lok Sabha on April 3, 1956.

The question of setting up a regional committee for the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration.

(e) *Readjustment of Andhra—Madras Border.*—In December 1956, the Chief Ministers of Madras and Andhra Pradesh agreed that the border dispute between the two States might be left to the mediation of Shri H. V. Pataskar. After a detailed enquiry, Shri Pataskar sent his report in the last week of July 1957. Subsequently, some minor modifications were made by him in his supplementary report. The recommendations made by Shri Pataskar have been accepted by the Chief Ministers of the two States and steps are being taken to introduce the necessary legislation to give effect to those recommendations.

(f) *Inter-State Corporations.*—A number of corporate bodies which formerly functioned in respect of one State became, on account of reorganisation of States, inter-state corporations. The Inter-State Corporations Act was, therefore, passed in November, 1957 to enable the State Governments to reorganise these inter-State bodies into intra-State corporations, and to divide their assets and liabilities.

(g) *Advisory Committees for Union Territories.*—The Advisory Committees for Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura constituted in November 1956 held 6, 2, 4 and 3 meetings respectively during the year. At these meetings important questions of policy legislation and budget relating to the Territory concerned were discussed.

On the abolition of the Council of Advisers for Manipur and Tripura and the setting up of a Territorial Council in each territory, the Chairman of the Territorial Council was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee in place of the Advisers. Similarly, the Chairman of the Territorial Council in Himachal Pradesh was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee for that territory.

25. 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 1957:—

- (i) His Highness Nawab Iqbal Muhammed Khan, Nawab of Palanpur.

(ii) Sarva Shri Indravadan Desai, Anantraï Desai, Janakrai Desai, Pushpendra Desai and Jayakumar Desai as successors to the late Ramashankar Fulshankar Desai, Bhagdar of Vasavad (Bombay).

(iii) His Highness Raja Bhanu Prakash Singh, Raja of Narsingarh.

His Highness Maharaja Shri Mahendrasinhji Lukhdirji, Maharaja Saheb of Morvi (Bombay) died on the 17th August, 1957 and the question of succession is under consideration.

26. Concessions to Political Sufferers

The orders issued on the subject in previous years provided that persons who were dismissed, discharged or compulsorily retired from the service of the Central Government because of their patriotic activities during the British regime might be offered re-employment in the same or corresponding posts subject to their being within the age of superannuation. They were also allowed to count the period of interruption for increments in pay. During the year under report, orders were issued to count this period of break for purposes of seniority also and also to allow retrospective confirmations and promotions which became due on the basis of the revised seniority. It was, however, provided that no such retrospective confirmation or promotion could be given earlier than the date of re-entry into public service.

An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is placed every year at the disposal of the Minister of Home Affairs for the purpose of giving monetary grants at his discretion to those persons who served the nation in political, social, philanthropic or other fields. The scope of this grant has recently been widened to permit of grants being given also to deserving institutions which are rendering service to the public. This grant is also now being available for giving rewards to those who performed outstanding deeds of valour and public good.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC SECURITY, POLICE AND JAILS

27. Extension of the life of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950

As the life of the Preventive Detention Act was due to expire on the 31st December, 1957, it was extended for another three years by the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Act, 1957.

28. Intelligence Bureau.

In accordance with the scheme for the reorganisation of the ministerial posts in the Intelligence Bureau, the first U.P.S.C. test for filling up the posts of Assistant Superintendents was held during the year under review. Schemes for the reorganisation of clerical and stenographers services are under consideration.

The Central Detective Training School, the Central Finger Print Bureau and the Central Forensic Science Laboratory have been set up though some equipment is still to be obtained for the Laboratory.

29. Indian Arms Act and Rules

Since 1947 a liberal policy in regard to the grant of arms licenses to reliable persons who need firearms is being followed by Government of India. The Central Government have been reviewing the Indian Arms Act and Rules with a view to further liberalising and clarifying them and bringing them up-to-date. The comments of the State Governments and others on the non-official Bill introduced in Lok Sabha in 1953, as also other suggestions, have been considered. In the light of these and the assurance given in Parliament by the then Home Minister, a fresh Bill is being drafted; every effort is being made to introduce the Bill in Parliament as soon as possible.

The Indian Arms Rules 1951 have been amended as a consequence of reorganisation of States and in particular due to disappearance of "Part B" States. As soon as the Bill is finalised and introduced in Parliament, it is proposed to take up the work of revision of the Indian Arms Rules.

30. Rifle Clubs

It has been the policy of the Government of India to afford all possible encouragement and facilities for the growth of rifle clubs and associations in the country. With this end in view, the Government of India have not only provided facilities to the rifle clubs but have also written to the State Governments from time to time to extend all possible facilities to them. These facilities include training in the use of firearms and target practice by local army and police personnel, supply of ammunition to rifle clubs from Ordnance depots at concessional rates, financial assistance in connection with the National Shooting Championship Competitions, storage facilities of arms and ammunition in police armouries, subsidy towards fees for the licences of arms, etc. State Governments have also been asked to allow their officers to take part in the activities of the Rifle Clubs.

The National Rifle Association of India has also been given all possible assistance required by it. The Association submitted a plan for the development of rifle clubs in the country, for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. Their minimum requirements for this year have been referred to the State Governments for ascertaining their willingness to partake in the scheme. A further grant of Rs. 5,000 has been made by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the National Rifle Association of India for the purpose of the 5th National Shooting Championship Competition held in January 1958. The Government of India have now agreed to grant Rs. 1,20,000 to the National Rifle Association of India towards various schemes for development and payment of customs duty on arms and ammunition imported by them.

State Governments have been requested to grant licences to Rifle Clubs for prohibited bore weapons and the necessary ammunition for the purpose of practising for competitions.

31. Training of Civilians in Rifle Shooting

In pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Lok Sabha on 5th March, 1954 for giving all encouragement to rifle training institutions with a view to inculcating discipline, marksmanship, etc. in the youth of the country, the Government of India, besides repeating requests to the State Governments and Administrations to give all possible encouragement and facilities to existing Rifle Clubs and new ones to be formed, proposed a scheme to impart training to civilians at Police Stations under the scheme. The necessary rifles would be made available by Government of India; each trainee has to pay only a fee of Rs. 3 and the cost of ammunition used. The scheme is in operation in most of the States/Administrations.

32. Police

(a) *Strength of Police and Home Guards and Analogous forces in various States.*—The following table shows the sanctioned strength of Police in the different States at the end of the year 1956:—

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Armed</i>	<i>Unarmed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra	7,124	16,561	23,685
Assam	7,564	6,050	13,614
Bihar	13,674	16,262	29,936
Bombay	32,345	49,323	81,668
Jammu and Kashmir	2,153	1,927	4,080
Kerala	5,460	6,997	12,457
Madhya Pradesh	8,968	2,679	11,647
Madras	8,864	23,210	32,074
Mysore	7,210	17,616	24,826
Orissa	4,703	8,447	13,150
Punjab	30,425	1,129	31,554
Rajasthan	7,134	20,324	27,458
Uttar Pradesh	23,333	37,254	60,587
West Bengal	17,322	31,013	48,335
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	195	365	560
Delhi	8,881	1,183	10,064
Himachal Pradesh	2,043	16	2,059
Manipur	406	614	1,020
Pondicherry	436	350	786
Tripura	1,071	731	1,802

Home Guards and Analogous forces.—The strength of trained Home Guards and Analogous forces as on the 30th June, 1957, is shown below:—

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Bihar	6,253
Bombay (including Greater Bombay)	5,56,016
West Bengal	25,404
Uttar Pradesh	6,82,937
Jammu and Kashmir	1,186
Madhya Pradesh	4,204

(b) *Police Housing*.—A sum of Rs. 1½ crores was disbursed among the various States for their Police Housing Schemes. The condition that States should make a matching provision in their own budgets, was waived.

(c) *Police Medals*.—During the year 1956, 15 President's Police and Fire Services Medals and 45 Police Medals, were awarded.

33. Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)

(a) *Seventh Police Radio Officers' Conference*.—A Conference of the Police Radio Officers was held in New Delhi from the 6th to the 8th January, 1958, to consider questions relating to equipment, frequency and allied procedural problems.

(b) *Assistance to States and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India*.—During the year, the Directorate arranged for the supply of wireless equipment costing Rs. 24 lakhs to the various State Police Wireless Organisations.

The Directorate also assisted the Administration of Minicoy and Laccadive Islands in establishing a wireless station by loading necessary equipment and trained personnel.

A new Inter-State Police Wireless Station has been opened at Hyderabad.

34. Special Police Establishment

The jurisdiction of the Madras Branch of the Special Police Establishment extended to the States of Madras, Kerala and Mysore. This was found to be too unwieldy. A new Branch has been set up at Bangalore to cover the Mysore State.

In order to ensure better supervision over the work of the Special Police Establishment Branches, one more post of Deputy Inspector-General has been sanctioned, bringing the total to two. The two Deputy Inspectors-General will exercise jurisdiction over two zones demarcated for this purpose. The officer who was selected for the second post of Deputy Inspector General has joined recently. Certain additional posts have also been sanctioned for some of the Branches where work was found to be heavy.

35. Jails

(a) *Probation of Offenders*.—A "Probation of Offenders Bill, 1957", providing for a regular system of probationary treatment of offenders in the States in India, was introduced in the last session of the Lok Sabha. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, the Committee has to submit its report during the next budget session of Parliament.

(b) *Recommendations of the 8th conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.*—The recommendations of the 8th Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons had been circulated to the State Governments for their views/comments. The comments which were received after a considerable time were examined; and the decisions and suggestions of the Government of India on the various recommendations of the Conference have been communicated to the State Governments.

(c) *Jail Manual.*—A draft skeleton Jail Manual, prepared by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the 8th Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, was circulated to the State Governments for their comments. After receiving the comments, an Expert Committee consisting of Inspectors-General of Prisons in different regions of the country and other experts in the field of correctional administration has been set up and entrusted *inter alia* with the task of the preparation of a Jail Manual on an All-India basis. A comprehensive draft skeleton Jail Manual was prepared and sent to the Committee for consideration.

(d) *Central Bureau for Correctional Services.*—It was decided to set up a Central Bureau for Correctional Services in this Ministry 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. Its actual setting up has, however, been postponed for the present until the recommendations of the Jail Manual Committee are received and considered.

This Ministry sent their representative to the All-India Conference of Correctional Officers held at Trivandrum in December 1957.

(e) *Delhi District Jail.*—A wage earning scheme has been introduced in the District Jail, Delhi under which labour charges are included in the price of all the goods produced in the Jail and a portion thereof will be paid to the prisoners as their share of wages.

The question of extension of the Uttar Pradesh system of release of prisoners on furlough and parole to the District Jail, Delhi has been under consideration of Government. The Punjab Government have since formulated a scheme for the release of prisoners on furlough and parole; and since the Delhi Jail is a part of the Punjab Jail Department and is governed by the Punjab Jail Manual, the Punjab measure has been adopted in Delhi.

(f) *Jail Reforms in Union Territories*.—Concrete schemes for introduction of reforms in Jails in Union Territories with a view to making them model prisons have been called for from their Administrations.

(g) *Social Welfare Programme*.—The Government of India continued to give assistance to State Governments and grants-in-aid to Union Territories for the implementation of their 'Care and Aftercare' programmes.

A number of writ petitions were filed in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Prize Competitions Act. These petitions were dismissed by the Supreme Court.

36. 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 was prepared and circulated to all the States for their comments. The comments were received and the Bill was revised in the light of these comments for the purpose of its enactment. As it was found that the competency of Parliament to pass the Bill as a whole was doubtful, the All-India Habitual Offenders Bill was circulated as a Model Bill for adoption by the State Governments.

37. Secretariat Security Organisation

This Organisation, which was established in 1957, is concerned with the security arrangements in the Secretariat and other buildings, where Government of India offices are located. It also provides arrangements for the reception of visitors to the Government offices. At present these arrangements are in force in 28 different buildings, housing various Government of India offices.

During 1957-58 this Organisation extended its arrangements to the multistoreyed Secretariat buildings on Queen Victoria Road and King Edward Road, housing Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development, Commerce and Industry, Steel, Mines and Fuel, and offices of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and Planning Commission.

CHAPTER V
FOREIGNERS

38. Amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955

The Citizenship Act, 1955 contains a provision which empowers the Central Government to declare, by notification the Citizenship or nationality law in relation to any country specified in the First Schedule at the request of the Government of that country. Where such a declaration is made, citizens of that country can, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in this behalf, be registered as Citizens of India. Since the enactment of the Citizenship Act in 1955, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have become Commonwealth countries. In order to enable the Government of India to notify, on a reciprocal basis, the citizenship or nationality laws of these countries as and when it becomes necessary, the Citizenship Act has been amended to include these countries also in the First Schedule, by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1957.

39. Number of persons granted Indian Citizenship

According to the information available the total number of persons of Indian origin resident in India and abroad who have been registered till the 31st December, 1957 as Indian citizens under the Citizenship Act, 1955, is 2,31,835 and 1,265 respectively.

The number of foreigners who have been granted certificates of naturalization and registration till the 31st December, 1957, is 14 and 5 respectively.

40. Number of foreigners granted visas for India

According to the information available, 29,433 foreigners were granted visas for India during the year under review. Out of them 11,436 were tourists and 4,265 businessmen. The principal nationalities were Americans 10,526; Germans 2,513; French 1,848; Burmese 1,556; Japanese 1,240; Russians 236.

41. Number of registered foreigners in India

37,877 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st January 1957, as against 44,557 foreigners on the 1st January, 1956. The principal nationalities are Tibetans 10,160; Chinese 8,157; Afghans 5,614; Americans 2,886; Burmese 1,795; French 1,482;

Germans 1,134; Iranians 1,081. 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.

42. 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:—

Serial No.	Name of Conferences etc.	Name of countries which participated
1	ICFTU Third Asian Regional Conference	Singapore, Thailand, Pakistan, Formosa, Japan, South Korea, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon.
2	4th Session of the Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O.	} most all countries of the world.
3	Indian Science Congress—45th Session of	
4	XIXth International Red Cross Conference	
5	Study Tour and the 11th conference of the Organisers of International Work Camps	
6	Annual Meeting of the Federation of International Des Agencies De Voyages.	
7	Organisation of a Regional Study Tour for Extension Administration in the Asia and Far Eastern Region under the auspices of F.A.O.	Burma, China, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Philippines, Thailand, Honkong, Sarawak, North Borneo and Vietnam.
8	ECAFE (I) Meetings of the Working Party of Senior Geologists for the preparation of the Geological Map of South East Asia and (II) Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources.	Afghanistan, Australia, British Borneo, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, West Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, U. K. U.S.A and U.S.S.R.
9	Asian Legal Consultative Committee—Constitution of —	Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Japan.
10	Student Christian Movement of India	Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan, America and Switzerland.
11	All India Trade Union Congress, Kerala.	Rumania, North Korea, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., China, France, Indonesia, Hungary and Italy.

43. Visit of Foreign Delegations

The following delegations visited India during the year under review:—

- (1) Chinese Women's delegation.
- (2) Pakistan Trade delegation.

- (3) Exhibition of Bulgarian Co-operatives.
- (4) Australian Trade Mission.
- (5) Soviet Cinema delegation.
- (6) North Korean Trade delegation.
- (7) Ten Member Chinese delegation to study Production of Salt.
- (8) Rumanian Folk Dance and Music ensemble.
- (9) Russian Women's delegation.
- (10) Swedish Goodwill Mission.
- (11) Finnish Trade-cum-Goodwill Mission.
- (12) Sudanese Trade delegation.
- (13) A team of machine tool experts sent by International Co-operation Administration of U.S.A.
- (14) Burmese Joint Venture Corporations delegation.
- (15) Japanese Members of the House of Representatives, and.
- (16) Trade-cum-Goodwill Mission from Ghana.

44. Visit of Foreign Dignitaries

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Ruler of Qatar, King of Nepal, Prince Chumbot of Nagar Svarga of Thailand, Presidents of Vietnam & Syria, the Vice-President of Yugoslavia, the Prime Ministers of China, Denmark, Poland, Japan, and Burma, Defence Minister of U.S.S.R., and Foreign Ministers of Germany, China and Morocco, were some of the important foreign personages who paid a visit to India.

45. Foreign tourists

Visa formalities were further relaxed during the year under review to afford more facilities to foreign tourists to come out to India on 'tourist' instead of ordinary visas. Multiple entry visas were authorised in the case of tourist parties on 'Round the World Cruises' organised by the recognised travel agencies. This enabled them to visit the neighbouring countries of Pakistan, Nepal and Ceylon without obtaining further visas.

46. Foreign businessmen and technicians

A fairly large number of foreign technicians and businessmen were admitted into India due to greater progress in the development of national projects and expansion of India's Trade contacts with other foreign countries.

Total number of visas granted to technicians coming for important projects like Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, is as given below:—

1	Bhilai Steel Plant	282
2	Rourkela Steel Plant	165
3	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur (Technicians of Kaiser Engineers)	119 & Family members

47. Recoveries from Foreign Countries

The United Kingdom have paid a sum of Rs. 24,574 to the High Commission of India, London, on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, on account of repatriation from India of internees from Ceylon during the last war. The credit for the amount is being afforded by the High Commission of India, London, through the Ministry of External Affairs in their remittance account to the A.G.C.R. for the month of November 1957.

Efforts are being made to recover the outstanding dues from the remaining two foreign Governments viz. Netherlands and Burma which amount to Rs. 6,64,724.

48. Repatriation of Pakistani Nationals

As a result of the enactment of the Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957 (No. II of 1957) entry into, stay in and exit from, India of Pakistani nationals is regulated by the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, and the Foreigners Order, 1948.

49. Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957

The Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957 (No. II of 1957) was passed by Parliament in its March, 1957 session and assented to by the President.

CHAPTER VI
LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

60. Parliamentary legislation undertaken.

The following are the other important legislative measures undertaken during the year:—

- (i) *The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.*—During the year under review, as a part of the implementation of the scheme for the Reorganisation of States, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act was passed by Parliament on December 17, 1957. The Corporation, which will be established sometime in the beginning of the next financial year and will cover an area of about 510 square miles has been vested with important civic functions and shall also take charge of the functions of the existing (a) Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (b) The Delhi Road Transport Authority and (c) the Delhi State Electricity Board.
- (ii) *The Delhi Development Act, 1957.*—Simultaneously with the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Delhi Development Act, 1957, was also placed on the statute-book. Under the Act, the Delhi Development Authority will carry out the civic survey of, and prepare a master plan for Delhi, and shall promote and secure the development of Delhi according to plan. The Authority will be advised by a council consisting of 21 members.
- (iii) *The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.*—Another important legislation undertaken during the year was the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, whereby any requirement as to residence prior to employment to public services has been removed. The Central Government has, however, been empowered to make rules, for a period of five years, in regard to certain non-gazetted appointments prescribing any requirement as to residence within the Telangana region of the Andhra Pradesh State, and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. The Act gives effect to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission in this respect.

51. Laws extended to Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

The following State Acts were extended to the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur during the year 1957:—

(1) To Delhi.

- (i) The Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) Act, 1946 (Bombay Act 20 of 1946).
- (ii) The United Provinces First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938 (United Provinces Act No. 6 of 1938).
- (iii) The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (Bombay Act 22 of 1939).
- (iv) The Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1919 (Punjab Act 3 of 1919).

(2) To Himachal Pradesh.

The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1956 (Punjab Act 29 of 1956).

(3) To Manipur.

The Madras Live Stock Improvement Act, 1940.

52. State Bills assented to by the President.

A list of the bills passed by State Legislatures which received the assent of the President during 1957 is given in Appendix V.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCIAL MATTERS

53. Budgets of Union Territories.

With effect from the 1st November, 1956, the date on which the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, came into force, the expenditure on the administration of all the Union Territories is being met from the Consolidated Fund of India. For expenditure on Revenue Account, the funds are mainly provided under the Area Grants of the respective Union Territories and for expenditure on Capital Account in the Capital Grants of the various Ministries concerned with different schemes and projects for which funds are required. In accordance with the sanctioned budget for 1957-58, their annual expenditure compares with their domestic revenue as exhibited in the table below:—

Name of the Union Territory	Revenue Receipts (Domestic Revenue)	EXPENDITURE			Total
		Revenue Account	Capital Account		
		Area grant	other than area Grant		
	Rs.	in		Lakhs	
Delhi	540.64	701.63	86.31	141.30	929.24
Himachal Pradesh	246.76	469.12	66.43	162.13	697.68
Manipur	49.02	147.53	34.06	57.42	239.01
Tripura	37.09	239.09	73.37	77.62	390.08
A. & N. Islands	141.50	274.27	29.92	179.24	483.43
L.M. & A. Islands	...	14.65	1.00	10.75	26.40

54. Territorial Councils.

In accordance with the Territorial Councils Act, 1957, Territorial Councils have been set up in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Section 36 of the Act envisages payment of certain contributions and Section 37 of grants to the Territorial Councils. To meet expenditure on this account, the following provisions of

funds have been included in the Area Grants of the Union Territories concerned under the Revised Estimates for 1957-58:—

Area Grant of	Funds included
	Rs. in lakhs
Himachal Pradesh	21.45
Manipur	12.68
Tripura	13.84

55. Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Under Sub-Section (1) of section 513 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, any expenditure incurred during the period between the commencement of the Act and the establishment of the Corporation should be borne by the Central Government, which will be recoverable out of the Municipal Fund. Accordingly an advance of Rs. 3 lakhs has been taken from the Contingency Fund of India, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,73,000 is estimated to be required for meeting expenditure in connection with elections to the Corporation and the remaining sum of Rs. 27,000 for the establishments of the Commissioner for the period from 2nd January to 31st March, 1958.

56. Financial Assistance to States under clause (i) of Federal Financial Integration Agreements.

The present position in respect of the payments made out of the grant awarded is as shown below:—

Name of the State	Amount allotted	Amount Paid				Total	Amount anticipate to be paid during 1957-58
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57			
(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)							
Saurashtra (now Bombay)	90.00	25.00	35.00	28.56	88.56	1.44	
Madhya Bharat (now Madhya Pradesh)	100.00	...	30.00	25.00	55.00	15.22	
Rajasthan	150.00	25.00	38.00	36.39	99.39	23.13	
Pepsu (now Punjab)	60.00	10.00	50.00	...	60.00	...	
TOTAL	400.00	60.00	153.00	89.95	302.95	39.79	

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

57. Grants-in-aid to States for Development of Scheduled Areas and Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes.

As against a provision of Rs. 696.49 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1957-58 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the development of Scheduled Areas, a sum of Rs. 300.08 lakhs has so far been sanctioned in the State Sector and Rs. 397.69 lakhs under the Centrally-sponsored programme during 1957-58.

43 special multi-purpose blocks have been started in the most backward tribal areas of the country. The allocation of these blocks State-wise is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	4
Assam	7
Bihar	8
Bombay	7
Madhya Pradesh	10
Orissa	4
Rajasthan	1
Manipur	1
Tripura	1

Each block will cost Rs. 27 lakhs during the plan period, out of which Rs. 15 lakhs will be contributed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the balance by the Ministry of Community Development.

A scheme for training tribal welfare officers has been started in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Nineteen officers are being trained in the first batch.

58. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

A provision of Rs. 503.51 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1957-58 for the welfare of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Tribes, as against Rs. 361 lakhs provided during the preceding year. Out of the allotment for this year Rs. 172.10 lakhs have so far been sanctioned under the State Sector of the plan and Rs. 150.40 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored programme.

59. Second Five Year Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes

The Second Five Year Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes provides for an outlay of about Rs. 91 crores consisting of approximately Rs. 59 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 32 crores on Centrally sponsored programmes. The break-up of the provision made in the State Sector for each category of backward classes is as follows:—

Welfare of scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas	Rs. 2972.715 lakhs
Scheduled Castes	Rs. 2082.505 lakhs
Ex-Criminal Tribes	Rs. 202.12 lakhs
Welfare of Other Backward Classes	Rs. 589.64 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 5846.98 lakhs.

The following allotments have so far been fixed for the States for the Plan period from the provision made for Centrally sponsored Schemes:—

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 1845.98 lakhs
Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Rs. 544.10 lakhs
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes	Rs. 111.00 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 2501.08 lakhs

A sum of Rs. 5 crores has also been earmarked for welfare schemes for Other Backward Classes and Backward Areas. A sum of Rs. 95 lakhs has been provided for aid to non-official organisations for the welfare work for Backward Classes and for publicity and propaganda through the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for the removal of untouchability.

60. Revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The State Governments and Union Territories have been addressed to forward their proposals regarding the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Replies from certain States and Union Territories have been received and are being examined in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Deputy Registrar General (Census). Replies from the remaining States and Union Territories are awaited and they will also be examined likewise. Thereafter, the lists will be amended by legislation in Parliament.

61. Central Evaluation Organisation.

As has been reported last year, the strength of the regional organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been enlarged to 16 posts out of which 9 posts have already been filled up. Recruitment for the remaining posts is being made through the Union Public Service Commission who have already sent their recommendations. Appointment to all the remaining posts will be made soon. One more post of an Assistant Commissioner at the headquarters has been sanctioned.

62. Central Advisory Boards for Harijan/Tribal Welfare.

The Boards which were reconstituted for 1957-58 met on October 12 and 13, respectively. The Board for Harijan Welfare, recommended among other things that adequate steps should be taken by State Governments to provide house sites and legal assistance to Harijans. The Board also set up a sub-committee to go into the question of working conditions of scavengers and to make recommendations for improving the same. The Board for Tribal Welfare recommended inter alia writing-off the debts of Adivasis of more than three years' duration and getting the debts of the last 3 years paid up after allowing interest at the minimum rate but not exceeding 6 per cent. in any case. The recommendations have been communicated to State Governments.

63. Backward Classes Commission.

The Backward Classes Commission was of the view that the problem of backwardness had arisen on account of defective Hindu social order based on Caste System and so 'Caste' was an important factor for determining backwardness. The Backward Classes Commission was not unanimous on this point and the Government of India also felt that backwardness if integrally related to Caste System, would perpetuate the evil of that system, and also that if the Commission's recommendations were accepted a major portion of the country's population would have been termed as backward. It was, therefore, felt that it would be more appropriate to distinguish some really backward sections in the community on the basis of occupations so that substantial help could be offered to them for their uplift. The main criterion for determining the lowness of an occupation would be the extent of literacy. To determine as to which occupations, are low, and what numbers follow these occupations, it was decided in consultation with the State Governments to carry out an *ad hoc* survey from the material available in census-slips of 1951. To have uniformity in the procedure, the work was

entrusted to Central Census Authority. The survey has been undertaken as a pilot survey in West Bengal, Bombay and Madras and it is expected that the results of the survey would be available by the middle of February 1958.

It is felt that any decision in the matter of laying down suitable criteria for determining backwardness could be taken only after the results of the *ad hoc* survey are known. In the meantime, the State Governments and Union Territories have been addressed that pending finalization of the list of Other Backward Classes at least such classes as have been included in the list prepared by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in consultation with the State Governments for purposes of their post-matric scholarships scheme may be given the benefits of the schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes. The State Governments have also been advised to extend these benefits even to such classes as may not have found a place in the list prepared by the Education Ministry but as may be considered to be economically and educationally backward.

CHAPTER IX

64. Jammu and Kashmir.

An Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution applying to Jammu and Kashmir the main provisions of the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, was issued on the 16th January, 1958.

Great damage was caused to standing crops, roads and irrigation canals in Jammu and Kashmir by floods of unusual severity in August 1957 followed by heavy rain and abnormal snowfall during September-November 1957. Personnel of the Armed Forces gave notable assistance in fighting the floods.

Agreement has been reached with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding participation of the State in the scheme of recruitment to the All-India Services. Selections from candidates from Jammu and Kashmir have been made and arrangements are being made for their training.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL

65. Improvement in Fire Services and propaganda for Fire Prevention

The National Fire Service College was moved from Rampur to Nagpur in June, 1957. It is now housed in the premises of the Settlement Commissioner's Office of the previous Madhya Pradesh Government.

During the year, two Elementary Fire-fighting courses and one Junior Officers' and Instructors' course were run at the College. One hundred and eight persons were trained in these courses.

The recommendations of the Design and Development Committee which had been made available to the Indian Standards Institution, have helped the latter in finalising the specifications for a large number of fire-fighting appliances, with a view to their indigenous manufacture.

The recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee were utilised in preparing the draft of a "Drill Manual for Fire Services in India" intended to achieve uniformity in operational procedure amongst the various fire services in the country. The Manual is due to be printed in the near future.

Arrangements now exist for mutual aid between units of fire brigades of the civil authorities and the Defence Services wherever they exist in the same locality.

Encouraged by the response of the last year, a "Fire Prevention Week" was sponsored this year also, preceding the Diwali, and posters in appropriate designs were sent out to the various States and Administrations. A booklet, "Save Your Home From Fire" containing useful hints for the public for fire prevention was issued during the year.

66. Emergency Relief Organisation.

A brief mention was made in the last year's Report of the countrywide organisation named the Emergency Relief Organisation visualised for advance planning and co-ordination of measures for rendering assistance to victims of natural calamities like floods, fires, epidemics, etc., occurring in various parts of the country. All the States accepted the Scheme and the Emergency Relief Organisation

came into existence in some of the States, whilst it was in the process of being set up in others. The Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura completed the setting up of the Organisation and operational plans of relief were being formulated.

Arrangements have also been made for the production of a documentary film on "Emergency Relief", which is likely to be of interest to the public.

67. The Central Emergency Relief Training Institute.

The Central Emergency Relief Training Institute for imparting specialised training in various aspects of emergency relief such as first aid, home nursing, rescue, fire-fighting, welfare etc., to nominees of State Governments and non-official organisations was started at Nagpur in April 1957, and has been equipped with adequate literature and modern training materials.

Six courses of training, each of five weeks' duration, on various aspects of emergency relief work have so far been run at the Institute and a total of 216 trainees, including five women, trained.

68. Census.

(a) *Central Census Organisation.*—The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India continues to operate under a Deputy Registrar General, India. The post of Registrar General is kept in abeyance. The office deals with population statistics including Vital Statistics and Census. The work of Vital Statistics, however, has yet to be transferred from the Health Ministry to this Office.

(b) *1951 Census Reports.*—All the projected publications in connection with 1951 census have been published. All the District Census Handbooks, the printing of which is the responsibility of the State Governments, have also been published. The All-India Census Report for the 1951 Census and ten State Census Reports were reprinted as the copies originally printed had run out of stock and there was continued demand for them. Two more State Census reports are under reprint.

A brochure relating to Economic classification by Birth-place and Educational Standard for the Calcutta city is under print.

(c) *Re-casting of 1951 Census tables in the present layout of the States.*—The re-casting of important 1951 Census tables in the new set-up of States has been taken up. A brochure containing tables

of A & B series of the 1951 Census tables has already been published as Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1957. Another brochure containing the Sample Age tables of the 1951 Census has been prepared and is under print and is expected to be published shortly. The other tables are under preparation.

(d) *Ad-Hoc Survey*.—The Registrar General's Office has been entrusted with an *ad-hoc* survey in a few States to determine the precise criteria for the classification of Backward Classes. In connection with this Survey, sorting of the 1951 Census slips for occupation and literacy is proceeding for the three States of West Bengal, Bombay and Madras. The results of the sorting will be tabulated and presented to Government before the close of the current financial year.

(e) *Village-wise sorting for Scheduled Castes*.—At the instance of the Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments, data relating to village-wise population, according to 1951 Census, of all the districts in Madras State which formed part of the composite State of Madras and also for the districts of Andhra Pradesh which formed part of the composite Madras State, are being collected. This work is likely to be completed by 31st March, 1958.

(f) *Estimation of Mid Year population*.—The Registrar General's Office has also estimated the mid-year population figures for India for individual years, from 1920-1960 and supplied the information to the U.N. for publication in the Demographic Year Book. Estimates for the re-organised States for years 1952—1960 have also been worked out and made available to the different Ministries and other offices of the Central Government.

(g) *Improvement of Population Data*.—This Office has been entrusted with the work relating to improvement of population data. Details of the scheme of work are still under consideration and it is hoped that a settled scheme will be evolved soon and would be put into operation.

(h) *Preparation for the next Census*.—Preliminary preparations for the next Census have already commenced. Pilot studies are proposed to be conducted to assess the workability of some of the difficult concepts and definitions involved, especially on the economic questions and questions relating to migration in a population census. It is also proposed to carry out pilot studies in regard to method of enumeration to be followed at the next census. In addition, studies are being undertaken in order to arrive at a suitable sampling method to be adopted for the next Census Tabulation.

69. Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

The 2nd session of the Institute was held in Bombay during November 1957. Thirtysix trainees from the various States attended the Institute.

Out of the grant of Rs. 2,23,000 made to the National Committee for prevention of Alcoholism during 1956-57 only 1.5 lakhs have been spent by the Committee till September 1957 as the Pilot Research Laboratory could not be set up. The question of making further grants to the National Committee is under consideration.

70. National Flag.

A comprehensive Flag Code showing rules, cautions, etc., to be observed in the display of the National Flag has been issued.

71. Uniform National Calendar.

The Uniform National Calendar recommended by the Calendar Reform Committee, has been adopted with effect from the 22nd March, 1957, corresponding to the 1st Chaitra, 1879, Saka era, for certain official purposes as indicated below in conjunction with the Gregorian Calendar:—

- (a) The Gazette of India bears the new Indian date in addition to the Gregorian date.
- (b) In the opening news broadcasts in the various languages by the All India Radio, the new Indian date is announced in addition to the Gregorian date.
- (c) The calendars issued by the Government progressively give the new Indian dates in addition to the Gregorian dates.
- (d) Most of the Communications issued by Government addressed to the members of the public now bear the new Indian date in addition to the Gregorian date.

72. Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957:

Rules and orders issued from time to time governing the grant of sumptuary allowance, T.A., D.A., advance for purchase of motor cars, free medical attendance and treatment to Ministers and Deputy Ministers have been consolidated and issued as the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules 1957 under Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. Copies of these rules have been laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

73. Construction of a New Bilaspur Township:

The population ousted from the Bilaspur town will be settled in a new township to be constructed about 2½ miles from the existing town. Administrative approval to the project estimates for the new township amounting to Rs. 92.60 lakhs has been issued in consultation with the Planning Commission. Sites measuring 330 acres have been acquired and the levelling and dressing up of the site on which the main township will be located is nearing completion. Other amenities like roads, sewers and drains and water supply, etc. are also being taken up. About 800 house plots have been demarcated and will be made available for allotment to the oustees in the near future.

The principles on which compensation should be paid in respect of property submerged by the Bhakra lake have been settled in consultation with the Bhakra Control Board and the Punjab Government and instructions have been issued to the Himachal Pradesh Administration to expedite announcement of the awards by the Land Acquisition Officer.

74. Official Language Commission:

During the year under review, the Report of the Official Language Commission was published and a Committee consisting of 30 Members of Parliament (20 from the Lok Sabha and 10 from the Rajya Sabha) was constituted in accordance with the provisions of clause (4) of Article 344 of the Constitution to examine the recommendations of the Commission as provided for in clause (5) of that Article. The Committee has so far held five meetings, the first of which was held on the 16th November, 1957.

The Official Language Commission's report has since been translated into Hindi also and is under print. Copies are likely to become available shortly. Steps have also been taken to print the report in important regional languages and the various State Governments have been asked to undertake the translation and printing work on behalf of the Central Government.

75. Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants:

Since October 1, 1955, this Ministry have assumed the responsibility of teaching Hindi to Central Government servants in and outside Delhi during office hours. During the year under review the Scheme has been extended to 33 new centres *viz.* Waltair, Visakhapatnam, Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Ahmednagar, Deolali, Nasik, Pulgaon, Rajkot, Dhanbad, Patna, Ranchi, Cochin, Avadi, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Wellington, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Allahabad, Bamrauli, Kanpur, Chheeki, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Ishapur, Kankinara, Panagar, Asansol, Cossipore and Shakurbasti. At the moment the Home Ministry employs about 160 teachers, 7

Assistant Supervisors and 1 Supervisor. There are at present 49 centres at which Hindi is being taught under the Scheme and the number of classes being run is 863. While in October 1955, 2,500 Officers were undergoing training, about 22,000 officers are receiving training all over India at the present time.

Three examinations, viz. Hindi Prabodh, Hindi Praveen and Hindi Pragya, were conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, on behalf of this Ministry in October 1957 at 17 Centres viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Bombay, Bhubneshwar, Calcutta, Cuttack, Dehra Dun, Hiraakud, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Poona, Shillong, Simla, Hyderabad and Trivandrum.

The results of the examinations were as follows:—

Name of Examination	No. of Officers who were admitted	No. of Officers who passed
(i) Hindi Prabodh	2,060	841
(ii) Hindi Praveen	1,762	604
(iii) Hindi Pragya	630	215
TOTAL	4,452	1660

Another series of these examinations conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, were held during January 1958 at 21 centres. The total number of officers admitted to the examination is as follows:—

Prabodh	440
Praveen	1,486
Pragya	224
TOTAL	2150

This Ministry had originally planned to train about 3 lakhs of Central Government employees by 1961 or 1962 upto the Pragya stage which is equivalent to the Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate standard. The number of trainees is likely to exceed this figure to an appreciable extent, since this Ministry has undertaken to train also civilian employees of the Defence installations. Wherever the number of civilian employees of these installations justify, a separate centre for teaching Hindi is opened. Such centres have been opened at Shakurbasti, Chheoki, Deolali etc. Besides, Railway employees have been admitted wherever there was surplus accommodation and wherever teachers were available and no departmental arrangements for teaching Hindi had been made by the Railway Ministry (Railway Board). The question of extending the Scheme to 36 new stations having a fair concentration of Central Government offices during the year 1958-59 is under consideration.

APPENDIX I

(1) ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

General.—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been constituted into a Union Territory with effect from 1st November, 1956, and are administered by the Central Government through the Chief Commissioner. An Advisory Council, consisting of five members nominated by the Central Government, is associated with the Chief Commissioner. A member has been nominated in the Lok Sabha from these Islands.

A new vessel m.v. 'Andamans' was brought into India /Andamans service with effect from 8th December, 1957, in addition to m.v. 'Nicobar' which was already on this service. Another vessel s.s. 'Cholunga' was also put into operation on coastal service in May 1957.

An air-link between Calcutta and Port Blair was established by the Airways India with an amphibian plane, but this had to be discontinued for want of adequate traffic.

Forests.—Exports to foreign countries were limited to meeting past obligation to the small extent of 205 tons only so far as departmental production was concerned. Extraction of timber by the Forest Department was, however, kept up fully, mainly for meeting home demands. The despatch by the Forest Department to the mainland during the first 9 months of the year amounted to 21,281 tons of timber; and 1,500 tons match splints from conversions on the islands by Wimco. Arrangements have also been taken in hand for an initial supply of 1 lakh B.G. units of sleepers to Indian Railways. Exploitation of the North Andamans continued to remain the monopoly of M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. Their operations resulted in an output of 16,250 tons of log timber for the mainland besides exports of 582 tons during the first 9 months. The Forest Department cleared an area of 1,845 acres upto May, 1957 for colonisation and nearly 896 new settlers arrived in Andamans during this year for settlement.

Land Settlement & Colonisation.—The colonisation scheme in the Andaman groups of islands was started in 1952. Under the scheme, 1,540 acres of forest land were cleared and 233 agricultural families, who came from the mainland, were settled in the area during the year. There is a shortage of skilled labour in the islands and to overcome this shortage, it has been decided this year

to settle 100 artisan families from the mainland. It is intended to give to each skilled family a loan of Rs. 930 for house construction, etc., and *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 410 in the form of subsistence allowance and passage money. So far, only 8 such families from Madras have been settled in the Andaman under the scheme.

Agriculture.—During the year, 400 acres of forest land is expected to be cleared for coconut cultivation, and out of this, 200 acres have already been cleared. 45,000 seed nuts have been sown in the nursery for raising quality seedlings for supply to cultivators under the Agricultural Productivity Schemes. Insecticides have also been procured and plant protection service is expected to be provided shortly to combat the menace of pests and diseases in the existing coconut plantations in Nicobars. Improved seed and agricultural implements worth Rs. 13,000 have been purchased and distributed to cultivators. Plantation of pepper vines in the five-acre experimental pepper demonstration farm will be completed during the year. Twelve acres of land is expected to be brought under improved sugar-cane cultivation. The possibility of growing coffee and rubber have been explored and steps have been taken to improve coffee cultivation in the islands.

Cooperation.—During the year, a second instalment of Rs. 10,000/- towards the share capital of the large-sized Credit Cooperative Society at Port Blair has been contributed by the Administration. A Cooperative Marketing Society at Port Blair has been established with a share capital of Rs. 40,000 of which Rs. 19,000 towards the share capital have been contributed by the Administration.

Relief for Local Inhabitants.—Financial assistance in the form of loans to the extent of Rs. 2,44,600 and *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 73,200 has been sanctioned to 258 persons, who had suffered during the period of the Japanese occupation of the islands.

Fisheries.—For the mechanisation of two fishing boats, two marine propulsion diesel engines have been purchased. Also 100 maunds of salt have been supplied to fishermen at subsidised rates for development of fisheries.

Community Development and N.E.S.—The South Andaman N.E.S. Block was inaugurated on 14th November, 1957. The staff for the purpose has been recruited.

Roads.—During the year, the following targets were expected to be achieved:—

1. Earth work—8 miles.
2. Metal & Boulder Collection—4 miles.

3. Consolidation including painting one coat.
4. Consolidation (Improvement)—2.75 miles.
5. Surface dressing (first coat)—11 miles.
6. Surface dressing (second coat)—2 miles.

Earth moving machinery for road construction valued at about Rs. 5 lakhs has been purchased.

Food Grains.—The Ministry of Food & Agriculture continue to supply food-grains, as agreed under the arrangement.

Education.—Steps have been taken to recruit an Education Officer through the U.P.S.C. The officer will be posted in the Islands very shortly.

Equipment, library books and teaching appliances, purchased during the year, were supplied to all the schools. Three Junior Basic School buildings at South Point, Lamba Line and Wimberley-gunj have been completed. Four Primary Schools under the colonisation scheme have also been started and six Primary Schools were expected to be converted into the Junior Basic Schools. Steps have also been taken to convert the Middle Schools at Mayabandar into a Senior Basic School. Scholarships have been awarded to the local students desirous of receiving higher education.

Medical and Public Health.—A hospital consisting of 20 beds at Ranghat for the settlers in the North Andamans is about to be completed. A moving hospital ship, namely, 'Indaus' obtained under the Colombo Plan, is, at present, serving the distant islands of the Nicobar group. Work relating to the improvement of water-supply has been completed in the 10 villages of the Andaman group of islands.

Welfare of Aboriginal Tribes.—Under the programme for the amelioration of aboriginal tribes in the islands, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned for the establishment of a medical-cum-anthropological unit and for distribution of free food-grains to Jarawas.

Publicity.—A Publicity Unit and an Information Centre have been set up at Port Blair. A small library consisting of Hindi books has also been established there.

Banking.—A branch of the State Bank of India has been opened on 27th April, 1957, at Port Blair for providing banking facilities to the inhabitants of the Islands.

Laws & Regulations.—(a) The following regulations were promulgated during the year:

- (1) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Boards) Regulation, 1957.
 - (2) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Court Fees Amendment) Regulation, 1957.
 - (3) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Indian Stamps Amendment) Regulation, 1957.
 - (4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Money-lenders (Amendment) Regulation, 1957.
- (b) The following rules were also issued:—
- (1) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Boiler Rules, 1957, made under Section 29 of the Indian Boiler Act, 1923 (5 of 1923).
 - (2) The Rules regulating port facilities for vessels entering the ports in the islands.

(2) DELHI

I. General Administration

Administrative set-up.—As a result of States Reorganisation, Delhi was constituted into a Union territory with effect from 1st November, 1956 and from the same date the Delhi Vidhan Sabha and the Council of Ministers also ceased to exist. Shri A. D. Pandit continued to be the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Two advisory bodies under whole-time Chairmen were constituted, namely, the Public Relations Committee and the Industrial Advisory Board. The Public Relations Committee with Shri Gopi Nath Aman as Chairman is charged with the function of promoting better understanding and closer co-operation between the administration and the people and suggesting measures for public welfare. The Industrial Advisory Board under Dr. Yudhvir Singh advises the administration on industrial development in the territory.

An Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the Minister of Home Affairs on all matters affecting the administration of Delhi.

A Vigilance Organisation and Methods Section was set up during the year for securing more efficient functioning of the administrative machinery and for dealing with the complaints of corruption in various departments. The Vigilance Officer is assisted by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Police for investigating cases of corruption. The Superintendent of Police, Anti-corruption, is authorised to enquire into complaints referred to him by the Chief Commissioner or the Vigilance Officer or a Departmental Head. During the year he has investigated 35 enquiries and 5 regular cases and disposed of 18 enquiries and 1 regular case.

An Economy Board, consisting of the Chief Commissioner as Chairman, and the Chief Secretary and Finance Secretary as members, was set up during the year to take necessary measures for effecting economy in expenditure. Separate teams have been constituted to undertake detailed investigations regarding measures of economy in Education, Medical and Public Health, Development, and Industries and Labour Departments, and in the Police, Magistracy and Deputy Commissioner's Office.

2. Law and Order.

Reorganisation of Police.—For more efficient police administration, Delhi has been constituted into three zones—North, South and

Central, each under a Superintendent of Police. The new system is working well. The Chief Commissioner has also appointed a Committee consisting of the Home Secretary, the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Assistant Inspector General of Police, to examine the question of reorganisation of the Delhi Police Force. The report of this Committee is awaited.

Crime situation.—During the year there was an all-round improvement in the crime situation and there was a marked decrease in heinous crimes. The rate of crime per 1,000 of population which was 5.3 in 1946, 6.4 in 1948 and 5 in 1949 dropped to about 4 during the year.

The figures of detected crime reveal that increased police vigilance has yielded very good results. Comparative figures for the years 1956 and 1957 are given below:—

Crime under	1956	1957
Arms Act	127	152
Gambling Act	1,325	1,466
Excise Act	1,135	1,259
Opium Act	97	194

New Schemes.—During the year under report, three new schemes designed to secure prompt detection or prevention of crime were put into operation. These are:—

- (1) Flying Squads,
- (2) Missing Persons Squad, and
- (3) Explosives Squad.

The Flying Squads which were started on 12th February, 1957 have proved very useful. 3,336 calls were attended to by these squads from 12th February, 1957 to 15th December, 1957.

The Missing Persons Squad which started working on 1st January, 1957 has so far traced and restored 3,036 minors to their guardians or parents.

The new Explosives Squad and the City Police have together seized 24,131 lbs. of illicit explosives.

The combined operations of the Anti-smuggling Squad of the Crime Branch and the City Police have led to a substantial increase in the number of detected cases of illicit trading in narcotics. From 15th May to 15th December, i.e., during a period of 7 months, about 934 persons were arrested and illicit narcotics and liquor etc. worth about Rs. 2,67,005 were seized.

Jail.—The inmates of the Delhi District Jail were employed on a number of industries. During the year the daily average attendance in the jail workshops was 388. The goods produced by them were, valued at Rs. 1,26,198. Literacy classes and other recreational and cultural facilities were provided for the inmates. 3,796 inmates attended the jail school for their first literacy and post literacy classes.

The wage earning scheme introduced last year is being re-examined with a view to making it more advantageous for the prisoners.

3. Land Reforms.—During 1957, 1400 tenants in 35 villages acquired Bhoodidari rights. The work of consolidation of holdings still remains to be done in 72 villages. This work will be restarted after the completion of the work in connection with the implementation of the Land Reforms Act.

4. Legislation.—

(a) *Legislation undertaken.*—The following Acts were enacted by Parliament during the year for the Union territory:—

- (i) The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.
- (ii) The Delhi Development Act, 1957.

The first Act establishes a municipal corporation for the Union territory excluding the Cantonment area and some parts of New Delhi (including the Diplomatic Enclave) and provides a unified and integrated civic administration for the urban as well as rural areas. The Delhi Development Act provides for control of the development of Delhi and matters ancillary thereto in accordance with the plans that have been drawn up.

The Delhi Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 was enforced.

The Delhi Panchayat Raj Rules have been published for eliciting objections and suggestions.

5. Finance and Taxation.

No new taxes were introduced during the year. The revenue derived from Sales-tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, State Excise duties, Stamp Duty and Motor Vehicles Tax during the last three years is as follows:—

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (upto 30-9-57)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales Tax	1,57,74,764	1,79,05,976	1,03,06,158
Excise	1,20,88,607	1,18,27,363	70,22,376
Entertainment	34,17,804	36,51,464	18,24,825
Registration	7,14,009	6,20,796	3,14,539
Stamps	75,03,064	82,14,753	43,38,137

6. Development Projects under Second Five Year Plan.

1. Rural Development

(a) In the field of Agriculture a sum of Rs. 7.92 lakhs was provided for the year 1957-58. 20 schemes regarding the setting up of seed multiplication farms, distribution of improved seeds, development of horticulture, afforestation, training in canning and preservation, plant protection, locust control, distribution of manures, fertilizers and bone meal etc. are being executed. The programme covered the distribution of 26,000 tons of sludge and compost manure, 1300 tons of chemical fertilizers, 3000 mds. of improved seeds, 762 tons of Iron and Steel, 797 tons of cement, 11,497 agricultural implements, and the afforestation of 903 acres of waste land. 69 acres of new gardens were planted and 50 acres of existing gardens were rejuvenated. An area of 47,000 acres was protected from ravages of insect pests, diseases and obnoxious weeds. 317 surface wells were sunk thereby bringing an additional area of about 1585 acres under irrigation.

For poultry development, a sum of Rs. 2.26 lakhs was provided in the budget for the year 1957-58. For development of fisheries a sum of Rs. 0.87 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1957-58. 86 village tanks were stocked with fish fry. Two village tanks were improved and 50 percent of the total cost was paid as grant-in-aid to the villagers.

(b) Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks

Delhi's entire rural area comprising some 365 villages is now covered by the Community project programmes or the National Extension Service Schemes. Two of the Blocks namely Najafgarh and Shahdara are functioning as C.D. Blocks, the third—Mehrauli—is functioning as a N.E.S. block, while the fourth—Alipur—was converted into a post intensive block in April, 1957.

The activities under the programme were carried out in co-ordination with the work of the different development departments. Of the major items of work undertaken in the programme, mention may be made of 5,000 compost pits, 1200 agricultural demonstrations, supply of 21 pedigree bulls and 3500 poultry birds, castration of 13,000 bulls, treatment of 60,000 cattle against contagious diseases, construction of 1800 public latrines, 350 smokeless chulhas, 1750 soakage pits, 75 drinking water wells, 6500 square yards of pukka drains, 2,65,000 square yards of village streets, 21 miles of pukka

and 11 miles of kacha roads and 25 culverts. About 3000 adults attended literacy classes. The most important feature of the Community Development programme was the immense response shown by the villagers in the construction of works for the benefit of the community as a whole. The voluntary contribution made by them in cash, kind and labour amounted to about Rs. 7 lakhs.

(c) *Co-operatives*

All the villages in Delhi are now covered by the Co-operative movement. During the year, 140 new societies were registered increasing the membership of the Co-operatives by 15,000. The working capital of the co-operative societies exceeded Rs. 4 crores.

Marketing of agricultural produce on a co-operative basis was taken up. The number of large scale co-operative societies rose from 11 to 19. The average membership of these societies increased from 62 to 300. The average working capital increased from Rs. 4,000 to over Rs. 8,000. These societies supply the requirements of their members and arrange the marketing of their agricultural produce. They also try to meet the credit requirements of their members. The average membership of multipurpose co-operative societies in rural areas increased from 34 to 45.

54 industrial co-operatives were registered. The State Co-operative Emporium, arranged sale of the goods of these societies to the extent of Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The Emporium also undertook the work of supplying raw material to the handloom weavers' co-operative societies. In all, these societies sold manufactured goods of the value of approximately Rs. 53.76 lakhs during the year under report.

The assistance provided by the co-operatives to Harijans and members of the Backward classes increased considerably during the year. In all, 10,321 harijans and persons belonging to the backward classes were brought into the fold of co-operatives, which supplied them loans amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs.

The State Co-operative Bank provided loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 29.68 lakhs during the year. The Co-operative Credit Societies provided loans to the extent of Rs. 1.14 crores to their members.

INDUSTRIES

The Administration has undertaken the following schemes for promoting industrial activities with particular reference to village and cottage industries.

1. Establishment of an Industrial Emporium.

The scheme aims at assisting the cottage and small scale industries in the development of their market, and arranges for a centralised display of their products in an emporium. A sum of Rs. 6.32 lakhs has been provided during the Second Five Year Plan, out of which a sum of Rs. 0.74 lakhs was granted to the Delhi State Industries Emporium during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

2. State Aid to Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

The object of the scheme is to provide long term finance, at cheap rates, to the cottage and small scale industries. The scheme was started during the year 1952-53 and upto the year 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 22.16 lakhs was advanced as loan to 469 cottage and small scale industrial units. A sum of Rs. 34.72 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 9.845 lakhs was disbursed during the year 1956-57 to 181 small scale industrial units. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 14.80 lakhs will be disbursed during the current year.

3. Development of Handloom Industry.

A Provision of Rs. 6.2 lakhs has been made for the development of handloom industry during the Second Five Year Plan. During the year 1957-58, 8 more co-operative Societies were organised and more members were enrolled in some other societies bringing 100 new weavers within the Co-operative fold.

4. Establishment of an Industrial Estate.

The scheme aims at providing suitable built-up industrial premises, along with other necessary facilities to about 165 small scale industrial units. A provision of Rs. 100.05 lakhs has been made for implementation of the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan. During the year 1957-58, 35 factory buildings have been constructed and allotted to small scale industrial units out of which 12 units have already started manufacturing activities and the remaining have taken possession of their factory sheds and are installing machinery and plant.

5. Development of Hand Made Paper Industry.

The total provision for implementation of the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 2.76 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.0691 lakhs has already been spent in the purchase of necessary plant equipment required for setting up a Training Institute during the year 1956-57. A co-operative society has also been organised for undertaking the implementation of training-cum-production scheme of hand-made paper.

6. Training in Hides and Skins.

During the current year, 9 persons were given training in flaying and recovery of carcasses. Nine more persons are at present undergoing training. A leather expert provided training to 22 shoe makers in different processes of shoe making.

7. Establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation.

A Joint Financial Corporation with Punjab for rendering financial assistance to small and medium scale industries, has started working. Out of Rs. 16 lakhs provided for the scheme 14 lakhs are likely to be spent within the current financial year.

The scheme will provide factory accommodation to about 40 sports goods manufacturers.

8. Development of Khadi Industry.

Training in Ambar Charkha was introduced in the District Jail, Kasturba Niketan, the Re-orientation-cum-Works Centre, and the Poor House. 150 Charkhas were purchased and 3 instructors were engaged. The scheme is now being extended to the Pilot Project Area and to a few colonies of displaced persons.

9. Technical assistance and guidance.

As a result of the technical guidance provided by the Department, a number of new industries have come into existence, among which, mention may be made of; fractional H.P. motors, snap fasteners of 2 and 4 pieces, electric cables, metallic part of index files, glass marble, polythene and Alkathine wrapping materials, hosiery machine needles, lead pencils, bicycle spokes and casting fittings.

It may further be mentioned that the total capacity of manufacturing assembly originally fixed for sewing machine and bicycles was enhanced from 10,000 to 13,000 and 25,000 to 66,000 respectively.

SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Education

Education accounts for the largest outlay of social services in Delhi.

Expansion of educational facilities at all stages on an unprecedented scale has been rendered necessary by the rapid increase in the population of the capital. To meet this problem, an Emergency Plan was drawn up under the guidance of the Ministry of Education, under which the Administration opened 34 new Secondary Schools, 46 Primary Schools and added 48 new sections to the existing Primary schools. In addition, 10 Junior Basic Schools were raised to Senior Basic Standard.

As against one Nursery school opened last year, three Nursery schools have been sanctioned this year. Class VIII of all the District Board Middle and High Schools in the rural area has been converted into Senior Basic pattern from the beginning of the current academic session.

Building for schools.

To provide adequate suitable accommodation for schools, a capital works programme for school buildings has been undertaken by the Administration. During the year, 18 buildings were put up and plans for 47 new buildings were approved of which construction of 21 buildings was taken in hand.

(b) Health

During the year 1957 (1st January, 1957 to 30th November, 1957) there were altogether 34 hospitals/Health Centres with 4129 beds and 40 dispensaries with 64 beds of the modern system of medicine and 2 hospitals with 62 beds and 16 dispensaries of the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine.

During the year 1957 (upto 30th November, 1957) 51,043 persons were treated as indoor patients and 26,36,290 attended the out-patients Departments of various hospitals and dispensaries of Delhi Administration.

In the Municipal and District Board Dispensaries 23,05,847 attendances were recorded in the Out-patients departments.

Environmental Sanitation.

A large number of Refugee Townships have developed in the suburbs of Delhi, but over-crowding in the city continues. A sanitation drive was launched in the month of April, 1957, with the joint efforts of the public and the Health Departments of the local bodies.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

About 8 lakhs people were vaccinated against small-pox during the year. The incidence of small-pox has been higher this year. 555 cases and 143 deaths were reported as against 347 cases and 129 deaths in 1956. Majority of the cases were, however, among the floating population, like labour camps and domestic servants, who arrived from outside and were unprotected.

The territory remained free from cholera and plague. Over 6 lakhs cholera inoculations were carried out and rat-destruction campaign continued during the year as a preventive measure against plague.

1045 cases of Diphtheria and 95 deaths, were reported during the year. 4,00,000 inoculations, mostly among children below 10 years of age, were carried out against Diphtheria.

Influenza.

Influenza broke out in epidemic form in Delhi towards the end of May, 1957. Altogether 97,214 cases were notified by various local bodies, with 18 deaths, upto 30th November, 1957.

Medical relief was organised on a large scale. Hospitalisation facilities for influenza cases were provided in the Irwin, Hindu Rao, and Infectious Diseases hospitals. Two emergency hospitals were also opened in Karolbagh and Shahdara with 150 and 100 beds respectively. Provision was made for about 800 beds (expandable to 1000) for Influenza patients only. 42 Emergency dispensaries, including mobile dispensaries, were provided for out-patients and domiciliary servants in the various localities.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 1,11,962 persons were tested, and out of 32,424 susceptible persons 31,542 were B.C.G. vaccinated.

Sevika Centres.

Six Sevika Centres are functioning in the slum areas of Subzi-
mandi and Karol Bagh, Delhi. During the year, about 78,200 attendances were recorded at these Centres and nearly 20,000 home visits were paid by the Sevikas. Milk was distributed to children and expectant mothers.

Health Centres.

To the 11 Health Centres already functioning in the urban and rural areas of Delhi, one new centre at Palam was added this year, and one more is being constructed at Narela.

Re-orientation Training Centre, Najafgarh.

The re-orientation Training Centre for Public Health Personnel assigned to Community Projects at Najafgarh conducted 5 courses during the year 1957.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

There are 60 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Delhi. Out of these 9 centres are attached to Health Centres which provide integrated preventive and curative services.

Distribution Scheme for Milk Powder.

93,000 lbs. of skimmed milk powder was received from the UNICEF for free distribution to children and expectant mothers

through Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and was distributed by the Health staff to 4,06,210 persons.

Family Planning.

26 Family Planning Centres have been opened in the areas of the various local bodies and four Family Planning Centres in the Rural area will be opened shortly.

School Health Scheme.

The School Health Scheme, which was started as a pilot project for Daryaganj and Jama Masjid areas, has proved useful. The scheme covers 36 Schools and about 17,213 children.

During the year 1957, 3025 children (1440 boys and 1585 girls) were examined. The undernourished children were given free milk and vitamins.

Expansion of Irwin Hospital (120 beds).

Construction work has been completed except for lifts which will be provided in 1958-59.

Water Borne Sewage System in I.D. and S.J.T.B. Hospitals.

This scheme was taken over from the First Five Year Plan and the work was completed.

Shahdara General Hospital.

This scheme was taken over from the First Five Year Plan and the out patients Department was completed.

Mental Hospital, Delhi.

Work in respect of the construction of Staff quarters was completed. Construction on the main building will be taken in hand shortly.

Health Centres.

Two centres one each at Najafgarh and Khanjhwala were completed during the First Five Year Plan. The building of the Health Centre at Palam was completed. Building of Health Centre at Narela is in progress.

(c) Labour.

I. Conciliation Machinery and settlement of Industrial Disputes.

During the first 9 months of the year 1957, the conciliation machinery dealt with 883 industrial disputes against 1,104 during the 12 months of 1956. 72 per cent. of the total disputes were settled by the conciliation machinery and about 10 per cent. had to be referred to

the Tribunal for adjudication. The remaining 18 per cent. of the disputes were either settled by direct negotiation or were withdrawn or not pursued by the parties.

In addition to these collective disputes, the conciliation machinery also dealt with 1,562 individual complaints regarding non-payment of wages, retrenchment and dismissals etc.

The Industrial Tribunal gave awards in 82 disputes.

II. Welfare Section.

A whole-time Welfare Officer was appointed in July, 1957. Seven labour Welfare Centres have so far been set up and 1 more Centre is being opened in the Labour Camp in Diplomatic Enclave, which is scheduled to start functioning by the first week of January 1958.

III. Industrial Housing Scheme.

During the period under report, construction of 1380 one-roomed-quarters was completed. It is proposed to construct about 700 quarters during the year 1958.

Factories Act.

The total number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act, 1948, was 892 during the period under report as compared to 816 during the last year.

732 inspections of factories were carried out by the Chief Inspector of Factories and the field staff during the period.

Maternity Benefit Act.

During the year under report, the Act applied to 69 factories as compared to 66 in the preceding year. The number of women workers employed in these factories was 708 as against 744 in the last year.

Employment of Children Act.

The number of establishments to which this Act applied was 33 as compared to 32 during the preceding year. All the establishments were inspected.

Payment of Wages Act.

During the period under review the number of factories to which the Act applied was 889 as compared to 814 during the preceding year.

Minimum Wages Act.

The Act covers 9 scheduled employments in Delhi. The minimum Wages Advisory Board revised the minimum wages for workers in Dal and Flour Mills.

(d) Social Welfare Advisory Board.

The Social Welfare Advisory Board, Delhi, was first constituted in July, 1954 and later re-constituted in February 1956 under chairmanship of Shrimati Raksha Saran with 11 members, including the Development Commissioner, Delhi.

Rupees 7.83 lakhs were sanctioned for all institutions since the inception of the State Board.

During the first Plan period, Delhi was allotted 5 projects. The Board started the 6th project in April 1956 and by November, 1956 all the 6 projects started functioning with 5 centres and 8 sub-centres.

Statutory Bodies.

(a) Delhi Development Provisional Authority.

The Authority approved layout plans of 17 colonies including 7 private layout plans, 4 plans of Government Departments (including Rehabilitation Colonies) and 6 plans sponsored by D.I.T. and the D.M.C. In addition, 101 cases relating to location of important public officers, religious buildings, educational, medical and public health institutions, parks and open spaces, petrol filling and service stations, sanitary installations and shopping centres etc. were also approved.

Out of 1783 building plans received during the period, 996 were disposed of and 787 are pending. In addition, 1797 plans for constructing boundary walls were received, of which 1478 were disposed of.

"Show Cause" notices for unauthorized constructions were issued to 6958 persons, and cases were started against 1500 persons. 184 structures were demolished by the department and 158 structures were demolished by the owners themselves as a result of the action taken by the Authority.

(b) Improvement Trust.

Slum clearance, slum improvement and rehousing are the main items in the programme of work of the Delhi Improvement Trust. The slum clearance work has so far been mostly done in the Yamuna Bazar and Delhi-Ajmeri Gate Scheme areas. In the Yamuna Bazar area, 12,800 sq. yds. of land has been cleared of squatters who have been rehoused in Jhilmila, Tahirpur and Kilokri, where subsidized

houses have been constructed for them by the Trust. Those moved out from the Ajmeri Gate area have been re-housed in Ahata Kidara, Jungpura and Kilokri. The total number of families re-housed is 1123.

In 27 out of the 90 properties transferred to the Trust by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, civic services were provided by the Delhi Municipal Committee. Basic amenities were provided in 23 katras by the Trust.

Under the Re-housing Scheme, 1220 houses were completed during the year; bringing the total of the houses constructed so far by the Trust to 3221.

New Schemes for the year 1957-58 are the following:—

- (a) Construction of cheap tenements for about 600 families; and also construction of shopping centres including a Fish Market with Cold Storage arrangements. The fish market when constructed would mark the first step towards clearing the Slums around Jama Masjid.
- (b) Construction of four transit camps consisting of 72 tenements each, to provide accommodation to families from slum areas to be taken over for development according to Plan. The developed property in the slum areas will go back to the evicted families.
- (c) Development of land for about 500 building plots for residential purposes.
- (d) Development of about 25 acres of land in the area earmarked for the purpose in the Interim General Plan for locating the timber trade at present scattered over a large part of the City. This will be the first phase of the programme for segregating certain classes of industries and trade.
- (e) Construction of a Ghosi Colony to accommodate milch cattle to be removed from the Ajmeri Gate area.
- (f) Construction of about 272 tenements in New Delhi for service personnel like barbers, cobblers, dhobis, domestic servants etc.

A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs was allocated for these schemes.

After the creation of the Delhi Development Authority the activities of the Trust will be taken over by that body which will also then be responsible for the operation of slum areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act.

(c) Joint Water and Sewage Board.**(i) Water Supply.**

In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to increase the capacity of the filtered water supply system from 60 MGD to 90 MGD, at a cost of about Rs. 3 crores, in order to meet the demand of the entire population of 18 lakhs in the urban area for filtered water all the 24 hours.

(ii) Sewage Disposal Works.

At present there is a Sewage treatment plant at Okhla having a capacity of 36 MGD. Recently, a primary Sewage Treatment Plant has been constructed near Coronation Pillar to treat the flow of the Najafgarh Nallah. It is proposed to have complete sewage treatment plants at three places i.e., Okhla, Coronation Pillar and one near Keshopur (for West Delhi area). It is also proposed to construct out fall sewers to carry sewage to these plants.

(iii) A scheme costing Rs. 19 lakhs has been prepared and included in the Second Five Year Plan for providing Water supply and sanitation facilities in some of the villages of Delhi.

Preliminary survey work has been started in rural areas. Two well drilling rigs have been received from U.S.A. and it is proposed to start the actual construction work soon.

(d) Electricity.

Electricity in Delhi is administered by the Delhi State Electricity Board and the Delhi State Power Control Board. While the former is responsible for the generation and distribution of electricity, the latter is charged with the responsibility for sanctioning electricity for domestic and commercial use.

Delhi State Electricity Board.

The effective generating capacity of the Board's power Station at the commencement of the year was 44,000 KW, which was raised to about 50,000 KW. With the 20,000 KW. of power received from Nangal System of the Punjab Government, the total effective power for sale at the close of the year was 70,000 KW.

Expenditure incurred during the year 1956-57 and that estimated to be expended during the year 1957-58 is given in the table below:—

	1956-57 (Rs. in lakhs)	1957-58 (Rs. in lakhs)
Power Station and connected works	36.40	98.00
Distribution	53.55	40.00
Administrative and Residential Buildings	1.07	14.04
Miscellaneous	1.04	1.40
TOTAL	92.06	3.44

Delhi State Electricity Power Control Board.

The Delhi State Electricity Power Control Board has been constituted under the Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) Act, 1946:

The Power Control Board had been able to give substantial relief to the applicants for lighting, domestic and small industrial loads (upto 5 H.P.).

Road Transport Authority.

The Road Transport Authority licensed the following number of transport vehicles:—

	Addl. permits issued during 1957	Total
I. Passenger buses —		
Private		180
D.T.S.	60	360
2 Tourist Cars	28	150
3 Taxis	46	1300
4 Four-passenger auto-rickshaws		620
5 Two passenger auto-rickshaws:	498	970
6 Public carriers	117	1200
7 Private carriers	220	1200

Reciprocal agreements have been entered into with the neighbouring States of Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan for operation of passenger buses, goods vehicles, tourist cars and taxis on inter-State routes. The number of goods vehicles operating on inter-state routes has been doubled

(3) HIMACHAL PRADESH

ADMINISTRATION

The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh is administered by the Lieutenant Governor. Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

The Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council was inaugurated on the 15th August, 1957.

The following measures of economy have so far been adopted in Himachal Pradesh:—

- (a) An Economy Board has been set up to examine all new expenditure proposals including creation of new posts.
- (b) Economy in Travelling Allowance and contingent expenditure to the extent of 10% of the sanctioned allotment has been effected.
- (c) Posts lying vacant for over a year are not filled without the approval of the Economy Board.
- (d) Economy in the use of stationery.
- (e) Economy in expenditure on telegrams and telephone trunk calls.

LAW AND ORDER

The law and order situation has been satisfactory. The number of criminal cases dealt with during the year was 1542 as against 1603 during the previous year.

AGRARIAN REFORMS

Consolidation of Holding Operations.—A target of 24,000 acres for consolidation was fixed for the year. By November, 1957 work was completed in 84 villages covering an area of 10416 acres, operations are in progress in 111 villages covering an area of 25,886 acres.

Settlement Operations.—Settlement operations in Chamba Tehsil and Bharmour Sub-Tehsil have been concluded and assessment reports are under examination.

Survey and Field record work in Tehsil Churah and Sub-Tehsil Pangi has been completed.

It is proposed to undertake settlement operations in Mandi Distt. immediately after the completion of settlement in Chamba Distt. by August 1958.

Gratuitous Relief.—About 250 maunds of foodgrains etc. were dropped by air at Killar, Sub-Tehsil Pangi, Chamba Distt. to meet the food shortage which had developed following the closure of Sach Pass on account of heavy snow fall in June, 1957.

LEGISLATION AND LAWS

The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1956 was extended to Himachal Pradesh.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAXATION MEASURES

Under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956, Himachal Pradesh ceased to have a Consolidated Fund of its own with effect from the 1st November, 1956. All revenue and capital transactions are now included in the Central Demands for grants.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS

(1) *C.D. and N.E.S. Programme.*—There are at present 5 post-intensive blocks, 6 Community Development Blocks and 11 N.E.S. Blocks. 61 per cent of the territory and 88 per cent of the population is covered by the C.D. and N.E.S. Programme.

To step up agricultural production 4689 mds. of improved seeds of various kinds were distributed amongst the farmers in the projects areas, and 3923 agricultural demonstrations were held. With a view to encouraging horticultural activities 414 acres of land was brought under fruit and 232 acres under vegetable cultivation.

The number of pedigree animals and birds supplied is 39 and 148 respectively.

300 acres of land was reclaimed and brought under plough and an area of 8911 acres was brought under irrigation.

Four primary health and two maternity and child welfare centres have been started. As an aid to general cleanliness and sanitation 52 rural latrines and 7517 yds. length of drains were constructed. For the supply of pure drinking water to the villagers 1372 new wells/baories were built and 890 water supply sources were cleaned and renovated.

In the field of education 7 new primary schools were started and 8 ordinary schools were converted into basic schools.

Adult Education was imparted to 2036 persons at 182 Education Centres opened during the year.

84 miles of village roads were constructed and repairs were carried out to roads and paths measuring 853 miles. 79 persons were trained in the three Training-cum-Production Centres.

72 Co-operative Societies were formed and their membership comprises 1412 persons.

As a measure of self-help the villagers contributed Rs. 1.54 lakhs in cash, kind and labour.

(2) *Agriculture.*—The Second Five Year Plan contains a provision of Rs. 84.66 lakhs for improvement of agriculture.

Research work has been undertaken on raisin grapes and manurial and agronomic trials. 100 tons of superphosphate and 200 tons of ammonium sulphate have been distributed so far during the year. It is proposed to distribute 3,900 mds. of improved seeds to the farmers.

1,943 acres of land was brought under the Plant Protection Scheme during 1956-57 and it is proposed to achieve a target of 2,000 acres during 1957-58.

One progeny orchard has been established during the year and one more will be set up before the year closes.

Works are in progress which will bring 14,380 acres of land under irrigation during the current year.

(3) *Animal Husbandry.*—Two new veterinary hospitals were opened during 1956-57 and two more have been established during the current year.

Work has commenced on a cattle breeding farm.

Two new Key Village units have been set up during 1957-58. It is also proposed to set up a sheep breeding farm. Work on it has already commenced.

(4) *Forest.*—Forests form an important asset of the Territory. The Second Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 40.37 lakhs for forest improvement. The boundaries of the forests are being demarcated. In 1956-57 delimitation, checking, boundary pillars and survey work was done on 12,034 acres. During the current year, 7,000 more acres will be similarly demarcated. New areas have been taken up for afforestation and soil conservation. During the year under report, 910 acres will be afforested. In addition, plantation of bhabhar grass has been taken up.

(5) *Fisheries.*—15,500 fingerlings of mirror carp have been distributed. It is expected to bring 125 water acres under Mirror Carp culture.

(6) *Cooperation.*—Loans and subsidies were given to cooperative societies for construction of godowns. During 1956-57, loans were given for 8 godowns. During 1957-58, it is proposed to give financial assistance for 36 more godowns.

(7) *Power Projects.*—Sufficient progress has been made in the supply of electricity to a large number of villages in Nahan, Mandi and Mahasu districts. It is expected that current will be available before the end of the current financial year.

(8) *Roads.*—The targets of 144 and 148 miles motorable and jeepable roads for the 2nd plan period have been completed.

(9) *Road Transport.*—Owing to restricted finances only 22 vehicles against the target of 31 have been purchased. The machinery for the Central Workshop has been received.

(10) *Education.*—Progress has been made in the conversion of 8 existing Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools and the setting up of a Central Library and five District Circulating Libraries.

(11) *Medical & Public Health.*—Two candidates are receiving training under the scheme of Training of Doctors—in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H., Anaesthesia, Anthomology, Malaria and Leprosy. Arrangements have been made for the training of Lady Health Visitors. Training was also imparted to some staff in general nursing and midwifery.

One Dental Clinic has been established at Solan. Two new dispensaries have been started. Three Verereal Diseases Clinics have been started. Measures are under way to expand the A.V. Pharmacy at Jogindernagar.

(12) *Water Supply and Sanitation.*—A water supply scheme for 13 sets of villages has been completed and water is being supplied for domestic use.

(13) *Training of Local Personnel.*—The following scholarships are being awarded to *bona fide* Himachal Pradesh residents.

1. Degree in Engg.	4 scholarships @ Rs. 90/-p.m. each.
2. Diploma in Engg.	10 scholarships @ Rs. 50/-p.m. each.
3. Diploma in Draftsmanship	4 scholarships @ Rs. 50/- p.m. each.

In addition to this, the H.P. Administration is sending its personnel for receiving Specialist training in Concrete Technology, Public Health, Electricity or Highway Engineering etc. Three Overseers have been deputed to receive training in Public Health at Engineering College, Guindy, Madras and the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

(14) *Welfare of Backward Classes.*—The following Schemes have been approved:—

1. Scheme for Welfare of Schedule Tribes Rs. 3·10 lakhs.
2. Scheme for Tribal Welfare and Development of Scheduled areas Rs. 5·45 lakhs.
3. Scheme for Tribal Welfare and Development of Scheduled Areas in Himachal Pradesh Centrally Sponsored Rs. 3,78,500.

(15) *Social Welfare.*—22 Centres are proposed to be opened during the year.

(16) *Labour and Labour Welfare.*—One labour exchange has been started at Chamba.

(17) *Territorial Council.*—The Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council was inaugurated by the Lt. Governor on 15th August, 1957. Ten meetings have been held. Separate Committees have been constituted for Education, Public Health, Public Works and Veterinary, Finance, Appointments and Promotions and for framing rules of business for the Council.

(18) *Municipal Committees.*—A Municipal Committee was formed with nominated members at Arki.

Progress of work on the improvement of roads, street paving, construction of more latrines and urinals, provision of more street lights, construction of reading rooms, children parks, Municipal Rest House and Bus Stands is expected to cost Rs. 3,70,000 during the current financial year.

(19) *Panchayats.*—There are 468 Gram Panchayats and 26 Tehsil Panchayats. A Nyaya Panchayat is proposed to be established in each village.

The following constructional repairs and other work has been carried out by the Panchayats:—

1. Construction of Panchayat Ghars	3	
2. Construction of Motorable Road	1	ml.
3. Construction of village Paths	180	mls.
4. Bowlies constructed	48	
5. Construction of new Kuhls	8½	mls.
6. School Buildings Constructed	11	
7. Bridges constructed	10	
8. Repair of old roads	1,098	mls.
9. Repair of water Kuhls	177 ½	mls.
10. Bowlies repaired	364	
11. Composit pits dug	4,058	
12. Bowlies cleaned	1,326	
13. Villages cleaned	1,132	
14. Houses cleaned	100	
15. Trees planted	10,000	
16. Organisation of Melas	15	

MISCELLANEOUS

A devastating fire broke out in the Himachal Pradesh Secretariat Building in the early hours of May 5, 1957. The building and most of the records, furniture and office equipment were reduced to ashes. By the end of the year considerable headway had been made in the reconstruction of records, rehabilitation of fire affected departments and purchase of furniture and office equipment.

(4) LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Consequent on the reorganisation of States, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have been constituted into a Union Territory with effect from 1st November, 1956. These Islands are administered by the Central Government through an Administrator with headquarters at Kozhikode.

An Advisory Council, consisting of five members, was appointed to assist the Administrator. A member has been nominated to the Lok Sabha from this Territory.

Second Five Year Plan.

A coordinated development plan of the Islands drawn up by the Administrator has been approved by the Planning Commission. The broad proposals under the Second Five-Year Plan involve expenditure under different heads as follows:—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
(1) Agriculture and Community Development	19.69
(2) Electricity Scheme	1.00
(3) Transport and Communications	19.75
(4) Cottage Industries	4.11
(5) Education	12.40
(6) Medical and Public Health	15.40
(7) Publicity	0.92
(8) Miscellaneous	0.58
TOTAL	73.85

Communications:

A small cargo vessel has been put into service on a monthly charter service as an experimental measure in February, 1958. In addition, a motor launch has been purchased for inter-island tours of the Administrator and other officers.

Medical and Public Health.

A new dispensary has been started at Kiltan under a Civil Assistant Surgeon bringing the total number of dispensaries in the islands to seven. It is proposed to appoint shortly three Health Inspectors to work out a detailed anti-filarial campaign, and also to improve the sanitary conditions in these islands. A post of a lady doctor has also

been sanctioned. Two leper colonies, one at Minicoy and another at Androth, have been taken over by the Administration. It is proposed to get the services of a leprosy expert for making a detailed survey on leprosy in the area. Fourteen Dais are expected to be trained during the year.

Education:

It is proposed to send some more teachers from the mainland to improve the standard of education and also to ensure one teacher for every 40 pupils. An Assistant Education Officer has been appointed to supervise the working of Primary schools on the islands. The schools which are not well-equipped at present are being provided with teaching aids and other necessary equipment. Efforts have been made to increase the strength of the number of boys in the Islanders' Hostel at Kozhikode. Free mid-day meals are being given to all children at Government expense, in addition to free books, slates, etc. Boys coming to the mainland are also given scholarships for higher studies.

Agriculture:

Model coconut farms have been opened in all the islands during the year. Compost making is being intensified and vegetable seeds, rat poison, etc., are being distributed free to the islanders and chemical fertilizers at subsidised rates.

Industry:

A batch of eight island boys has been trained at Beypore in improved methods of coir making and they are being appointed to the islands to hold charge of training-*cum*-production centres, which are expected to be opened shortly in the islands for imparting training to islanders in the production of better variety of yarn, using coir charkhas and also making coir rope, brush mats, etc.

Fisheries:

A scheme for the improvement of fisheries has been drawn up. It aims at introducing Pablo boats for inshore and offshore fishing and sale of fishing equipment at subsidised rates to the islanders.

Miscellaneous:

(1) Under the coir monopoly scheme islanders are getting their supply of rice against coir tendered by them at Mangalore. In addition Central storage rice is also being made available to the islanders at Kozhikode and Cannanore at cheaper rates.

(2) Two Tehsildars for the Laccadive and Minicoy group of islands have been appointed, one at Minicoy and the other at Kavarthi, with jurisdiction over the adjoining islands also.

(5) MANIPUR

Administration:

Shri P. C. Mathew, I.C.S., held the office of the Chief Commissioner during the year.

The Territorial Council for Manipur was constituted on 15th August, 1957. The Council of Advisors to the Chief Commissioner ceased to exist from the same date.

The Manipur Advisory Committee constituted in November, 1956, held four meetings during the year.

Three Advisory Committees have been formed for the Imphal Civil Hospital, Imphal Jail, and the State Trading Organisation. The existing Land Advisory Committee has also been reconstituted.

Economy Measures:

An Economy Committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary and the Secretary (Finance) has been formed. These measures have resulted in a saving of Rs. 131,533 upto the end of November 1957.

Law and Order:

Crime Situation.—1,310 cases of Crime were registered during the year.

The Law and Order situation has on the whole been normal, except for sporadic activities of the Naga hostiles in the areas bordering Naga Hills. The most important of these incidents took place on the night of 6th April, 1957 when Naga Hostiles attacked the border out-post of Mao. The raiders were beaten back successfully by a small contingent of Manipur Rifles. One Rifleman who died in the course of exchange of fire with the hostiles has been posthumously awarded the President's Police and Fire Services medal.

Wireless:

A network of wireless stations has been established with the installation of Police wireless grid and Inter-State Police Wireless throughout the Territory.

Seven Asstt. Sub-Inspectors of Police have been trained in Wireless.

Survey and Settlement:

The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation has been extended to the valley. No survey and settlement operations had been carried out before and no comprehensive records of rights or of classification of land are available. Arrangements have therefore, been made to start survey and settlement operations in the valley.

Legislation Undertaken and Laws Extended.

The Madras Livestock Improvement Act of 1940 (Madras Act 15 of 1940) has been extended to Manipur by the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950. The extension of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 and the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948 is under consideration.

General Financial Position:

- (i) *Receipts*.—The estimated receipts for 1957-58 are Rs. 49,02,000, the main sources of income being land revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forest, Registration, Taxes on Vehicles, other taxes and duties and irrigation works.
- (ii) *Expenditure*.—The estimated expenditure for 1957-58 is Rs. 209,54,000 out of which an amount of Rs. 77,29,800 represents provision for the Second Five Year Plan.

In addition to the expenditure included in the general budget, the Government of India have sanctioned separate provision for Grow More Food Schemes, District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, Industrial Training Institute and Employment Exchange, Rehabilitation and Education of Co-operation personnel.

Central Sales Tax:

With effect from 1st July, 1957 Central Sales Tax on inter-state trade of commerce has been imposed under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

Local Self Government and Local Bodies.

- (i) The Manipur Territorial Council constituted on 15th August, 1957 consists of 30 elected and two nominated members. Subjects to be administered and managed by the Council have been transferred to the Council.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the purchase of a building for the Municipal office at Imphal.
- (iii) Four places in the valley have been declared as Notified Areas and town committees were appointed under the provision of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, as extended.

to the Territory for improvement of the areas in regard to land, sanitation, water supply and drainage etc.

State Transport Department:

Ten buses and 2 trucks have been purchased in 1957 raising the existing strength of passengers and goods vehicles to 60.

The following table shows the comparative figures of income and expenditure and budget provisions for 1957-58.

Year	Budget Provision		Actuals	
	Estimated Receipts	Estimated Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	15,72,000	14,25,000	5,56,615 (April to November, 1957).	506,877

The shortfall in the estimated income is mainly due to the restrictions on free movement of transport on the Naga Hills section of the Imphal-Dimapur Road owing to activities of the Naga hostiles.

The Second Five Year Plan programme contemplates nationalisation of passenger services on four main roads in Manipur. This has not yet been implemented. Passenger services on Imphal-Dimapur road are however being run exclusively by the Manipur State Transport with effect from the 1st July, 1957. The Railway Out-Agency work at Imphal and Kohima continues to be run by the Department.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons:

Rehabilitation of 500 displaced families, mostly agriculturists, who were sent to Manipur under Government sponsored arrangements has been completed.

Under the house-building schemes for urban areas a sum of Rs. 22,900 has been paid as loan to displaced persons.

Agriculture and Fisheries:

106 demonstration plots for the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, 33 wheat and 43 potato demonstration plots were laid out on cultivators' fields. An average yield of 2315 lbs., per acre was obtained under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation against an average yield of 1905 lbs., per acre obtained by local methods.

Poultry Development:

360. Rhode Island Red chicks and 237 white Leghorn chicks were obtained from Live-stock Research Farm, Haringhat, West Bengal, for sale to the public at subsidised rates.

Four poultry runs of about 4,800 sq. feet were constructed for keeping the T.C.M. chicks. Four more poultry runs of about 3,200 sq. feet were also constructed at Government Farm, Imphal.

Fisheries:

A fish market survey was conducted at several important markets to find out the available types of fish and approximate fish production.

Industries:

- (a) *Disbursement of loans and grants.*—Loans to Co-operative societies for (i) working capital (ii) share capital (iii) grants for purchase of improved handloom appliances amounting to over Rs. 2 lakhs were given.
- (b) *Small scale Industry loans.*—A loan of Rs. 50,000 was disbursed to 11 industrial units.
- (c) *Registration of Handlooms.*—The work of registration of handlooms was continued during the year. 52,478 applications were received for registration of 1,04,956 looms of which 78,611 were registered and 40,642 marked and numbered upto the end of December, 1957.
- (d) *Arts Crafts and Cottage Industry Training-cum-Production Centre.*—During the period under report 80 trainees have been trained and 30 more trainees are under training.
- (e) *Training outside the territory.*—14 trainees have been deputed and paid stipends for training in Central Training Institute and Industrial Training Centre, Koni-Bilaspur.
- (f) *Development of Cottage Industry under Tribal Welfare Schemes.*—A scheme for this purpose has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is now under operation. It envisages opening of three weaving centres at Churchandpur, Tameglong and Ukhrul.

(g) *Industrial Training Institutions.*—The Government of India sanctioned the establishment of an Industrial Training Institute at Imphal for training of craftsmen in ten trades. As there is already a technical institution for

tribal students run by the Adimjati Sevak Sangha Shiksha Ashram at Imphal, it has been decided to run the two institutions together under the auspices of the Adimjati Sevak Sangha Shiksha Ashram.

Water Supply in Manipur:

The preliminary survey under the rural water supply scheme, at Ukhrul was completed. The preliminary survey for the supply of water at Mao and Maram is in progress. Many low and weak places and bunds extending over a length of 170 miles on the Imphal, Nambul, Iril and Thoubal rivers have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,04,000.

Education:

Secondary and Primary Education.

(1) No. of Schools.—During the year 1957, 2 Government High Schools were established raising the number of Government High Schools to 8 out of which 4 are in the valley and 4 in the Hills. The total number of High Schools increased from 32 last year to 37 during the year. The number of Government Aided and Private Educational Institutions in 1957 as compared to 1956, is given below. 35 L.P. Schools in the Hills were upgraded to Upper Primary Schools.

Type of Institution	Govt.		Govt. aided		Private		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
High Schools	6	8	22	26	4	3	32	37
Middle Schools	36	41	28	28	23	28	87	97
Primary & Basic Schools	524	524	223	226	163	184	1010	934
Urban Junior	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sanskrit School	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Art School	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	568	575	274	281	190	215	1132	1071

(2) The schools in Valley and hill areas during the period under-report are shown in the statement below:—

Type of Institution	Govt.		Govt. aided		Private		Total		Total
	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley	
High Schools	4	4	6	20	..	3	10	27	37
Middle Schools	15	26	4	24	20	8	39	58	97
L.P. Schools	249	275	80	146	136	48	465	469	934
Urban Junior School	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanskrit Tol.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Art School	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	268	307	90	191	156	59	514	557	1071

(3) The number of students in all schools in 1957 is as shown below:—

Name of Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools	10,746	2,462	13,208
M.E. Schools	8,615	1,820	10,435
L.P. Schools	53,446	18,381	71,827
Junior Basic Schools	97	6	103
TOTAL	72,904	22,669	95,573

(4) The total enrolment in all the institutions is 95,573 as against 85,784 in 1956.

Tribal Welfare.—The following schemes were implemented.

- (i) 40 Primary Hindi Schools have been opened.
- (ii) 10 teachers' quarters have been constructed.
- (iii) 2 Social Service Camps were organised.
- (iv) National Days were observed at 35 selected hill centres.
- (v) 5 community centres have been established.
- (vi) 10 hostel buildings have been constructed.
- (vii) Furniture has been supplied to 40 schools.
- (viii) A sum of Rs. 5,428 was spent on special scholarships to tribal students.
- (ix) A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been spent on the production of literature for the benefit of tribal students.

Backward Classes Schemes:

3 lower Primary Schools and 2 community centres have been established. Three teachers' quarters have been constructed. Four Social Service Camps and 1 Inter Caste dinner were organised.

Medical and Public Health:

(1) *Training Facilities.*—The Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife Training School and the Compounder and Midwife Centre continued to function. Two Nurses have been sent out for training in Ward Sister's Course at the College of Nursing, New Delhi, and four students including one lady student have been sent out for M.B.B.S. training.

Stipends at Rs. 50 p.m. were granted to every student of the Auxiliary Nursing/Midwifery Training School and a scholarship of Rs. 20 p.m. was granted to 10 meritorious students of the Compounder's Training School.

(2) *B.C.G. Campaign.*—Mass B.C.G. Campaign continued. The total number of persons tested in 1957 was 53,992 of which 23,032 were positive and 23,059 negative.

3. *Anti-Cholera and Anti-Malaria Measures.*—2,99,116 persons were given free inoculations and a large quantity of medicines, and disinfectants distributed. As a preventive measure against malaria 2,34,561 houses were sprayed with D.D.T.

Measures for imparting Training to local candidates in Technical Subjects:

Special measures for reservation of seats for local candidates in institutions out-side the territory and for grant of scholarships were taken. 159 students are at present receiving training in different trades such as rangers, medicines, music, education etc.

Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks:

One Community Development Block of 1952-53 series has been converted into a Post-Intensive Block. One Special Multipurpose Block of 1957-58 series and four NES Blocks—one of 1954-55 series, one of 1955-56 series, one of 1956-57 series and another 1957-58 series have been in operation during the year. The total coverage by those Development Blocks is 3953 sq. miles in area and 2,85,879 in population living in 779 villages.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

(a) The Government of India Sanctioned Rs. 20.66 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. This is in addition to what has been done in the tribal areas under the general schemes.

(b) *Irrigation.*—200 miles of irrigation Channel which will bring about 1,900 acres of land under cultivation with Government contribution of Rs. 80,000 (not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total estimated cost) have been taken up.

(c) *Aid to Voluntary Agencies.*—Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 25,000 has been given to the Adimjati Sevak Sangha which runs free hostel for tribal students. In addition the Sangha is running a technical school for tribal students at Imphal with Government aid.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

A sum of Rs. 0.64 lakhs has been sanctioned for scheduled castes welfare scheme. Two new schemes imparting education to the Scheduled Castes have been opened. Four miles of road linking the village have been constructed.

Other Matters:

N.C.C. and A.C.C.—One Junior Division troop (N.C.C.—Army Wing) and 1 Junior Division troop (N.C.C. Girls Wing) consisting of 450 Boy Cadets and 50 Girl Cadets, were raised. The total strength of N.C.C. and A.C.C. during the year in Manipur is as follows:—

	Officers	Cadets
N.C.C. (Senior Division—Army Wing)	3	154
N.C.C. (Junior Division—Army Wing Boys)	6	264
N.C.C. (Junior Division—Army Wing Girls)	2	60
A.C.C. Boys	9	450
A.C.C. Girls	1	50
TOTAL	21	978

Road Communication:

The important works executed during the year were the new Lital Ukhrul Road, Tadubi Kharason Road and Kangchup to Kangchup I.B. Road, and construction of Andro Road with culverts. Preliminary survey for the new Cachar Road was completed.

(6) TRIPURA

Administration:

Shri K. P. Bhargava, I.C.S., continued to hold the Office of Chief Commissioner during the year. The Council of Advisers which had been constituted in 1951 was dissolved on 14th August, 1957. On the next day the Territorial Council of Tripura was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner. The subjects to be dealt with by the Territorial Council under the Territorial Councils Act have been transferred to the Council. The services of some officers and staff dealing with those subject have also been placed at the disposal of the Council to enable it to function properly.

Law and Order:

There has been no disturbance and no border incident of a serious nature.

Speedy disposal of criminal appeals/sessions cases have received special attention. The number of criminal motions/appeals (other than sessions cases) disposed of was 158 as against 105 in 1956. In addition 26 sessions cases were disposed of.

Survey and Settlement:

The Survey of India during the year had provided 627 traverse control points in Sadar Sub-division for starting and closing village traverse, bringing the total of control points to 983.

The village traverse on the basis of these control points had been completed in 8 villages covering an area of approximately 40 sq. miles.

Traverse survey of villages in 5 blocks with an approximate block area of 225 sq. miles has also been taken up.

Cadastral survey of a total area of 27 sq. miles approximately has been completed and cadastral survey of 7 villages covering 34 sq. miles has been taken up.

In order to have trained personnel for survey work, separate training classes for traverse survey and Cadastral survey were started in July 1957.

Extension of Laws:

No laws were extended to Tripura during the year.

The extension of the Bengal Excise Act and Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, in place of the local Acts which are sketchy and insufficient to meet the growing needs of the Territory, is under consideration.

The following rules have been adopted in the territory:—

- (i) The Tripura Detenue Rules, 1957 under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.
- (ii) Rules under the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loud Speakers' Act, 1955 as extended to Tripura.
- (iii) Rules under Section 35 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
- (iv) Tripura Muslim Wakfs Rules under the Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954.
- (v) Tripura Hindu Marriage Rules, 1957.
- (vi) Tripura Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Rules, 1957.

General Financial Position.

The total Revenue receipts of Tripura are estimated at Rs. 37,09,000, the principal sources being Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Education and Electricity.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,83,09,000. The main items of expenditure are:—

	Rs.
(i) Direct Demands on Revenue	29,31,000
(ii) Civil Administration	1,69,92,000
(iii) Miscellaneous	30,08,000
(iv) Community Development Projects, Local Development Works and National Extension Service	9,87,000

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN REPORT FOR 1957-58.

The allocations under the various development heads are as under:—

	Plan provision (Rs. in lakhs)
Agriculture	31.00
Production	4.60
Minor Irrigation	9.90
Animal Husbandry	1.90
Dairying & Milk Supply	12.10
Forests & Soil Conservation	11.90
Coöperation	55.80
Community Development/National Extension Service	42.75
Power Projects	47.50
Industries	304.00
Roads	123.50
Education	75.00
Health	3.80
Housing	77.90
Welfare of Backward Classes	1.70
Social Welfare	2.30
Labour & Labour Welfare	0.90
Statistical Organisation	2.60
Publicity	32.80
Local Bodies & Urban Development	4.60
Fisheries	846.55
	846.55

Agricultural Production.

The revised target for production of crops during the 2nd Plan period aims at increased production of rice by 10,000 tons over 1956-57. Late rain and drought conditions have however been a set-back in the achievement of this target. The issue of fertilizer to the cultivators is on a subsidised basis. Five Bone Digesters have been installed for production of bone meal. Packets of green manure seeds have been distributed.

Nine more Seed Multiplication Farms are proposed to be started before the next cropping season.

The fruit canning unit at Agartala has been expanded to give an outturn of 10,000 cans and 15,000 bottles of fruit products. 190 acres of new orchards have been created.

A basic Agricultural School has been established with effect from August, 1957. The course is for 12 months and 40 students will be accommodated.

Minor Irrigation.

Progress in the field of minor irrigation has been slow for want of trained technical personnel. 26 pumping sets have been purchased for sale to Co-operative Societies and individual cultivators on hire purchase system. Construction of some irrigation bunds has been undertaken under the G.M.F. Scheme and orders have been placed for purchase of more pumping sets during the current year. This is expected to bring 550 acres of land under irrigation.

Animal Husbandry.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 9 veterinary dispensaries in this territory (excluding one dispensary at the headquarters of Nagar Haveli Old Agartala Community Development Block). The main difficulty in expanding veterinary services arises from the lack of trained personnel. The Administration has now arranged to send 22 students to veterinary colleges in other States. One new veterinary dispensary is being established at Amarpur. The plan provides for starting 3 hospitals for indoor treatment of cattle and 16 stockmen centres. One hospital and four stockmen centres are being opened during the current year. Four key-village centres have also been established.

Special schemes for poultry development have been undertaken. 15,000 eggs and 6,700 young birds of improved varieties are to be distributed.

A unit for supplying pure milk to Agartala town is being started shortly. The building is under construction and when the unit starts functioning, 50 maunds of pure milk will be supplied to Agartala town every day.

Forests and Soil Conservation.

354 acres of pure plantation and 115 acres of sided natural regeneration were effected. In addition 100 acres of firewood plantation was also effected.

Demarcation of boundaries for Reserve Forests was completed to the extent of 195 square miles.

Construction of 23 miles of forest roads has been taken up.

Fisheries.

4,63,000 fingerlings procured from outside have been distributed to fish growers.

Co-operation.

A state Cooperative Bank has been established to enable credit facilities to members of Cooperative Societies in rural areas.

One Primary Marketing Society and 5 large Credit Societies have been organised.

Community Development/National Extension Service/Multi-Purpose Blocks.

A new National Extension Service Block has been taken up comprising the entire Belonia Sub-Division. There are now six blocks in the Territory.

Small Scale Industries.

The following schemes of training and production are being implemented under the small scale Industries Programme:

- (a) Model Carpentry Unit.
- (b) Village Blacksmithy Unit (for Pilot Project).
- (c) Training-cum-Production Centre No. 1.
- (d) Model Blacksmithy Unit.

Loan assistance is proposed to be given during the current year to the extent of Rs. 1.46 lakhs to the following traders in the private sector.

- (i) Blacksmithy, (ii) Brick Kiln, (iii) Saw Mill, (iv) Carpentry, (v) Leather Works, (vi) Tanning, (vii) Canning, (viii) Fruit extraction (ix) Mechanical Workshop.

Handicrafts.

Two schemes, one for umbrella handle making and the other for Calico Printing and Training have been approved for implementation in the Dharmanagar Community Development Block.

Power.

The Agartala Electric Supply Company was taken over by the Government during the First Five Year Plan. It is proposed to raise its installed capacity from 350 kw. to 1,250 kw. by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. One new generator with 243 kw. capacity has already been put into commission.

Agartala Assam Road.

Seven miles of this Road have been black-topped and 40 miles metalled after necessary widening and earth formation.

Major District Road.

Survey operation on Omphi Amarpur Road and Udaipur Amarpur Road has been completed. Survey operation on 3rd section of Kumarghat Nabihampara and Dharmanagar—Kailasahar Road is in

progress. 26 miles of different roads have so far been metalled during the year and formation work taken up in others.

Village Road.

Work on Belonia Rajnagar Road is in progress and nine miles earth formation have been completed.

Education.

35 existing Primary Schools have been converted into Junior Basic Schools. Four new Basic Primary, 4 new formal Primary and 3 new Junior Basic Schools have been started. Craft has been introduced in 40 Non-Basic Primary Schools. Sanction for starting of another new Basic Training College at Udaipur has been accorded. Six Seminars of elementary teachers on different subjects were organised. Almost all the Primary Schools in the Territory are being provided with furniture, teaching equipment, play materials, books, etc. 62.9 per cent. of school going children of the age group 6—11 years are in school.

In the secondary stage of education, seven senior basic schools will be started from the next academic session beginning from 1st April, 1958. Two boarding houses are being constructed. One multi-purpose school with technical and science courses is proposed to be set up. One high school has been converted into a higher secondary school. One new girls high school will be started from 1st April, 1958.

Technical Education

Sanction has been accorded for the starting of a Polytechnic Institution with Civil and Electrical Engineering courses.

Health.

It is proposed to have a new 250 bedded Hospital at Agartala. Plans and estimates for it are under preparation, and it is expected to begin construction before the end of the current year.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were three sub-divisional hospitals. It is proposed to increase the number to 9 by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. One new Hospital at Dharamnagar has already started functioning, and the construction of another hospital will commence shortly.

It is proposed to have 15 Primary Health Centres by the end of the Plan period, of which 3 are currently under construction.

The achievements under the National Malaria control programme during the year under review are as follows:—

Number of Houses sprayed with D.D.T.	3,70,000
Population protection	6,00,000
Number of Malaria patients treated	17,998

Prophylactic vaccination by the B.C.G. was continued so as to cover the entire population of the territory. The result of the campaign during the year is as follows:—

Number of persons tested with tuberculine	65,742
Number of vaccinations with B.C.G.	25,400

For rural water supply steps have been taken for construction of 375 masonry wells and 20 tubewells.

A scheme for travelling eye dispensary has been undertaken and a Specialist has been brought over from West Bengal.

Housing.

(a) Rs. 1.25 lakhs were given in loan during 1956-57 under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, and the expenditure during 1957-58 is estimated to be 2.00 lakhs.

(b) Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, loans amounting to Rs. 50,000 are proposed to be given to 4 Tea Planters for construction of 25 houses.

Welfare of Backward Classes.

The expenditure on schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes under the State Plan is expected to be nearly Rs. 29 lakhs during 1957-58 as against Rs. 11.01 lakhs during 1956-57.

Territorial Council.

The Tripura Territorial Council was inaugurated on 15 August, 1957. It consists of 30 elected and two nominated members.

2. According to the provisions of the Territorial Councils Act, the primary and secondary Schools (except those which are utilised for purposes of training in methods of teaching) have been transferred to the Council. Similarly all the hospitals and dispensaries (except those situated at Agartala) all veterinary dispensaries, ringwells, tubewells and timber box wells (except those situated in the Tribal and Rehabilitation colonies) have been transferred to the control of the Council. The Administration has further placed most of the markets, ponds, ferries, tanks under the control of the Territorial Council. Except for the Agartala Assam Road and some other important roads connecting the Sub-divisional Towns with the Head-

quarters, remaining roads covering a mileage of 682 miles have been placed under the control of the Territorial Council.

The services of Senior officers, Assistants and Clerks have been placed at the disposal of the Council. The Council held 3 meetings during the year.

Progress of Schemes relating to Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.

During the year 3,637 displaced persons constituting 941 families arrived from East Pakistan and registered themselves.

Infirmary.

For old and infirm displaced persons one Infirmary has been started in the month of June 1957, at Narsingarh near Agartala town. At present 134 old and infirm displaced persons are residing there.

Home at Abhoynagar.

355 unattached women with their children are at present residing in the Home. 146 unattached women are now undergoing training in different crafts in the Women Vocational Training Centre. 355 unattached women have been trained so far from the said training centre. Amount of Rs. 7,10,300 has been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of 250 trained displaced women.

Rehabilitation Schemes.

27 schemes for the rehabilitation of 5,205 families at a cost of Rs. 1,01,85,310 have already been sanctioned. 2,104 families have already been rehabilitated and the amount of loan paid so far is Rs. 15,41,226.

Displaced persons in Camps are encouraged to purchase land from jotedars and land owners and for this purpose 7 more schemes costing Rs. 90 lakhs for the rehabilitation of 3,100 families have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Medium and Small Scale Industries and Gainful Employment of Displaced Persons.

153 schemes for setting up of medium, small and cottage industries have been sanctioned by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 52,67,575 with an employment potential of about 9,700 displaced persons. The schemes are in different stages of implementation. 3,091 displaced persons have already been employed and Rs. 16,19,901 have been spent so far.

The following table will show the number of displaced persons who have taken shelter in this territory and the relief given to them:—

	Families	Persons
I. TOTAL ARRIVAL OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN THIS TERRITORY.	83,000	3,65,000
II. NUMBER OF FAMILIES GIVEN REHABILITATION BENEFIT	53,318	2,46,834
Awaiting rehabilitation	29,682	1,18,166
III. NUMBER OF FAMILIES REHABILITATED IN GOVT. SPONSORED COLONIES.		
	No. of families	Amount paid
Agriculture	22,877	2,31,56,755
Non-Agriculture	5,707	46,57,088
Housing	71	82,665
	28,655	2,78,96,508
IV. DISPLACED PERSONS SETTLED BY THEIR OWN EFFORTS WITH STATE ASSISTANCE:		
Rural : Agriculture	7,552	85,92,110
Non-Agriculture	7,186	66,33,396
Urban : Business	6,968	47,96,539
Housing	2,957	35,04,671
	24,663	2,35,26,716
GRAND TOTAL	53,318	5,14,23,224
Amount Spent.		
Relief	1,88,00,000	
Rehabilitation	1,00,00,000	
Loan	5,18,00,000	

Training Programmes for Local Personnel.—9 local persons have been sent for training in forestry in various institutions in India; 15 persons for training in different branches of medical science; 13 persons for technological courses, 5 persons for agricultural science and 2 persons for other specialised courses.

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of I.A.S. Officers in position on 1st January 1958 and the number appointed to the service during the year 1957.

Serial No.	States	No. of officers in position on 1-1-1958			No. of officers appointed during the year 1957 /			Remark
		*I.C.S.	I.A.S.	Total	Com- peti- tive examina- tion	Pro- motion from State Service	Special Rec- ruitment Scheme (Officers selected from State Services)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	129	146	7	8	25	*Excludes 24
2	Assam	10	44	54	2	2	11	ICS officers
3	Bihar	20	113	133	9	3	13	permanently
4	Bombay	40	149	189	5	9	23	seconded to I.F.S. & I.C.
5	Kerala	3	39	42	7	1	5	S. and officers
6	Madhya Pradesh	14	137	151	8	2	18	permanently
7	Madras	27	99	126	10	20	5	allotted to
8	Mysore	4	81	85	3	2	10	the Judiciary
9	Orissa	5	85	90	2	3	8	who have
10	Punjab	18	73	91	3	...	20	not become
11	Rajasthan	...	100	100	9	5	11	members of
12	Uttar Pradesh	47	173	220	7	18	17	I.A.S.
13	West Bengal	35	99	134	5	11	14	
TOTAL		240	1321	1561	77	84	180	

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of I.P.S. Officers in position on 1st January 1958 and the number appointed to the Service during the year 1957

Serial No.	States	No. of officers in position on 1-1-58			No. of officers appointed during the year 1957	
		I.P.	I.P.S.	Total	Competitive Examination	Promotion from the State Police Service
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	57	60	5	2
2.	Assam	3	30	33	3	...
3.	Bihar	10	47	57	5	3
4.	Bombay	13	99	112	8	7
5.	Kerala	1	19	20	6	...
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5	71	76	7	1
7.	Madras	11	31	42	2	5
8.	Mysore	3	41	44	2	2
9.	Orissa	6	36	42	4	4
10.	Punjab	9	59	68	5	4
11.	Rajasthan	...	59	59	7	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	17	107	124	5	1
13.	West Bengal	13	70	83	6	5
TOTAL		94	726	820	65*	37

*The question of appointment of 7 more candidates on the basis of 1956 examination is still under consideration.

APPENDIX IV

*Statement showing the volume of work handled in the U.P.S.C.
during the year 1957.*

I. EXAMINATIONS

The Commission conducted 26 different examinations for which 56953 candidates applied. Details of the names of the 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:—

Serial No.	Name of Examination	Number of candidates who applied	Number of candidates interviewed
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Indian Administrative Service etc.</i>			
1	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, September 1956	...	879
2	Indian Administrative Service (Special Recruitment) Examination, December 1956	...	982
3	Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, 1957	58	...
4	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, September 1957	8039	83
5	Indian Police Service Probationers' Final Examination, 1957	60	...
<i>II. Technical Services</i>			
6	Survey of India Examination, (Class I & II), November, 1956	...	71
7	Engineering Services Examination, December 1956	...	60
8	Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination, June 1957	2305	133
9	Engineering Services Examination, September 1957	1231	...
10	Survey of India (Cl. I & II) Examination, November 1957	204	...
<i>III. Defence Services</i>			
11	Indian Air Force Examination, May 1957	1984	...
12	National Defence Academy Examination, June 1957	2837	...
13	Military College Examination, June 1957	2008	...

I	2	3	4
14	Indian Navy Examination, July 1957	205	...
15	Army Medical Corps Examination, July 1957	154	...
16	Military College Examination, November 1957	1412	...
17	Indian Navy Examination, December 1957	225	...
18	National Defence Academy Examination, December 1957	2420	...
IV. Ministerial Services			
19	Typewriting Test (English) for C.S. Staff, April 1957	3930	...
20	Typewriting Test (English) for A.F.H.Q. Staff, April 1957	783	...
21	Typewriting Test (Hindi) April, 1957	8	...
22	Assistant Superintendents' Examination, April 1957	1502	113
23	Assistant Superintendents' (I.B.) Examination, May 1957	22	8
24	Typewriting Re-test (English) July, 1957	1	...
25	Assistants' Grade Examination, July 1957	13939	...
26	Stenographers' Examination, August 1957	4772	...
27	Typewriting Test (English) for C.S. Staff, October 1957	3485	...
28	Typewriting Test (English) for A.F.H.Q. Staff, October 1957	632	...
29	Typewriting Test (Hindi) October, 1957	8	...
30	Assistants (R.T.E.) Examination, January 1958	4729	...
TOTAL		56953	2870

II. Recruitment by Interview and selection.

The following statement shows the work done during the year :—

	Cases	Posts
(a) Requisitions pending advertisement carried over from 1956	97	182
Requisitions for which advertisements were issued but for which interviews were not held up to 31-12-56	641	1433
(b) Requisitions received during 1957	856	1845
TOTAL	1594	3460
(c) Number of requisitions disposed of finally during 1957	1178	2414
(d) Balance of requisitions pending final disposal on 31-12-57	416	1046
(e) Number of applications received . . . . .	...	47726
(f) Number of candidates interviewed . . . . .	...	9519
(g) Number of released/retired officers recommended for appointment . . . . .	...	20
(h) Number of cases where specialist candidates obtained by personal contact were interviewed . . . . .	...	101
(i) Number of advisers :		
(i) Officials	728	
(ii) Non-officials	716	
TOTAL	1444	

III. Advice tendered by the Commission.

Serial No.	Subject	No. of officers involved
1.	Re-employments	194
2.	Appointments of non-Indians and appointments of State Civil Service officers	142
3.	Regular Appointments	430
4.	Appointments of officers pending availability of the Commission's nominees	422
5.	Confirmations and <i>ad hoc</i> promotions (other than Departmental Promotion Committee)	319
6.	Confirmations in/appointments to I.A.S./I.P.S. of officers selected under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme	65
7.	Quasi-permanency	1102
8.	Disciplinary cases	115
9.	Extraordinary Pension Cases	84
10.	Legal Re-imbusement cases	39
11.	Seniority cases	614
12.	Domicile	3
13.	Ministerial Appointments	560
14.	Recruitment Rules	108 cases
15.	Service schemes/matters	28 cases
16.	Miscellaneous cases	57 cases

In addition, Members of the Commission presided over 151 Departmental Promotion Committees, involving consideration of 8261 officers.

The Chairman/Members of the Commission also presided over 11 Selection Committees at State Headquarters for promotion to State Civil/Police Service Officers to the Indian Administrative/Police Services, involving consideration of 1185 officers.

APPENDIX V

List of Bills passed by State Legislatures and assented to by the President during 1957-

Andhra Pradesh

1. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Bill, 1957.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Mica Bill, 1957.
3. The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1957.
4. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1957.
5. The Madras Estates Land (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1957.
6. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Assam

1. The Assam Repealing Bill, 1957.
2. The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Bihar

1. The Bihar Supervision of Orphanages and Widows' Homes Bill, 1957.
2. The Bihar Power Alcohol (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
3. The Bihar Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Bombay

1. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Baronetcy (Repealing) Bill, 1956.
2. The Bombay Town Planning Schemes Bombay City Nos. II, III and IV (Mahim Area) Validation Bill, 1956.
3. The Royal Family (Baroda) Trust Fund (Repealing) Bill, 1956.
4. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
5. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
6. The Saurashtra Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Bombay Sales Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
8. The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
9. The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations, Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
10. The Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy (Repealing) Bill, 1957.
11. The Hyderabad Public Security Measures (Amendment) and Supplemental Provisions Bill, 1957.
12. The Bombay Abolition of Whipping Bill, 1957.
13. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.
14. The Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Abolition) and the Bombay Merged Territories Matadari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Kerala

1. The Code of Civil Procedure (Kerala) Amendment Bill, 1957.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Insolvency (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
3. The Kerala Maternity Benefit Bill, 1957.

Madhya Pradesh

1. The Madhya Pradesh Reclamation of Land (Extension to Bhopal Region) Bill, 1956.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Taxation Laws (Extension) Bill, 1957.
3. The Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
4. The Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amalgamation) Bill, 1957.

Madras

1. The Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956.
2. The Madras District Collector's Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956.
3. The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956.
4. The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
5. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill 1956.
6. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1957.
8. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Continuance Bill, 1957.
9. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
10. The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957.
11. The Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1957.
12. The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Bill, 1957.

Mysore

1. The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Bill, 1957.
2. The Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1956.
3. The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Bill, 1957.
4. The Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1957.
5. The Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1957.
6. The Coorg Tenants Bill, 1957.
7. The Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal Bill, 1957.
8. The Mysore Sales Tax Bill, 1957.
9. The Mysore Stamp Bill, 1957.
10. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1957.
11. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Continuance Bill, 1957.

Orissa

1. The Orissa Tenants Relief (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956.
2. The Orissa Agricultural Produce Markets Bill, 1956.
3. The Orissa Warehouse Bill, 1956.
4. The Orissa Prohibition Bill, 1956.
5. The Orissa Homoeopathic Bill, 1956.
6. The Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Bill, 1957.
7. The Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Punjab

1. The Punjab Laws (Extension No.1) Bill, 1957.
2. The Punjab Consolidation of Land Proceedings (Validation) Bill, 1957.
3. The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1957.
4. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1957.

5. The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
6. The Press and Registration of Books (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Punjab Laws (Extension No. 3) Bill, 1957.
8. The Punjab Utilization of Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
9. The Punjab Abolition of Whipping Bill, 1957.
10. The Punjab Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Bill, 1957.
11. The Punjab Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
12. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Bill, 1957.
13. The Criminal Law Amendment (Extension) Bill, 1957.
14. The Punjab Special Powers (Press Amendment) Bill, 1957.
15. The Punjab Instruments (Control of Noises) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
16. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
17. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
18. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Rajasthan

1. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956.
2. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1956.
3. The Rajasthan Jagirdars' Debt Reduction Bill, 1956.
4. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1956.
5. The Code of Civil Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1957.
6. The Rajasthan Regulation of Boating (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Rajasthan Laws (Extension) Bill, 1957.
8. The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Bill, 1957.
9. The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Amending and Extending Bill, 1957.
10. The Rajasthan Jagir Lands Resumption (Validating) Bill, 1957.
11. The Rajasthan General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
12. The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Amendment Bill, 1957.
13. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Uttar Pradesh

1. The U.P. Women's and Childrens' Institutions (Control) Bill, 1956.
2. The U.P. Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Bill, 1956.
3. The U.P. Indian Medicine (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956.
4. The Co-operative Societies (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1956.
5. The U.P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1956.
6. The Criminal Procedure Code (Composition of Offences) (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1956.
7. The U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
8. The Provincial Small Cause Courts (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1957.
9. The U.P. Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
10. The U.P. Land Reforms (Evacuee Land) Bill, 1957.
11. The U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
12. The U.P. Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1957.
13. The Indian Divorce (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1957.
14. The U.P. Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.

West Bengal

1. The West Bengal Panchayat Bill, 1956.
2. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
3. The West Bengal Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
4. The Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Land (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
5. The West Bengal Land (Requisition & Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
6. The West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
8. The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1957.