

# REPORT

1958-59



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
CHAPTER I—Introduction . . . . .	I
CHAPTER II—Public Services . . . . .	2
All India Services . . . . .	2—3
Central Secretariat Service . . . . .	3—6
Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service . . . . .	6—7
Central Secretariat Clerical Service . . . . .	7—8
Liberaries for Class IV Employers . . . . .	9
Reorganisation of the administrative set up and services in the Union Territories . . . . .	9—10
Central Services—Appointments to Central and Railway Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1957 . . . . .	10—11
Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extension of service . . . . .	11
Appointment of Screening Committee to help recruitment of Lower Division Clerks in the Secretariat and attached Offices of Delhi . . . . .	11
Employment of Non-Indians under Government of India . . . . .	11
Displaced Government Servants . . . . .	11—13
Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules . . . . .	13—14
Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957 . . . . .	14
Staff Welfare . . . . .	14—15
Industrial Management Pool . . . . .	15
Integration of Services as a result of Reorganisation of States . . . . .	15—16
Reorganisation of Services . . . . .	16
Administrative Vigilance Division . . . . .	16
Vigilance Unit of M.H.A. . . . .	16—17
Secretariat Training School . . . . .	17—18
Union Public Service Commission . . . . .	18—19
CHAPTER III—Man Power . . . . .	
Directorate of Man-power . . . . .	20—22
Ford Foundation Grant, to the Man-power Directorate . . . . .	22
Man-power work in the States and at zonal levels . . . . .	22
CHAPTER IV—Political . . . . .	
Recognition of Successions . . . . .	23
Home Minister's Discretionary Grant . . . . .	23
Advisory Committees . . . . .	23
The Delhi Municipal Corporation . . . . .	23—24
New Delhi Municipal Committee . . . . .	24
The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 . . . . .	24
Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities . . . . .	25
Adjustment of Andhra—Madras Borders . . . . .	25
Zonal Councils . . . . .	25

	PAGES
<b>CHAPTER V—Public Security, Police and Jails</b>	
Review of the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950	26
Intelligence Bureau	26—27
Indian Arms Act and Rules	27
Rifle Clubs	27
Training of Civilians in Rifle Shooting	27
Police	28—29
Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)	29
Special Police Establishment	29
Secretariat Security Organisation	29—30
Central Police Training College, Abu	30
Jails	30
<b>CHAPTER VI—Foreigners</b>	
Amendment of Citizenship Rules	31
Number of persons granted Indian Citizenship	31
Central Foreigners Bureau	31
Number of Foreigners granted visas for India	31
Amendment of the Registration of Foreigners Rules	32
Number of Registered Foreigners in India	32
International Conferences	32—33
Visit of Foreign Dignitaries	33
Visit of Foreign Delegations	33—34
Recoveries from Foreign Countries	34
<b>CHAPTER VII—Legislative Matters</b>	
Parliamentary Legislation Undertaken	35—36
Dungah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955 and Bye-laws	36
Central Legislation for Union Territories	36—37
Laws extended to Union Territories	37
State Bills assented to by the President	37
<b>CHAPTER VIII—Financial Matters</b>	
Budgets of the Union Territories	38
Territorial Councils	38
Delhi Municipal Corporation	39
Financial Assistance to States under clause (i) of Federal Financial Integration Agreements	39
<b>CHAPTER IX—Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes</b>	
Welfare of Backward Classes	40
Plan Allocations	40—41
Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	41—42
Welfare of Scheduled Castes	42
Welfare of Denotified Tribes	42—43
Welfare of Other Backward Classes	43
Assistance to non-Official Organisations	43—44
Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services	44
States Minister's Conference on Backward Classes	44—45
Central Advisory Boards for Harijan/Tribal Welfare	45

	PAGES
CHAPTER X—Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	46
CHAPTER XI—General	
Fire Services and Propaganda for Fire Prevention . . . . .	47
Emergency Relief Organisation . . . . .	47
The Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur . . . . .	48
Census . . . . .	48—50
Appointment of High Court Judges . . . . .	50
Memorial to Lokmānya Balgangadhar Tilak . . . . .	51
Construction of New Bilaspur Township . . . . .	51
Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate . . . . .	51
Official Language Commission and the Committee of Parliament on Official Language . . . . .	51—52
Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants . . . . .	52

#### APPENDICES

##### I. General Survey of the Administration in—

(1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	53—56
(2) Delhi . . . . .	56—74
(3) Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	74—81
(4) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . . . .	81—83
(5) Manipur . . . . .	83—88
(6) Tripura . . . . .	88—97
II. Statement showing the number of I.A.S. Officers in position on 1st January, 1959 and the number appointed to the service during the year 1958 . . . . .	98
III. Statement showing the number of I.P.S. Officers in position on 1st January, 1959 and the number appointed to the Service during the year 1958 . . . . .	99
IV. Statement showing the authorised permanent strength of the different grades of the Central Secretariat Service . . . . .	100
V. Statement showing the volume of work handled in the U.P.S.C. during the year 1958 . . . . .	101—104
VI. Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws framed under the Delhi Municipal Cor- poration Act, 1957 . . . . .	105
VII. List of Bills passed by State Legislatures and assented to by the President during 1958 . . . . .	106—112

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Home Affairs continued to deal with matters relating mainly to 'Public Services' and 'Public Security' as well as the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, Fire Services, Emergency Relief, Social Welfare Programmes, Supreme Court and High Court Judges. It was also responsible for co-ordination of Man-Power work at the centre as well as among the various 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 Administrations 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 two candidates were recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the I.A.S. under the Special Recruitment Scheme, subject to their being found otherwise fit. Of these, one was found unsuitable, and six declined to accept the offer. Eighty-six candidates have been appointed so far. The remaining nine candidates are expected to be appointed shortly.

Upto the end of last year, 180 Officers belonging to the State Services were appointed to the I.A.S. under the Special Recruitment Scheme. During this year, two more State Services officers were appointed bringing the total number to 182.

(b) *I.P.S. Special Recruitment.*—Forty-nine State Police Service officers were appointed to the I.P.S. under the Special Recruitment Scheme. With these appointments the Special Recruitment to the I.P.S. is complete.

(c) *Gradation Lists of officers of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres.*—*Inter se* seniority of a large number out of the 268 I.A.S. and 49 I.P.S. Officers appointed under the Special Recruitment Scheme has already been fixed. The relative seniority of the remaining officers is being determined.

(d) *Civil List and History of Services of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers.*—The third edition of the Civil List showing the I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers in position as on 1st January, 1958, and the first edition of the History of Services of the All India Services officers as on 1st January, 1957, were printed and published.

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

- (i) The All India Services (Remittances into and payments from Provident and Family Pension Funds) Rules, 1958.
- (ii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.

(f) *Training.*—The Indian Administrative Service 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. Seventyseven Indian Administrative Service Probationers completed their training in the first week of May, 1958. 64

Probationers of the fresh batch commenced their training on the 12th May, 1958.

Sixtyseven Indian Police Service Probationers, two Police Officers from Jammu and Kashmir and one Police Officer from Kerala State completed their training in the Central Police Training College in October, 1958. The I.P.S. Probationers and the Jammu and Kashmir officers were thereafter sent for Military attachment for two weeks. Thirtyfour Indian Police Service Probationers, including one appointed on the basis of the Competitive Examination held in 1956, and one officer from Jammu & Kashmir commenced their training from 24th October, 1958.

(g) *I.A.S. Staff College.*—During the year the College imparted training to two batches of I.A.S. Officers. In the first batch 29 I.A.S. officers appointed from the State Services under the Special Recruitment Scheme and 4 I.A.S. Officers with 6–10 years service received training. In the second batch 63 I.A.S. Officers recruited from the open market under the Special Recruitment Scheme and 4 officers from the State of Jammu and Kashmir received training.

(h) *I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in position and appointments to the All India Services.*—Two statements showing separately the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers borne on various State Cadres on the 1st January, 1959 and the number of officers appointed to these Services during the year 1958 are appended to this report (Appendix II & III).

3. *Central Secretariat Service.*—(a) *Authorised permanent strength.*—As stated in the Report for the year 1957-58, the authorised permanent strength of Grades I-III of the C.S.S. was reviewed and refixed with effect from the 1st January, 1957. The authorised permanent strength of Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service has also since been reviewed and refixed at 4000 with effect from the 1st January, 1958. A statement showing the authorised permanent strength of the different grades of the Central Secretariat Service as fixed from time to time has been appended to this Report (Appendix IV).

The Central Secretariat Service (Reorganisation & Reinforcement) Scheme provides for review of the authorised permanent strength of different grades of this service once every three years. The refixation of the authorised permanent strength on the basis of triennial reviews was, however, found to result in delayed confirmations in the different grades, besides proving a handicap in the matter of planning of direct recruitment. In order to bring confirmations more up-to-date and also to ensure proper phasing of direct recruitment, it has now been decided that the review of the authorised permanent strength of the different grades of the Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers Service/

Central Secretariat Clerical Service should be made an annual feature and that it should be with reference to the same date *viz.*, the 1st of May each year, for all the three Central Secretariat Services. The first annual review of the authorised permanent strength of these services as on the 1st May, 1958, has been completed and orders refixing the strength from this date issued.

(b) *Maintenance of the Selection Grade and Grades I-III.*—Confirmations have been made in the maintenance vacancies occurring in the Selection Grade and Grade I of the C.S.S. upto 1st May, 1958. Confirmations upto the end of 1958 are expected to be finalised early in 1959. The bulk of the confirmations against vacancies occurring in Grade II and III of the C.S.S. upto 1st May, 1958, have also been made, and the confirmations against the few remaining vacancies are expected to be finalised shortly.

As a result of the increase in the authorised permanent strength of Grade II of the C.S.S. from 1st January, 1957, the quota of Grade II posts reserved for permanent officers of Grade I of the C.S.S. has been reviewed and refixed.

The temporary strength of Grade II of the C.S.S. has been reviewed and refixed with effect from the 1st May, 1958.

Hitherto, the temporary strength of Grade II of the C.S.S. was reviewed and refixed every 6 months as on the 1st May and 1st November each year. It has now been decided that the review should also be made an annual feature and taken up along with the review of the authorised permanent strength of the different grades of the C.S.S. as on the 1st May of each year.

The results of the departmental competitive examination for appointment to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistant Superintendents held by the Union Public Service Commission in April, 1957, were announced towards the end of February, 1958. When the strength of the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistant Superintendents was reviewed, it was found that not only all the candidates who had qualified in the departmental competitive examination held in April, 1957, but also the qualified candidates of the previous departmental competitive examination held in 1955 who were left over could be appointed to the R.T.E. It was accordingly decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that such candidates of the 1955 examination should also be appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment along with the qualified candidates of the 1957 examination but that the former group of candidates should be placed below the candidates of the 1957 examination *en bloc* in the seniority list.

The strength of the R.T.E. of Assistant Superintendents to be constituted on the results of the departmental competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in May, 1958, has also since been reviewed and fixed. The R.T.E. will be constituted as soon as the results of this examination are announced.

Two candidates recruited on the results of the 1956 Competitive Examination and 42 candidates recruited on the results of the 1957 Competitive Examination joined the Secretariat Training School for training during the course of this year. Eight more candidates selected for appointment to Grade III of the C.S.S. on the results of the 1957 Examination are expected to join shortly. As already mentioned in the Report for 1957-58, it has been decided to recruit 40 candidates to Grade III on the results of the 1958 Competitive Examination.

Mention was made in the Report for 1957-58 about the recruitment of over-age candidates to Grade III of the C.S.S. on the basis of the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in December, 1956. It has now been decided that the number of such over-age recruits should be restricted to 30. The appointments of these candidates are expected to be finalised shortly.

(c) *Maintenance of Grade IV—(i) Direct Recruitment.*—The results of the Competitive Examination for direct recruitment to the Assistants' Grade held by the Union Public Service Commission in July, 1957 was declared in February, 1958. From this list, 400 Assistants were recruited for the Central Secretariat Service, 25 are expected to be taken in the I.F.S. (B) under the Ministry of External Affairs and 24 in the Railway Board Secretariat Service.

Another open Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Grade of Assistants will be held in May, 1959. In addition, a special Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Grade of Assistants from amongst the Scheduled Tribes is also due to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in April, 1959. This special examination is intended to make up the deficiency in the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the direct recruitment quota of Grade IV of the C.S.S. which is at present of the order of 55. There is no such deficiency in the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes in this grade.

(ii) *Promotion Quota.*—As mentioned in the previous Report, it was decided in July, 1957 to increase the promotion quota in Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, as a temporary measure, by a corresponding reduction in the direct recruitment quota from 75 per cent to 50 per cent. It was also decided that appointments against the additional 25 per cent promotion quota should be made through the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants on the basis of a departmental competitive examination to be held by the

Union Public Service Commission and open to the existing temporary (including quasi-permanent) Assistants and permanent/quasi-permanent and temporary Upper Division Clerks. This examination was held by the Union Public Service Commission in January, 1958, and the results thereof have just been announced.

Practically all the remaining Assistants included in the initial Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants have been confirmed. The strength of the second R.T.E. of Assistants has also since been determined and fixed at 608, of which 304 vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the candidates who have qualified at the departmental competitive examination held in January, 1958. The remaining 304 vacancies will be filled from amongst Grade I Clerks, quasi-permanent Assistants and the Second (1951) Test qualified Assistants in the ratio of 4:3:1. It is expected that all the persons included in the second R.T.E. of Assistants will also get confirmed in Grade IV of the C.S.S. in the near future.

(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 36. The number of officers at present undergoing training is 19.

(e) *General*.—(i) The existing orders in regard to the withholding of increments of permanent and Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants in the event of their failure to pass the prescribed test in typewriting within the period allowed to them for this purpose, were recently reviewed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and liberalised. Previously, only Assistants who had attained the age of 45 years on the 23rd October, 1953, *viz.*, the date of issue of the original orders, apart from those included in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistant Superintendents or otherwise holding supervisory posts, were exempted from the requirement of passing the typewriting test. It has now been decided that Assistants who have since then attained the age of 45 years may also be exempted from this requirement.

(ii) Until recently there were certain restrictions in the matter of officers of different Central Services being allowed to appear at competitive examinations for other services and posts. This was recently reviewed in consultation with all the Ministries etc. and it has now been decided that officers of the Central Services, should, provided they satisfy the age and educational qualifications prescribed for the purpose, be permitted to appear at any competitive examination held by the Union and State Public Service Commissions. These orders do not apply to members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel of the Defence Establishments, to scientific and technical personnel.

4. *Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service*.—(a) *Review of authorised permanent strength*.—The authorised permanent strength of Grade I-III of the Service, which was last fixed as on 1st May, 1955, has now

been refixed with effect from 1st May, 1956, 1st May, 1957 and 1st May, 1958, respectively, as follows:—

Grade	Strength as on 1-5-55	Revised strength			
		as on 1-5-56	as on 1-5-57	as on 1-5-58	
I . . . . .	83	83	83	83	
II . . . . .	142	142	142	142	
II . . . . .	896	930	965	1,000	

(b) *Recruitment through the U.P.S.C.*—On the results of the Stenographers' examination held by the U.P.S.C. in 1957, 701 candidates including 7 Scheduled Castes candidates, were declared qualified. Out of these, 250 persons were already working in the Ministries and attached offices; and 325 fresh appointments were made.

Another competitive examination was held by the U.P.S.C. in June-July, 1958. The results of this examination have recently been announced.

(c) *Maintenance of Grades I—III.*—During the year under review, 43 officers have been substantively appointed to Grade I and 435 to Grade III of the Service, against maintenance vacancies. Orders of confirmation in Grade II in respect of 63 officers are expected to issue shortly.

The seniority lists of officers appointed to officiate in Grade I and II have been prepared and circulated. A provisional seniority list in continuation of the previous seniority list of Grade III Stenographers has also been announced.

Fresh panels of 25 officers approved for appointment to Grade I and 125 officers approved for appointment to Grade II were announced and appointments made from these panels against available vacancies.

(d) *Training for appointment to Central Secretariat Service.*—In accordance with the decision taken in consultation with the U.P.S.C. to provide wider scope for the training of officers of Grade I of the Stenographers Service for appointment to the Central Secretariat Service, more Grade I Officers were appointed as Section Officers. At present 20 Grade I Officers are holding posts of Section Officer.

(e) *Civil List.*—A Civil List of Officers of Grade I, II and III of the Service is under preparation and is expected to issue shortly.

5. *Central Secretariat Clerical Service.*—(a) *Initial constitution—Confirmations in Grades I & II.*—The initial constitution of Grades I & II of the Service as on 1st May, 1954 could not be completed as a large number of persons, who would otherwise be eligible for confirmation

against the initial constitution vacancies, had not acquired the typing qualification as required under the Clerical Service Scheme. For administrative and other reasons, the completion of the initial constitution of the two Grades had become an urgent matter. In the circumstances, it was decided to finalise this matter by exempting the following categories from passing the typing test for confirmation, in addition to those above 45 years on 23rd October, 1953 who were already exempt under the Scheme from passing this test:—

- (i) physically handicapped persons;
- (ii) persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of the length of their service; and
- (iii) persons who had rendered not less than 10 years' service on 1st May, 1954.

This liberalisation benefited 800 persons who could otherwise not be confirmed.

The gradation lists of persons to be appointed at the initial constitution have been announced; and orders of permanent appointment at the initial constitution have been issued to 794 persons in Grade I and 1747 persons in Grade II.

(b) *Review of the authorised permanent strength.*—The authorised permanent strength of Grades I and II of the Service, which was last fixed on 1st May, 1954, has been reviewed and refixed with effect from 1st May, 1957 and 1st May, 1958, respectively, as follows:—

Grade	Strength	Revised strength	
	as on 1-5-1954	as on 1-5-57	as on 1-5-58
I	1,450	1,450	1,450
II	3,100	4,550	6,000

Steps will be taken shortly for drawing up lists for confirmation against the additional vacancies in both Grades.

(c) *Recruitment from subordinate offices.*—A quota of posts in the Clerical Service has been reserved for the ministerial employees of the Subordinate Offices, and selections for appointment against this quota are being made.

(d) *Recruitment through U.P.S.C.*—For the first time since Independence, an open competitive examination for the recruitment of lower division clerks is being conducted by the U.P.S.C. The written part of the examination has already been completed and the typing test is to follow.

6. *Liveries for Class IV employees.*—It has been decided that Khadi should hereafter be used in place of the mill-made cotton cloth, for the liveries of the Class IV and other entitled employees of the Central Government Offices at Delhi and Simla. Arrangements will be made by the Textile Commissioner, with whom all orders will be placed, to procure the necessary supply of cloth from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

7. *Reorganisation of the administrative set up and services in the Union territories.*—Following the reports submitted by a senior officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs who was deputed to go into the existing administrative arrangements in the Union Territories and suggest measures for improvement, a scheme for the reorganisation of the administrative set up for Delhi was finalised and brought into force with effect from December 1, 1958, with the following objects in view:

- (a) to rationalise the set-up of the Secretariat;
- (b) to reduce the size of the Secretariat and to provide, to the extent practicable, for the Heads of Departments to function directly under the Chief Commissioner without the interposition of a Secretary; and
- (c) to ensure prompt disposal of cases.

Proposals for the reorganisation of the administrative set-up in the other territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are also being taken in hand one by one.

In view of the expanding needs for trained administrative personnel, and the difficulty experienced in getting suitable men on deputation from the neighbouring States, it has been decided to constitute separate cadres of the IAS/IPS, and corresponding State level services to serve jointly the requirements of the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. Details of these cadres are being worked out. Senior posts in the Medical and Public Health Departments of the Union territories will, in future, be catered for by the new Central Health Service, and similarly, arrangements are proposed to be made for providing, on a regular basis, engineering personnel from the cadres of the Central P.W.D.

Orders have been issued revising the scales of pay of various categories of Government employees in Manipur with retrospective effect from January 1, 1957, in the case of Class III ministerial and Class IV employees, and from July 1, 1957, in the case of Class II and Class III employees. Subject to minor variations, these scales generally follow the pattern of the revised scale of pay adopted by the neighbouring Assam Government for their employees in October, 1956.

In Tripura a cash allowance of Rs. 5/- p.m. has been sanctioned to all Government employees drawing a salary of Rs. 300/- p.m. or below, on the lines of a similar allowance sanctioned by the West Bengal Government for their employees.

The pay scales of the subordinate services in Himachal Pradesh (other than the staff of the Secretariat and headquarters offices of certain departmental heads) are generally based on the pay scale applicable to corresponding services of the Punjab Government. The Himachal Pradesh Administration has sanctioned revised pay scales for their subordinate services with effect from May 1, 1957, consequent upon the revision of pay scales sanctioned by the Punjab Government with effect from the same date.

8. *Central Services—Appointments to Central and Railway Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination 1957.*—The number of persons appointed or proposed to be appointed to various Central Services (excluding the I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.) on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1957 is as follows:—

*Class I*

1. Indian Audit and Accounts Service . . . . .	25
2. Indian Defence Accounts Service . . . . .	7
3. Indian Railway Accounts Service . . . . .	14
4. Indian Customs and Excise Service . . . . .	9
5. Indian Income-tax Service, Grade II . . . . .	25
6. Indian Postal Service . . . . .	10
7. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways . . . . .	20
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>110</b>

*Class II*

Central Secretariat Service, Grade III . . . . .	50
--	----

In all 16 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates qualified in the examination. Of these, two Scheduled Caste candidates qualified for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, as departmental candidates. The remaining 14 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates were allotted to the various Class I Services as indicated below:—

Name of Service	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Indian Administrative Service . . . . .	2	..
Indian Police Service . . . . .	2	1
Indian Audit & Accounts Service . . . . .	2	1
Indian Customs & Excise Service . . . . .	1	..
Indian Income-tax Service Grade II . . . . .	5	..
Indian Postal Service . . . . .	1	..
Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways . . . . .	1	..
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>

Of the two Scheduled Caste candidates qualified for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, as departmental candidates, one has been allotted to that service. The other had already been appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956, and as such he was no longer available for appointment to the Central Secretariat Service Grade III.

9. *Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extension of service.*—During the year, re-employment of 214 superannuated officers and extension of service to 80 officers have been agreed to by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. *Appointment of screening committee to help recruitment of Lower Division Clerks in the Secretariat and attached Offices at Delhi.*—In order to maintain a high standard in the quality of recruits and also to avoid delay in obtaining suitable persons for posts of lower division clerks through the Employment Exchange, the Ministry of Home Affairs have set up a Screening Committee consisting of a Deputy Secretary of the Ministry, a representative of the D.G.R. & E. and a Deputy Secretary from other Ministries attending by rotation. The function of the Committee is to assess the suitability of persons registered with the Employment Exchange, Delhi, for such posts, and draw up a panel of suitable persons. The Employment Exchange, Delhi, is required to nominate candidates from this panel against the vacancies of Lower Division Clerks reported to them from time to time. Since the suitability of candidates has already been assessed by the Committee, the appointing authorities would ordinarily accept them without insisting on a panel of candidates being submitted by the Employment Exchange against vacancies notified to them.

11. *Employment of Non-Indians under Government of India.*—The policy of the Government of India regarding employment of non-Indians continues to be the same as in the previous years. Appointments of 27 non-Indians in Class I & II posts under the Central Government were agreed to by the Administrative Ministries during the period 1st July, 1957 to 30th June, 1958, in exercise of the powers delegated to them.

12. *Displaced Government Servants.*—(a) *Grant of pension under 'Liberalised Pension Rules' to displaced permanent Government servants from Sind/N.W.F.P. who secured substantive appointment under Government of India and retired prior to 23-8-1957.*—According to existing orders issued by the Ministry of Finance, pension under the 'Liberalised Pension Rules' is admissible only to those displaced Government servants who secured substantive appointment under the Government of India and retired on or after 23-8-1957. On representations from the displaced Government servants who retired from service before the crucial date, it has now been decided that displaced Government servants who held substantive appointments under the Government of India and

retired from service prior to 23-8-1957 but not before 17-4-1950, the date with effect from which the 'Liberalised Pension Rules' were promulgated, should also be allowed this benefit. The formal orders will be issued by the Ministry of Finance.

(b) *Grant of pension to the former employees of Bahawalpur State who retire from service under the Government of India.*—Representations were received from the former employees of Bahawalpur State that they may also be treated on a par with the displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. in the matter of grant of pension. There is a recognisable difference between service rendered under a Princely State such as Bahawalpur and service under what was formerly known as British India. However, on purely humanitarian grounds, it was decided that the former employees of Bahawalpur State should be allowed pension on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. employed under the Government of India. Orders to the above effect were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 28-8-1958.

(c) *Grant of pension to the displaced Government servants who have secured employment in States in India.*—After issue of the Government of India's orders regarding grant of full pension to displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. employed under them, representations were received from the displaced Government servants who had secured employment under State Governments in India, that they might also be allowed similar benefit. The State Governments were requested to consider the question of grant of full pension to the Displaced Government Servants employed under them on the analogy of the orders issued by the Government of India. The Governments of Bombay, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh have agreed to allow full pension to the displaced Government servants employed under them.

(d) *Grant of concession to the Central Government servants who opted for service in Pakistan finally but were continued under the Government of India.*—It was reported in the last year's review that certain benefits of confirmation, pension, leave and pay were granted to the Central Government servants who opted finally for service in Pakistan but stayed on here or having gone to Pakistan, returned & resumed service in India before 31-12-1950. It was represented to the Government that a large number of Government servants of this category were denied the benefits in question because they rejoined service in India after the crucial date. It was, therefore, decided that the date should be extended to 31-12-1951.

(e) *Fixation of seniority of former employees of the Government of Burma who held clerical posts in Burma and have been taken up as Clerks under the Government of India.*—The former employees of the

Government of Burma who are re-employed under the Government of India are allowed to count towards seniority the service rendered by them in Burma on a pay exceeding the minimum of the scale of the pay of the post in which they are initially employed in India. On the analogy of a similar decision regarding former employees of States in India, it was decided that the former employees of the Government of Burma who held clerical posts in Burma should be allowed to count the entire period of their clerical service in Burma for the purpose of seniority in the grade of Lower Division Clerk in India.

13. *Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules.*—(a) *Participation by Government servants in proselytising activities.*—Instructions were issued that participation in proselytising activities or the direct or indirect use of official position and influence in such activities on the part of a Government servant would be treated as good and sufficient reason for taking disciplinary action under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

(b) *Prohibition of Government servants from bidding (either personally or by proxy) at Government auctions.*—A circular was issued that it was not desirable in principle for Government servants to bid at auctions arranged by their own Ministries or Departments. Any Government servant who does so would be regarded as indulging in conduct unbecoming of a Government servant within the meaning of the Conduct Rules.

(c) *Employment of near relatives of Government servants in private firms enjoying Government patronage.*—The instruction issued in 1956 that no Government servant belonging to a Central Civil Service Class I shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, permit his son, daughter or dependant to accept employment with any private firm with which he has official dealings, or with any other firm having official dealings with the Government was incorporated as a substantive Rule (Rule 3-A) in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules.

(d) *Acceptance of gifts by Government servants on the occasion of their retirement or transfer.*—A circular was issued that while a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character might be held in honour of officers on the eve of retirement or transfer as permitted under the proviso to Rule 11 of the Conduct Rules and gifts of trifling value [as defined in the Explanation to rule 10 (2) of the Conduct Rules] presented and accepted on such occasions, it was not healthy or desirable to allow the practice of accepting expensive gifts by officers from the staff.

(e) *Acceptance of part-time employment by Government servants after office hours.*—A circular was issued emphasising that no Government servant should accept part-time employment in other Government, quasi-Government or private institutions, even though such employment may

be after office hours, as such part-time employment would result in deterioration in efficiency due to the divided attention of the Government servant and deprive the unemployed people of work.

14. *Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957.*—There was no provision in the Civil Service Regulations to enable the competent authority to direct a Government servant to undergo a medical examination if it had reason to believe that he was suffering from (a) a contagious disease or (b) a physical or mental disability which in its opinion, interfered with the efficient discharge of his duties. The Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957 were accordingly promulgated to make this enabling provision. A Government servant who is compelled to retire on such medical grounds may be granted such invalid pension, gratuity or provident fund benefits as may be admissible to him under the rules applicable to him on the date of such retirement.

15. *Staff Welfare.*—Welfare Officers of the rank of Under Secretary have been appointed in each Ministry. Their work is coordinated by the Chief Welfare Officer attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Staff Welfare Committees, consisting of representatives elected by and from the Staff Councils, have also been set up in each Ministry. Recently welfare activities have been extended to some of the Government of India departments located in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In the light of the experience gained Welfare Officers will be appointed in all other Government of India departments in these cities.

To begin with welfare measures have been limited to certain practicable objectives, such as—

- (i) Organisation of social activities through clubs & recreational centres, in offices and in residential localities;
- (ii) provision of facilities for indoor & outdoor sports;
- (iii) encouragement of cultural activities (drama, music, etc.)
- (iv) provision of departmental canteens in offices;
- (v) improvement of working conditions;
- (vi) assistance in relation to contributory health scheme;
- (vii) assistance in relation to transport, housing, schools and sanitary amenities in residential areas;
- (viii) assistance in relation to Last Pay Certificates, pension papers, gratuity, etc.,
- (ix) giving guidance to new members of the staff;
- (x) setting up of benevolent funds.

Staff Councils have been formed in each Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices. These Councils are advisory bodies. All matters relating to conditions under which the members of the staff are required

to work, general principles relating to conditions of service; the welfare of the members of the staff; the conditions necessary for improving efficiency and standards are generally considered. These Councils afford a means of bringing the employer and employee into regular conference, with a better understanding of each other's point of view, and a consequent facility for amicably adjusting questions at issue.

In order to encourage the successful organisation of sports events, orders have been issued that Government servants who participate in recognised inter-ministerial or inter-departmental tournaments and sports events and who are sponsored by their respective Sports Clubs and Recreation Boards may be granted special casual leave for a period not exceeding 10 days in any one calendar year.

16. *Industrial Management Pool*.—Selections for recruitment to the Industrial Management Pool have been completed by the U.P.S.C. This Pool is intended to man managerial posts in the public enterprises whether run directly by the Government or by Corporations or Companies in which Government have a controlling interest.

17. *Integration of Services as a result of Reorganisation of States*.—The preliminary work relating to integration of services having been completed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan, the Advisory Committees contemplated in Section 115(5) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 have been set up in these States. These Advisory Committees are at present engaged in examining representations from members of the non-gazetted services of the States concerned and will make recommendation to ensure that fair and equitable treatment is given to persons affected by Reorganisation of States.

A Central Advisory Committee consisting of the Law Secretary and a member of the Rajya Sabha and presided over by the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission has also been set up under Section 115(5) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 to make recommendations with regard to the integration of gazetted officers of the State services. The committee held its first meeting in New Delhi on the 26th December, 1958. About 250 representations have so far been received from gazetted officers belonging to the various States affected by reorganisation and are being scrutinised by the Committee.

The final allocation order in respect of allocations between Bihar and West Bengal have since been issued. In the case of allocations between other States, the State Governments are still considering representations of a few persons against their provisional allocation. Final allocation orders will be issued as soon as representations are finally disposed of.

During the year under review, officers of the Home Ministry visited Mysore and made a detailed study of the problems connected with

integration of services in that State. Their recommendations in this regard are under consideration of the State Government.

18. *Reorganisation of Services.*—The Officer on Special Duty appointed in September 1956 to examine various matters concerning the structure and organisation of the Services, could not complete his work, as his services were required for the Central Pay Commission. He has, however, submitted certain recommendations on the following subjects:—

- (a) General recruitment policy of the Government in respect of recruitment to all-India and Central Class I Services.
- (b) Probation.
- (c) Central Secretariat Service.

19. *Administrative Vigilance Division.*—The functions of the Administrative Vigilance Division continue to be those of assistance to and co-ordination of activities of the administrative Ministries in the field of Vigilance as also of supervising the work of the S.P.E.

One whole time Special Officer for conducting departmental enquiries has been functioning since 1956. A second officer joined the Administrative Vigilance Division in March, 1958. The two officers completed 29 enquiries till the end of December, 1958. The Special Officers have since been designated as Commissioners for Departmental Enquiries.

A sub-Committee of four Vigilance Officers has been set up to prepare a self contained manual for the guidance of the Vigilance Officers.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill which was introduced last year received the assent of the President on the 28th February, 1958.

A detailed report on the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1958 is being presented to Parliament separately.

20. *Vigilance Unit of M.H.A.*—This Vigilance Unit is concerned with complaints and allegations, disciplinary cases, appeals, petitions, memorials and representations against orders of penalty imposed as a result of disciplinary proceedings, relating to officers of A.I.S falling within the purview of the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules. It is also concerned with similar cases relating to the officers belonging to C.S.S. Grades I—IV, the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and the Central Sectt. Clerical Service including the cases of officers and the staff employed in the Ministry of Home Affairs proper, its Attached & Subordinate Offices falling within the purview of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957. Also cases of officers belonging to General Central Services arising in the Union Territories including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands are handled in this Unit. Memorials & Petitions

from the members of Delhi Police and the C.R.P. are also dealt with in this Unit.

During the year 1958-59 the following cases were considered:—

- (i) *Complaints.*—207 complaints against the gazetted and the non-gazetted officers were received. 28 complaints were brought forward from the last year. 230 complaints have been disposed of leaving only 5, which are under consideration.
- (ii) *Vigilance cases.*—48 cases were received during the year under report in addition to 45 brought forward from the last year. 54 have been disposed of. Nine officers were removed from service, one was compulsorily retired, 3 were reduced to lower status, in 8 cases increments or promotions were withheld, 5 officers were censured, 2 cases were referred to Special Police Establishment and other action was taken in 26 cases.
- (iii) *Appeals, Reviews & Memorials, etc.*—12 appeals were received during the year under review in addition to 13 brought forward from last year. 17 appeals have since been decided. 14 appeals were rejected, in two cases the penalty was reduced and the other case was remitted for further proceedings. One case pending since last year for review was disposed of during the year under report. Apart from 26 memorials pending since last year, 20 more were received during the year 1958-59. Out of this, 43 cases have been disposed of and the remaining 3 cases are under consideration.

21. *Secretariat Training School.*—During the year 1958, 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. The Assistants were, as usual, given three months' training in the School. In the case of Assistant Superintendents, the course consisted of three months' initial training in the School, followed by three months' practical training in the various Ministries of the Government of India and one month's final training in the School. During the year, 47 Assistant Superintendents and 182 Assistants were trained. In addition, 412 clerks and Assistants 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 of Resettlement and Employment in 1952, were also continued. During the year, 8,680 candidates were tested in typewriting and 775 in stenography.

At the request of the Delhi Administration, tests were held in stenography and typewriting for selection of suitable candidates required by them, and also for persons employed under them for the purpose of continuance in service.

Similarly, at the request of the Ministries of Education & Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) tests were conducted for the selection of Reporters/Stenographers and Typists for employment in connection with the UNESCO's Regional Seminar on Educational Reforms in South East Asia and the Fund-Bank Conference respectively.

The School has started conducting annual tests of Stenographers for the purpose of drawing up a list of Stenographers, considered suitable for appointment as Reporters for taking down proceedings of Committee meetings, etc.

It has been decided that the Lower Division Clerks proposed to be recruited on the results of the U.P.S.C. Examination held in December, 1958, should be given a course of training in the School. The Syllabus for the course has been drawn up in consultation with the O & M Division. The training courses are likely to start in the second half of the year 1959 as soon as candidates have been selected and appointed to the Clerical Service.

A scheme for holding typing tests in the Secretariat Training School under the auspices of the U.P.S.C. has recently been approved and will be given effect to from April 1959. Under this scheme, typewriting tests will be held by the School on two days in the week. On each of these days 200 candidates could be tested in batches of 50 each. At present, the U.P.S.C. hold tests twice a year, in January and July, to test the proficiency of Assistants and Clerks in typing. The number of candidates runs into thousands and elaborate arrangements are necessary to scrutinise the applications and to value the answer papers and it takes considerable time for the results to be declared.

22. *Union Public Service Commission.*—Including the Chairman, the actual strength of the Commission at the commencement of the year under review was eight. Dr. J. N. Mukherjee and Shri S. V. Kanungo on retirement relinquished office as Members of the Commission with effect from 23rd April 1958 (F.N.) and 29th September 1958 (F.N.) respectively. Dr. A. T. Sen was appointed as a Member with effect from 1st September, 1958.

The volume of work in the Commission's office continued to be heavy. On the completion of the work pertaining to the I.A.S. (Spl. Recruitment) Examination and the recruitment to the Industrial Management Pool, the staff engaged on these items of work was utilised in connection with the increased load of work owing to (i) increased number of candidates applying for the Commission's various examinations and (ii) general increase in the Commission's other numerous activities.

Eight additional posts including one post of Under Secretary and one of Section Officer with a staff of six were sanctioned in connection with the work relating to the Central Advisory Committee set up under Section 115(5) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Figures giving an indication of the volume of work done by the Commission in 1958 will be found in Appendix V to the Report.

---

### CHAPTER III MANPOWER

23. *Directorate of Manpower.*—As decided by the Cabinet in September 1956 a Directorate of Manpower was constituted and located in the Ministry of Home Affairs in November, 1956. The Directorate provides the Secretariat for the Cabinet Committee on Manpower, and is concerned generally with the coordination of manpower policies and programmes whose implementation is done by the Ministries and other agencies concerned in the light of the decisions of the Committee. It works in close cooperation with the Divisions of the Planning Commission dealing with manpower, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and maintains liaison with the Ministries at the Centre through officers nominated by them to deal with their manpower problems. There is also now a Manpower Officer in each State who looks after manpower work in his State and keeps the Directorate informed of developments.

*Assessment of requirements for and resources of trained personnel.*—The Manpower programme approved by the Cabinet provides, among other things, for review of manpower requirements and resources in different fields, e.g., engineering, agriculture, health etc. by different agencies at the Centre. The Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission has made a number of studies with regard to engineering personnel which together with the earlier findings of the Engineering Personnel Committee have provided the basis for planning the development of facilities for engineering education in the country. A detailed and comprehensive study of the requirements for mining personnel up to the end of the Third Plan period has been made separately by the Coal Council of India and the development of training facilities to meet these requirements is now under the active consideration of the concerned Ministries. Requirements for agricultural and community development personnel till the end of the Third Plan period have been estimated by the Agricultural Personnel Committee. Studies for assessing the requirements of educational, health and managerial personnel etc., have also been taken up by different agencies at the Centre in pursuance of the manpower programme. The Directorate has kept in close touch with the work of the various study groups. Meetings were held from time to time with Officers of the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries and Departments to review the progress of various items of the manpower programme.

Certain measures have been taken to facilitate better utilisation of the available scientific and technical personnel, and to speed up the process of recruitment:

(a) *Bulk recruitment of engineers.*—It has been decided, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, that bulk selections should be made annually not only for filling the posts in the organised engineering services under the Central Government but also for posts outside such services. It has, accordingly, been arranged that:—

- (i) the Commission will notify, at the time of the annual examination for engineering Services, that posts outside organised services will also be filled from the same list of successful candidates;
- (ii) the Commission will prepare lists of candidates found fit for appointment to Class I or Class II posts, permanent and temporary and these lists will be drawn upon for filling vacancies under various Ministries, etc. until new lists are prepared;
- (iii) Ministries should notify to the Commission in advance their vacancies which are not at present filled as a result of Competitive examination and for which they would like to make selections out of these lists; and
- (iv) these lists should be drawn upon for filling even such vacancies as, for some reason or the other, are not notified in advance.

It was further decided that there should be one or two bulk selections every year also for different posts for which some years practical experience or/and special qualifications are considered necessary. In pursuance of these decisions, the Ministries of the Government of India communicated, in advance, their requirements for scientific and technical personnel during the year to the U.P.S.C. to enable the Commission to make bulk selections for as many posts as possible.

(b) *Re-organisation of the National Register.*—The National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel maintained by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been reorganised and arrangements have been made with the help of the Indian Missions abroad for the enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad in a special section of the National Register. Classified lists of scientists and technologists enrolled in this section of the Register are published from time to time by the C. S. & I. R. and circulated to all Ministries of the Government of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Governments, State Public Service Commissions and the principal employers of scientific and technical personnel in the private sector.

(c) *Decision to treat registered Indian scientists and technologists abroad as 'personal contact candidates'.*—The U.P.S.C. has agreed to consider all Indian scientists and technologists abroad whose names are entered in the National Register as 'personal contact' candidates for all posts advertised by the Commission for which they may appear *prima facie* suitable.

(d) *Pool of Indian scientists and technologists.*—In order to promote better utilisation of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad, Government has sanctioned a pool, with the initial strength of 100, for their temporary placement. Persons with Indian qualifications who have outstanding academic records may also be considered for appointment, but the proportion of such persons in the pool will not ordinarily exceed 25 per cent. The pool will be administered by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Selections to the pool would be made by a Special Recruitment Board presided over by a Chairman or a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. Necessary steps for the constitution of the Recruitment Board have been taken in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, and it is expected that the first selections for the pool will be made soon.

24. *Ford Foundation grant to the Manpower Directorate.*—The Ford Foundation has made a grant of 34,000 dollars for the carrying out of initial surveys and research related to manpower problems, and for the deputation abroad of selected officers for the study of manpower problems. Two surveys, *viz.*, (i) survey of the training requirements for industrial occupations, (ii) all-India survey of the pattern of graduate employment have been undertaken with the help of this grant during 1958-59. The surveys will be carried out by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment.

A bibliography of manpower literature has been prepared and published, at the request of this Directorate by the Industrial Relations Section of the University of Princeton, and a part of the grant has been earmarked for acquiring books and literature on manpower.

25. *Manpower work in the States and at zonal levels.*—In April, 1958, a conference of State manpower officers was held in New Delhi mainly to review the progress of manpower work in different States, and to consider the general approach to the problem of assessment of requirements for and resources of different categories of trained personnel during the remaining years of the Second Plan period and the Third Plan period. Each State Government has now a manpower set-up broadly similar to the one at the Centre, with Committees at both Cabinet and official levels for proper coordination of manpower work. In some States, Deputy Manpower Officers have also been appointed to assist the State Manpower Officer who is usually a senior officer with also other heavy responsibilities. Practically, all State Governments have since reviewed their manpower position in relation to the Second Plan requirements, and appointed study groups for assessment of Third Plan requirements. Manpower work has also received attention at the zonal level. Each zone has set up Manpower Committees to coordinate the work done in the States, and to promote cooperation among them in manpower matters.

## CHAPTER IV

### POLITICAL

26. *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 1958:—

- (i) His Highness Maharaja Mayurdhwajsinhji Saheb, Maharaja of Morvi.
- (ii) Darbar Shri Amiruddinkhanji Kamaluddin Khanji, Chief of Vanod.
- (iii) Diwan Bhupendra Vijaisingh, Jagirdar of Lugasi.
- (iv) His Highness Maharaja Sawai Devendra Vijai Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Ajaigarh.
- (v) Mahaprasad, Maniprasad and Jayprasad, Bhagdars of Vasavad.
- (vi) Mahendrajai, Umanglal, Anantkumar and Janardan, Talukdars of Vasavad.
- (vii) Thakore Raysinghji, Thakore of Khadal.

Mahant Digbijai Das, Chief of Nandgaon, died on 22nd January, 1958.

Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Samanta, Raja of Athmallik died on 23rd June, 1958.

27. *Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.*—As mentioned in the previous reports, an amount of Rs. 3,00,000 is placed every year at the disposal of the Home Minister for the purpose of giving cash grants at his discretion to persons who have served the nation in the political, social, philanthropic or other fields and also to deserving institutions which are rendering service to the public. This grant is also available for giving rewards to persons in recognition of outstanding deeds of valour and public good. A sum of Rs. 1,75,151 from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant has been disbursed from 1st April, 1958 to 31st December, 1958.

28. *Advisory Committees.*—During the year under review, 3 meetings of the Advisory Committee for Delhi and 2 meetings each of the Advisory Committees for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura were held.

29. *The Delhi Municipal Corporation.*—The Delhi Municipal Corporation came into existence on April 7, 1958.

Rules etc. have been framed under the provisions of various sections of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. A list of rules etc. so framed is appended (Appendix VI).

In exercise of the powers conferred by the D.M.C. Act appointments to various important posts in the Corporation have been made.

Under the provisions of the above Act some departments and institutions were transferred from the Delhi Administration to the Corporation along with the staff. Steps were taken to ensure that the interests of the staff were not adversely affected due to the transfer.

A special officer has been appointed to examine the financial resources of the Corporation so as to determine the grants to be made by the Central Government to the Corporation. Pending submission of his report following grants have been made to the Corporation:

- (a) a grant of Rs. 70 lakhs for meeting expenditure on institutions and services transferred from the Administration.
- (b) an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50 lakhs for balancing its budget for 1958-59.
- (c) normal grants for education, public health etc. amounting to Rs. 27 lakhs which were being given to the erstwhile local bodies before the formation of the Corporation.
- (d) a sum of Rs. 145 lakhs on account of the net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and betting taxes etc. and the Corporation's share of Motor Vehicles Tax.

In addition to the above, loans to the extent of Rs. 115 lakhs have also been paid to the Corporation.

Funds amounting to Rs. 52,000 were provided by way of relief to persons affected by flood and excessive rains.

30. *New Delhi Municipal Committee*.—Instead of a part-time President a whole-time President has recently been appointed to tone up the administration of the Committee.

31. *The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958*.—The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 was enacted during the year under review. The objects of the legislation were as follows:—

- (i) to devise a suitable machinery for the expeditious adjudication of disputes between landlords and tenants;
- (ii) to make provision for the determination of standard rent payable by the tenants of various categories of premises which should be fair to the tenants and which should also provide incentive for house building activity in the private sector; and
- (iii) to provide adequate protection to tenants against unreasonable evictions.

32. *Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities.*—In pursuance of clause (2) of article 350B of the Constitution, the President has directed that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities shall submit his report upon the working of the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution once every year. His report for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958 has been submitted at the end of December, 1958. Hereafter, the Commissioner is required to submit his annual report to the President by 31st October of each year.

The Government of India have in their statement on language issued on 14th July, 1958 re-stated and clarified the position of Urdu and indicated the facilities which should be specifically provided in areas where this language is prevalent. Copies of the statement were sent to all State Governments.

33. *Adjustment of Andhra—Madras Border.*—A preliminary draft of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Adjustment of Boundaries) Bill, 1958 to give effect to the recommendations made by Shri H. V. Pataskar has been prepared after taking into consideration the views expressed by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. Copies of the draft Bill were sent to the two Governments on 17th November 1958 for comments. On receipt of their replies, the draft Bill will be finalised and a formal reference made to the Legislatures of the two States as required under article 3 of the Constitution. The Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament during the Budget Session.

34. *Zonal Councils.*—The Chairmen of the Territorial Councils of Manipur and Tripura have been nominated as members from these territories to the Eastern Zonal Council and the Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Chairman of the Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh to the Northern Zonal Council.

The Eastern, Central, Western and Northern Zonal Councils met once during the year under review, while the Southern Zonal Council held two meetings. The Union Home Minister presided over all these meetings, at which several important matters of inter-state concern were discussed and settled. A number of Committees appointed by the Zonal Councils to deal with certain specified subjects also functioned in the various Zones, and did useful work.

## CHAPTER V

### PUBLIC SECURITY, POLICE AND JAILS

35. *Review of the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.*—According to the information collected and furnished to Parliament in December, 1957, there were 205 persons in detention on the 30th September, 1957, under the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950. 177 persons were detained during the subsequent twelve months ending 30th September 1958. Out of the total of 382 detenues, 294 persons were released during this period leaving a balance of 88 persons in detention on the 30th September 1958.

36. *Intelligence Bureau.*—The Central Finger Print Bureau, the Central Detective Training School and the Central Forensic Science Laboratory have started functioning in Calcutta.

(a) *Central Finger Print Bureau.*—During the year under report, the Bureau received over 83,000 finger print slips from the various State Governments as against about 69,000 received in the previous year. The total number of finger print slips on record in the Bureau is now 1,77,296. The Bureau has started training State Police officers in the examination and detection of finger prints. Research in new and improved methods of classification of finger prints is also being undertaken.

(b) *Central Detective Training School.*—The first course of training of Police officers in detective work commenced on the 17th November 1958 with a batch of 28 officers from various States. Arrangements were completed for the establishment of the residential hostel for trainees and a laboratory and museum. The next course of training is expected to commence by about the middle of March 1959.

(c) *Central Forensic Science Laboratory.*—The Director of the Laboratory and three Assistant Directors (Biology, Physics and Chemistry) have joined their posts. A Technical Officer for Ballistics is expected to join shortly. Cases are being received from a number of States for examination and opinion. To begin with, the States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa and the Centrally administered territories and the Departments of the Government of India have been requested to send exhibits to the Laboratory for examination. Other States will be requested to send their exhibits to the Laboratory as its capacity expands.

The Intelligence Bureau publishes quarterly a magazine the "Indian Police Journal." The Journal has a circulation of about 10,000 with a subscription of Rs. 5 per annum. It contains articles on the more inter-

esting cases of crime detection dealt with by the Police all over India. It thus acts as a medium for the exchange of notes on intelligent investigation between Police authorities of the various States. The Journal also publishes information regarding Police institutions in other countries and includes a survey of crime in the country. It continues to gain popularity among Police officers of all ranks and has earned recognition in other countries as a useful Police publication.

37. *Indian Arms Act and Rules.*—While the Indian Arms Act, 1878, has undergone few substantial changes since its enactment, the Indian Arms Rules, on which the working of the Act depends, have been revised several times. Since 1947 a liberal policy in regard to the grant of arms licences is being followed by the Government of India. A new Arms Bill has been prepared with the object of further liberalising the licensing provisions and reducing the inconvenience to the public to the minimum, while keeping in view the overall demands of public security and the maintenance of public order. The Bill has been introduced in the 6th Session of the Lok Sabha.

38. *Rifle Clubs.*—The Government of India have been assisting in the establishment and growth of rifle clubs and associations in the country. For this purpose they have written to the State Governments to provide facilities to rifle clubs and encourage the formation of new rifle clubs, especially at places where no rifle club is functioning. These facilities are in the form of supply of ammunition to rifle clubs from ordnance depots at concessional rates; training in the use of fire-arms and target practice by local army and police personnel; storage facilities for arms & ammunition in police armouries; subsidy towards fees for arms licences etc. and financial assistance in connection with the National Shooting Championship Competitions. The State Governments have also been requested to permit their officers to participate in the activities of rifle clubs and to grant licences to rifle clubs for prohibited bore weapons and the necessary ammunition for the purpose of practising for competitions.

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 to the National Rifle Association of India for development schemes and duty on import of arms & ammunition; out of this, two instalments of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 30,000 have been released.

39. *Training of Civilians in Rifle Shooting.*—In pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Lok Sabha on 5th March 1954 to encourage rifle training institutions with a view to inculcate discipline, marksmanship etc. in the youth of the country, the Government of India have written to the State Governments/Administrations to give facilities to Rifle Clubs and to start 'Civilian Rifle Training Centres' for imparting training to civilians at Police Stations.

## 40. Police:—

The following statement shows the sanctioned strength of police in various States as on 31st December, 1957.

S. No.	Name of State	Armed	Unarmed	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,508	29,491	42,999
2.	Assam	7,415	62,43	13,658
3.	Bihar	13,059	16,557	29,616
4.	Bombay	29,813	54,592	84,405
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,291	1,942	4,233
6.	Kerala	5,390	6,982	12,372
7.	Madhya Pradesh	16,811	22,615	39,426
8.	Madras	7,856	22,550	30,406
9.	Mysore	6,311	17,561	23,872
10.	Orissa	4,518	8,583	13,101
11.	Punjab	31,879	1,084	32,963
12.	Rajasthan (excluding armed constabulary)—	7,813	20,268	28,081
13.	Uttar Pradesh	23,752	37,729	61,481
14.	West Bengal	17,340	31,202	48,542
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	238	449	687
16.	Delhi	8,817	1,529	10,346
17.	Himachal Pradesh	2,069	19	2,088
18.	Manipur	383	548	931
19.	Pondicherry	436	350	786
20.	Tripura	1,073	767	1,840

(b) *Home Guards & Analogous Forces.*—The strength of trained Home Guards and Analogous forces as on the 30th June, 1958, is shown below:

Name of State	Strength
West Bengal	28,549
Bihar	4,948
Uttar Pradesh	8,84,081
Madhya Pradesh	4,015
Bombay	3,81,223

(c) *Police Housing.*—A sum of Rs. 5,29,13,988 has so far been advanced as loans to the various States for their Police Housing Schemes.

(d) *Police Medals*.—During the year, 1958, 18 President's Police and Fire Services Medals and 61 Police Medals and one Bar to the President's Police and Fire Services Medal were awarded.

A new medal called the Prime Minister's Police Medal for life Saving was instituted during the year 1958 and 8 Officers have so far been awarded this Medal.

41. *Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)*.—(a) *Eighth Police Radio Officers Conference*.—A Conference of the Police Radio Officers was held in New Delhi from the 18th December to 22nd December, 1958, to consider questions relating to wireless equipment, frequencies and procedural matters.

(b) *Assistance to States and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India*.—During the year, the Directorate arranged supply of equipment worth about Rs. 21 lakhs to the various State Police Wireless Organisations.

They conducted the following courses for the training of State Wireless Personnel—

Serial No.	Courses No.	From	To
1.	Radio Technician Grade II	10-2-58	10-5-58
2.	Radio Technician Grade II	29-7-58	30-10-58
3.	Radio Operators Grade I	17-11-58	(In progress)

They assisted the Central Reserve Police, the States of Rajasthan, Assam and Andaman Administration in conducting Trade Tests for their Police Wireless Personnel.

The Directorate also assisted the Pondicherry Administration in setting up Wireless Communications.

42. *Special Police Establishment*.—A conference of the Special Police Establishment Officers was held in December, 1958 to consider and suggest methods for improving the quality of their work.

43. *Secretariat Security Organisation*.—During the year under review, the scheme was extended to a portion of the Reserve Bank Building housing the offices of the Company Law Administration; Kapurthala House (Historical Division of the Ministry of External Affairs); 26, Ferozshah Road (Chief Passport Office, Ministry of External Affairs); D.G.P. & T. Buildings in Parliament Street; the portion of the Jamnagar House occupied by this Ministry and 'E' Block.

The present strength of the Organisation comprises of a Security Officer with the rank of Major in the Army, 40 Reception Officers and 495 Security staff including Junior Commissioned Officers; Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

44. *Central Police Training College, Abu.*—A revised syllabus of training has been introduced at the College with a view to laying greater emphasis on the practical side of police administration and inculcating in young police officers the necessary attitude of public service required in a welfare State.

45. *Jails.*—(a) *Probation of Offenders.*—The Probation of Offenders Act was passed by Parliament in 1958. The Act provides for a regular system of probationary treatment of offenders. Probation will now be available for a greater range of offences and not merely for certain minor offences. The Act specially lays down that no offender under 21 years of age should be sentenced to imprisonment unless the court is satisfied that there is no other way of dealing with him. In such a case, the court has to record its reasons for sending the offender to prison.

All State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to frame rules under the Act and to make the necessary arrangements so as to enforce the Act as early as possible.

(b) *Jail Manual.*—The Expert Committee consisting of some Inspectors General of Prisons and other experts in the field of correctional administration, which was set up last year to prepare a Draft Jail Manual and to make recommendations for prison reforms, is expected to complete its task within the next few months.

(c) *Central Bureau for Correctional Services.*—It has been decided to establish the Central Bureau for Correctional Services with the object of co-ordinating the policies of various States on matters relating to the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, dissemination of information with reference to progressive measures etc.

(d) *Delhi District Jail.*—The Delhi District Jail has been shifted to its new premises in Tihar. The Punjab scheme for the release of prisoners on furlough and parole has been adopted in Delhi. A revised Wage Earning Scheme has been sanctioned for the Delhi Jail according to which wages are paid to prisoners for performing allotted tasks at rates which are comparable to market rates.

(e) *Social Welfare Programme.*—The Government of India continued to give assistance to State Governments and grants-in-aid to Union Territories for the execution of their Care and After-care programmes.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, was brought into force throughout the country on May 1, 1958.

## CHAPTER VI

### FOREIGNERS

46. *Amendment of Citizenship Rules.*—As Singapore, which has since become an independent Commonwealth country, has declared Indian citizens eligible for registration as citizens of Singapore under their Law, steps have been taken to afford similar facilities to Singapore Citizens resident in India.

47. *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 30th September, 1958, as Indian citizens under the Citizenship Act, 1955, is 3,03,401 and 1,866 respectively.

The number of foreigners who have been granted certificates of naturalisation till the 31st December, 1958, is 41, while the number of foreign women married to Indian citizens registered during the same period is 33.

48. *Central Foreigners Bureau.*—In order to collect information in respect of foreigners coming into and residing in India, a Central Foreigners Bureau has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 1st October, 1958. This will be done, not by introducing any fresh forms, but by collecting and compiling information from the existing forms and from the various registration authorities in India.

Special Registration Offices which will be in direct touch with the Central Foreigners Bureau, have been set up in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. In addition to registration of foreigners, the officers in charge of these offices will be competent to grant extension of stay, 'no objection to return' endorsements and return visas to foreigners staying within their jurisdiction. The large majority of the foreigners in India, who are residing in these cities, will thus have to approach only one authority, instead of several, as hitherto, in these matters.

49. *Number of foreigners granted visas for India.*—According to the information so far received, 32,283 foreigners have been granted visas for entry into India upto 31st December, 1958. Out of this, 12,169 were tourists and 4,218 businessmen. The principal nationals were—Americans (10,503), Afghans (1,042), Burmese (3,181), French (2,178), Germans (3,050), Iranians (717), Italians (742) Japanese (1,391), Russians (1,346), Swiss (854) and Thai (776).

50. *Amendment of the Registration of Foreigners Rules.*—The procedure and formalities for the registration of foreigners have been further simplified so as to ensure speedy clearance of passengers at ports of arrival and departure. Necessary amendments have been made to the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939. The effect of the amendments is as follows:—

- (a) There will be no registration at the ports or places of arrival;
- (b) Foreigners coming to India on visas for 30 days or less will be exempt from registration; and
- (c) Foreigners holding visas for more than 30 days but less than 90 days will be required to get themselves registered immediately after 30 days of their arrival.

51. *Number of registered foreigners in India.*—47,410 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st January 1958, as against 37,877 foreigners on the 1st January, 1957. The principal nationalities are Chinese 11,301; Afghans 7,034; Tibetans 6,376; Iranians 4,370; Americans 3,709; Germans 2,433; Burmese 2,144; French 1,064; Italians 1,133. 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.

52. *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 Conference etc.	Names of countries which participated
1.	General Assembly of World Assembly of Youth (W.A.Y.)	Almost all the countries of the World.
2.	Annual Meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, International Monetary Fund and International Finance Corporation (FUND BANK MEETINGS).	Do.
3.	Annual Meeting of the International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)	Do.
4.	International Conference of Agricultural Economics	Do.
5.	First Asia Regional Conference of Rotarians.	Do.
6.	Third Training Project in Work Camp, Methods and Techniques in South East Asia.	Pakistan, Thailand, Philipines, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, France, Persia, West Germany, Sweden and U.S.A.

Serial No.	Name of Conference etc.	Name of countries which participated
7.	Symposium on Petroleum Resources in ECAFE Region.	Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Vietnam, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philipines, Thailand, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., West Germany and Italy.
8.	South East Asia Workshop Conference on Cooperation and Self Help Techniques in University Community at Madras.	Israel, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Philipines, Thailand, Sweden, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, Switzerland, France, West Germany, North and South Vietnam.
9.	Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development in India.	U. K., Italy, U.S.A., France and Iran.
10.	UNESCO Regional Seminar on Educational Reform for South and East Asia.	Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Philipines, Thailand, Pakistan, North and South Vietnam.
11.	Student Christian Movement of India Medical Conference on "the Role for the Christian Medical Works in the life and Mission of the Church" at Vellore.	Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan and Japan.
12.	South East Asian Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World.	Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon.

53. *Visit of Foreign Dignitaries.*—The King and Queen of Nepal, King of Afghanistan, President of Indonesia, Prime Ministers of New Zealand, Pakistan, Canada, Ghana, Turkey, Cambodia and Norway, Foreign Ministers of Cambodia and Austria, Secretary U.S. Department of the Army, Right Hon'ble the Earl of Selkirk, First Lord of the Admiralty (U.K.), Mr. Andre Malaroux, Minister without Portfolio of France and Mr. Suichi Tobata, Roving Ambassador of Japan were some of the important foreign personages who paid a visit to India. They were, where necessary, exempted from registration formalities by the issue of special declarations.

54. *Visit of Foreign Delegations.*—The following delegations visited India during the year under review:—

- (1) Trade Delegations from China, Mongolia, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, U.S.A. and Iraq.
- (2) German Federation of Trade Unions Delegation.
- (3) Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Study Mission.
- (4) Chinese Armed Forces Delegation.

- (5) Belgian Economic Mission.
- (6) Economic Delegation from Burma.
- (7) Soviet Air Delegation.
- (8) World Bank Team in connection with Canal Water Dispute.
- (9) Thailand Parliamentary Delegation.
- (10) Expert Committee on United Nations Public Information, and
- (11) A party of officials and faculty members of United States National War College.

Members of these delegations were exempted from certain provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, as a matter of courtesy.

55. *Recoveries from Foreign Countries.*—It was mentioned in the last year's report that a sum of Rs. 6,64,724 was outstanding from foreign Governments. The cost of the buildings constructed at Deoli and Dehra Dun for internees was borne by certain foreign Governments and they are to receive a proportionate share out of the proceeds from the disposal of the buildings after the internees left the country. It has been calculated that the share of the Netherlands Government alone will be Rs. 6,62,748. Further action to credit these amounts to the foreign Governments concerned is being taken.

## CHAPTER VII

### LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

56. *Parliamentary legislation undertaken.*—The following Acts have been passed during the year under report:—

- (i) *The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.*—The Act provides for the rights of the Judges of the Supreme Court in respect of leave of absence, pension and other ancillary matters.
- (ii) *The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958.*—The main purpose of the Act is to make provision for the counting of the period of service rendered by former Part B States High Court Judges before reorganisation of States for purposes of leave and pension. It also provides that service rendered by acting and additional Judges shall count for leave and also for pension if they are subsequently appointed as permanent Judges.
- (iii) *The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958.*—An Ordinance entitled “The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958,” was promulgated by the President on the 22nd May, 1958, which empowered the Governor of Assam and the Chief Commissioner of Manipur to declare the whole or any part of Assam or the Union Territory of Manipur, as the case may be, to be a disturbed area. As it was felt that the powers conferred by this Ordinance were still required, a Bill was introduced in Parliament to replace the Ordinance. The Bill was passed by Parliament on 1st September 1958 and received the assent of the President on the 11th September, 1958.
- (iv) *Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958.*—The Poisons Act, 1919 deals with the importation, possession and sale of poisons. As it did not extend to former Part ‘B’ States, the Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958 has been enacted by Parliament to make the law uniformly applicable throughout the country (except the territory of Jammu and Kashmir).
- (v) *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1958.*—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1958 (No. 26 of 1958) was passed during the year. Section 93A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, provided for summonses to, and warrants for the arrest of, accused persons

issued by courts in Jammu and Kashmir being served or executed by courts in the rest of India. As there was no similar provision for the execution of search warrants issued by courts in Jammu and Kashmir, the President promulgated an Ordinance on the 5th June, 1958 amending the Code for the purpose. Opportunity was also taken to amend the Code to provide for summonses to produce a document or other things issued by courts in Jammu and Kashmir being served by courts in the rest of India. The Ordinance was then replaced by Central Act No. 26 of 1958.

The following two Acts were also passed during the year under report details of which will be found in other chapters:

1. The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (*c.f.* paragraph 31).
2. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (*c.f.* paragraph 45).

57. *Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 and Bye Laws.*—In the Report on the activities of the Ministry for the year 1956-57, it was stated that the provisions of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955), for the administration of the Durgah and the Endowment of the Durgah Khawaja Moin-ud-din Chishti, generally known as Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer, were brought into force with effect from the 1st March, 1956. Section 20 empowers the Durgah Committee to make bye-laws for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The Durgah Khawaja Saheb Bye-Laws, 1958, made by the Durgah Committee, which have since been approved and confirmed by the Central Government as required by section 20 (3) of the Act, were published in the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3—Sub-section (i), dated October 25, 1958. Copies of the Gazette notification were laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 24th November (Lok Sabha) and the 25th November (Rajya Sabha) 1958.

In a judgment delivered on 28th January 1959 the Rajasthan High Court has declared certain important provisions of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act as *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The certified copy of the judgment is awaited to enable the Government of India to consider the matter in all its implications.

58. *Central Legislation for Union Territories.*—Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Act, 1958:—By a judgment delivered on the 10th October 1958, the Supreme Court held that the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Himachal Pradesh which came into being on the 1st July, 1954 was not properly constituted. An Ordinance was issued to validate the constitution and proceedings of that Assembly and subsequently the Ordinance was replaced by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Act, 1958.

During the year under review a Bill for amending the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, and another for amending the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1955, were introduced in Parliament.

• Steps are also being taken for introducing suitable measures for land reforms in Manipur and Tripura.

59. *Laws Extended to Union Territories.*—The following State Acts were extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura during the year 1958—

(a) *Delhi :*

- (i) The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1958.
- (ii) The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

(b) *Himachal Pradesh:*

- (i) The Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935.
- (ii) The East Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948.
- (iii) The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

(c) *Manipur:*

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

(d) *Tripura:*

- (i) The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.
- (ii) The Bombay Vidarbha Region Agricultural Tenants (Protection from Eviction and Amendment of Tenancy Laws) Act, 1957.

Proposals to extend the Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956 to the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura are under consideration.

60. *State Bills assented to by the President.*—A list of the Bills passed by State Legislatures which received the assent of the President during 1958 is given in Appendix VII to the Report.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCIAL MATTERS

61. *Budgets of the 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 1958-59, 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 Area grant	Other than area grant	CAPITAL Account	
(Rupees in lakhs)					
Delhi	619.84	773.78	97.09	117.80	988.67
Himachal Pradesh	263.18	464.24	76.44	221.69	762.37
Manipur ]	46.08	216.72	33.99	40.76	291.47
Tripura	39.00	329.23	81.35	104.52	515.10
A. & N. Islands	150.67	277.91	33.51	79.06	390.48
L.M. & A. Islands.		19.74	.94	10.84	31.52

62. *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 1958-59:

Area Grant of	Funds included (Rs. in lakhs)
Himachal Pradesh	87.35
Manipur	22.35
Tripura	81.12

63. *Delhi Municipal Corporation.*—A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 1.95 crores has been obtained under the Area Grant of Delhi, to meet the following payments arising from the setting up of the Delhi Municipal Corporation with effect from 7th April, 1958, by virtue of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Payment to the DMC on account of charges for the collection of Terminal Tax :—	14.00
(b) Payment of the terminal tax due to the DMC	98.00
(c) Payment of terminal tax to other Local Bodies :	12.00
(d) Payment of net proceeds of Entertainment and Betting taxes to the DMC.	21.00
(e) <i>Ad hoc</i> Grant to D.M.C. to blance its bu dget	50.00
TOTAL	195.00

Under Section 178 of the D.M.C. Act, 1957, a terminal tax is levied on all goods carried by rail or road into the Union Territory of Delhi and under Section 179 the Central Government has arranged for its realisation through D.M.C. Collections on this account are likely to amount to Rs. 124 lakhs during the current financial year. Thus the Revenue Receipts of Delhi Administration would be of the order of Rs. 843.84 lakhs for the current financial year (1958-59).

64. *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 paid					Total	Amount anticipated to be paid during 1958-59
	Amount allotted	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58		
(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)							
Saurashtra (now Bombay)	90.00	25.00	35.00	28.56	1.44	90.00	..
Madhya Bharat (now Madhya Pradesh)	100.00	..	30.00	25.00	15.22	70.22	25.00
Rajasthan	150.00	25.00	38.00	36.39	23.13	122.52	15.18
Pepsu (now Punjab)	60.00	10.00	50.00	..	..	60.00	..
TOTAL	400.00	60.00	153.00	89.95	39.79	342.74	40.18

## CHAPTER IX

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

#### 65. *Welfare of Backward Classes*

The Constitution has cast a special responsibility on the Central and the State Governments for the advancement of the scheduled tribes and for eradicating the disabilities arising from untouchability and backwardness. The comprehensive term 'backward classes' covers:

- (a) scheduled tribes
- (b) scheduled castes
- (c) denotified (ex-criminal) tribes and
- (d) other socially and educationally backward classes.

According to the Constitution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders of 1950 and 1951 [as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order of 1956] the population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country is 5.53 crores and 2.25 crores respectively. Together they constitute 21.55 percent of the total population. The population of the denotified tribes (formerly called ex-criminal tribes) is estimated to be about 40 lakhs. As regards the other socially and educationally backward classes, the criteria for their determination have yet to be finalised. The results of the *ad hoc* survey started with this object last year are now available and the question has been taken up with the State Governments for obtaining their views and suggestions. In the meantime the State Governments have already been advised to continue the benefits of the existing schemes for backward classes to those classes, which have been recognised as such so far, and also to extend these benefits to other classes whom they might consider as backward.

#### 66. *Plan Allocations:*

The Ministry of Home Affairs sanctions assistance to State Governments for execution of development schemes for the welfare of the backward classes. The State sector schemes are entitled to 50 percent assistance from the Central Government, the rest of the plan outlay being financed from State funds. In addition there are Centrally sponsored schemes for which the Central Government gives 100 percent assistance. Both these provisions are made for supplementing the general measures of development undertaken in the interest of the people of each State as a whole.

In the 2nd plan an allocation of Rs. 91 crores has been made for the welfare of backward classes as against a provision of Rs. 39 crores and an actual expenditure of Rs. 26 crores in the 1st plan. Of these 91 crores, Rs. 48 crores are allocated for the welfare of scheduled tribes, Rs. 27 crores for scheduled castes and the rest for the denotified tribes and other backward classes.

A Conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of backward classes was convened by this Ministry in February, 1958 to review the progress of plan expenditure and to consider measures for expediting the execution of welfare schemes. In the light of the discussions held during the Conference, a revised procedure for financial assistance and for issue of sanctions has been adopted from the current financial year. The financial allocation under each head of development is determined before the start of the financial year to which it pertains. Within these ceilings the State Governments have been authorised to adjust the expenditure under different schemes within the same group and to go ahead with the implementation of the approved programmes without waiting for formal sanctions. Central financial assistance is made available to the State Governments as a ways-and-means advance in 9 equal monthly instalments beginning with May. Final payment sanctions are issued in February on the basis of figures of actual expenditure for the 1st three quarters and a realistic estimate of expenditure for the last quarter of the year. This is subject to final settlement in the following year on the basis of actuals of expenditure for the whole year.

For the year 1958-59 the ceilings of total Central assistance to States and Union Territories for the welfare of backward classes have been fixed as under:

Rs. 575.84 lakhs for schemes in the State sector (corresponding allocation for 1957-58 was Rs. 519.28 lakhs).

-Rs. 535 lakhs for the Centrally sponsored schemes (corresponding allocation for 1957-58 was Rs. 453.31 lakhs).

---

#### *67. Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:*

Central assistance of Rs. 336.44 lakhs for the State sector schemes and Rs. 374.47 lakhs for the Centrally sponsored schemes has been allotted for 1958-59. In addition a sum of Rs. 30.62 lakhs has been ear-marked under the Centrally sponsored programme for a new scheme of rehabilitation of tribal people practising shifting cultivation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa, and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. In the development schemes special emphasis is given to educational facilities, development of communications, agriculture, cottage industries, housing, health and water supply.

The 43 special multi-purpose blocks started in selected areas ear-marked for intensive development are making steady progress despite serious initial difficulties, particularly in finding suitable persons capable of putting through this programme in the comparatively inaccessible and sparsely populated areas. The Ministry is taking special steps to solve the difficulties experienced by the field workers in these blocks and to give to the programme the requisite elasticity and "tribal touch."

A scheme of considerable significance for the welfare of scheduled tribes inhabiting parts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh has been taken up as Dandakaranya Development Scheme. Under this scheme an area of about 30,000 square miles has been earmarked for integrated development for settlement of refugees and for the welfare of the local tribal inhabitants. The comprehensive programme includes all-sided development covering agriculture, forestry, industries, irrigation, communications, health and education.

#### 68. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes:*

Central assistance ceilings for the welfare of scheduled castes in 1958-59 are Rs. 171.64 lakhs for the State sector schemes and Rs. 106.2 lakhs for the Central sector schemes. Amongst the schemes in this sector, educational facilities and housing schemes have been given the highest attention. The next in order are schemes of economic uplift, mainly industries and agriculture, and schemes of public health and water supply. Special loans have been made available under the Centrally sponsored schemes for improvement of the working conditions of scavengers and a large number of State Governments have been persuaded to include in the State sector schemes, provision for legal aid to scheduled caste litigants in deserving cases.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare to examine the working conditions of scavengers and to recommend improvement of those conditions has made considerable progress in its work. It has circulated a questionnaire and more than 800 replies have been received. The Sub-Committee has also visited a number of States to examine the position on the spot.

In connection with the housing schemes for scheduled castes, special mention may be made of the programme undertaken by the Madras Government for rehabilitating in new houses the 2833 scheduled caste and the 107 denotified tribe families, who were the victims of the Ramnathapuram riots. Central assistance of Rs. 16.33 lakhs has been sanctioned for this scheme, which is expected to be completed shortly.

#### 69. *Welfare of Denotified Tribes:*

An allocation of Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 39.51 lakhs (Rs. 18.13 lakhs in the State sector and Rs. 21.38 lakhs for the Centrally

sponsored schemes) has been made for the denotified tribes this year. The schemes include provision for special educational facilities for agriculture, cottage industries, housing and rehabilitation. The object of these welfare schemes is the economic rehabilitation of these tribes and weaning of the younger generation from anti-social practices.

The Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare has in its meeting held in September, 1958, appointed a Sub-Committee to examine the conditions of the nomadic tribes and to report on measures for their improvement. This Sub-Committee has started its work.

*70. Welfare of Other Backward Classes:*

An allocation of Central assistance of Rs. 55.87 lakhs (Rs. 49.63 lakhs under the State sector) has been made for the welfare of backward classes. In this sector most of the expenditure is incurred on continuance of special educational facilities for the advancement of the backward classes.

*71. Assistance to Non-Official Organisations:*

The special efforts for removal of untouchability and for the welfare of scheduled tribes and other backward classes require active co-operation of social workers and non-official organisations. With a view to enlist and utilize this co-operation, provision for aid to voluntary agencies has been made in the State sector schemes as under:

(a) scheduled tribes	Rs. 11.88 lakhs
(b) scheduled castes	Rs. 9.20 lakhs
(c) denotified tribes	Rs. 0.89 lakhs
(d) other backward classes	Rs. 1.59 lakhs

In addition, non-official organisations of all-India status are given financial assistance from the funds at the disposal of the Central Government. During 1958-59 assistance has been given from this provision as under:

(i) scheduled tribes:	Adimjati Sevak Sangh, the Servants of India Society, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, the Indian Council of Child Welfare, and the Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal.
(ii) scheduled castes:	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Bharatiya Dalit Sevak Sangh, Central Social Welfare Board, Iswarsharan Ashram.

- (iii) other backward classes: Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, All India Backward Classes Federation, the Servants of India Society, the Indian Red Cross Society, Ramakrishna Mission, etc.

This assistance is given in the case of scheduled tribes for opening of ashram schools, for training of tribal welfare officers, for cultural survey of tribal areas, etc. For the scheduled castes assistance is given for publicity and propaganda for the removal of untouchability through employment of Pracharaks, Bhajan Mandalies, film shows, posters, etc. and for opening of hostels. For the other backward classes assistance is given for schemes of backward classes hostels, women's community centres, child welfare and maternity centres, training of social workers, etc.

72. *Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services:*

The representation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Services under the Central Government continues to receive close attention. A separate section functioning in this Ministry scrutinises the annual returns furnished by the other Ministries and keeps a watch over compliances with instructions issued by the Government from time to time. Special steps have been taken to ear-mark an officer of sufficient status in each Ministry to act as a liaison officer with the Ministry of Home Affairs for collecting and consolidating information relating to the recruitment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates, and scrutinizing the information with a view to satisfying himself that Government's decisions and instructions in this matter are being complied with by the appointing authorities under the Ministry concerned.

73. *State Ministers' Conference on Backward Classes:*

Reference has already been made to the Conference convened in February, 1958. In addition to reviewing the progress of Plan schemes, the Conference considered other matters pertaining to the welfare of backward classes and recommended *inter alia*

- (i) that there should be no separate institutions, hostels, or colonies exclusively for Harijans; the word "Harijan" should be removed from all existing institutions wherever it exists and that to give these institutions a mixed character, at least 10 per cent non-Harijans should be admitted to them as far as possible;
- (ii) legal assistance should be provided to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and
- (iii) in the allotment of land, preference should be given to Harijans and building sites should be provided to them.

Most of the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories, to whom these recommendations were sent for necessary action, have accepted them and are taking steps to implement them.

74. *Central Advisory Boards for Harijan/Tribal Welfare:*

The Boards which were reconstituted for 1958-59 met on 27th and 28th September, 1958 respectively. The Board for Harijan Welfare recommended *inter alia* that—

- (i) Land should be acquired for allotment to the scheduled castes on the basis of one-third contribution by the Centre, one-third by the State and one-third by the beneficiary.
- (ii) Labourers' Co-operative Societies should be formed wherever feasible and small contracts such as the construction of causeways, planting of trees etc. should be given by P.W.D. to such Societies.
- (iii) In providing sites and houses to scheduled castes preference should be given to Bhangees.
- (iv) Pre-matric students belonging to scheduled castes should be given educational concessions by the State to which they belong, even if they study in some other State.

The Board for Tribal Welfare has among other things recommended the following:

(a) *Allotment of Land:*

- (i) The tribals who have reclaimed land should not be deprived of it.
- (ii) If the records had not been correctly prepared or had not been prepared at all the deficiency should be made up, *i.e.*, the names of the tribals should be entered in the revenue records. The tribals should have permanent rights and should not be liable to ejection.
- (iii) If the tribals want to transfer land, law should not allow them to make such transfers except with the permission of the Collector and that too only to a Tribal and not a non-Tribal.

(b) *Educational Facilities:*

Feasibility of increasing the stipend facilities for pre-matric studies should be considered to enable the tribal students to take full advantage of the funds provided by the Ministry of Education for their post-matric education.

The recommendations of the Boards have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territories for their consideration and necessary action.

## CHAPTER X

75. *Jammu and Kashmir*.—An Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 26th February, 1958 by which amendments to the Constitution in consequence of the re-organisation of the States were extended to Jammu and Kashmir. The provisions of article 312 which relate to the formation of All-India Services were also extended to the State. The functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had so far applied to Jammu and Kashmir in respect of the audit of Union finances only and the State had its own separate Accountant General. The functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General have been extended to the State in the same full measure as in the case of the other States.

After the Central Government Departments took over the administration of Union subjects in Jammu and Kashmir, a large number of Central Government employees have been stationed in the State. Some legal difficulty was experienced in dealing with offences committed by them in the course of their official duties. To deal with this matter, notifications were issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and by the Government of India by which the Special Police Establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been enabled to exercise powers and jurisdiction in Jammu and Kashmir State also in respect of Central Government employees.

## CHAPTER XI

### GENERAL

76. *Fire Services and propaganda for Fire Prevention.*—The National Fire Service College continues to train fire officers in advanced methods of fire fighting and fire prevention. Since its inception on the 2nd July, 1956, it has arranged five courses for Sub-Officers, three courses for Station Officers and one special course for Police Officers. Two courses, Divisional & Assistant Divisional Officers course and General Fire Prevention Course, each of three months duration were started on the 24th November, 1958. 260 officers have so far been trained at the College.

The Indian Standards Institution have drawn up specifications of almost all the items normally required by a fire service. Future purchases of fire fighting equipment would, it is hoped, be based on these specifications. This would encourage local production and also ensure uniformity of equipment throughout the country.

The annual Fire Prevention Week was celebrated in November, 1958 on a countrywide basis. In future, however, this week will be celebrated during the month of February and the next Week will be celebrated in February, 1960.

A film—'Fire Prevention for House Holders', was released throughout the country in May, 1958.

The Standing Fire Advisory Committee met thrice during the current year and advised on technical matters.

With a view to have a uniform fire legislation in the country a Model Fire Force Bill has been circulated to the State Governments for enactment.

Another *ad-hoc* committee of technical experts is at present engaged in drawing up a scheme for the establishment of a Fire Research Station in India.

77. *Emergency Relief Organisation.*—During the year under report the Emergency Relief Organisation was set up in most of the States and all the Union Territories. The Government of Punjab and the Union Territories have formulated their operational Plans for Emergency Relief. A documentary film on Emergency Relief, entitled "Fight the Calamities", showing the important aspects of the Emergency Relief Operation is expected to be released during 1958-59.

78. *The Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur.*—Eight courses of training on various aspects of emergency relief work have been conducted and a total number of 223 persons, including 8 women, trained at the Institute during the year 1958.

To give encouragement to non-official social welfare organisations to nominate their candidates in sufficient number for training at the Institute, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was recently sanctioned to cover their boarding charges. Lodging and tuition are already free at the Institute.

79. *Census.*—(a) *Preparations for the 1961 census.*—The post of Registrar General and *Ex-officio* Census Commissioner was filled on 21st July, 1958. With this appointment the preparations for the next census have got into stride.

The Census Commissioner has with the help of representatives of Ministries, State Governments, academic bodies specialising in demography and economic research and other special interests, framed a tentative questionnaire for the next census. The questionnaire is being pre-tested with the help of the State Statistical Bureaus, National Sample Survey, Indian Statistical Institute and other specialised institutions, to find out the suitability of the form of the questions and the instructions to enumerators. They will be finalised after the pre-testing is completed.

State Census Superintendents are being selected to take charge of census in the different States. They are expected to join by March 1959. In the case of a Union Territory, a Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations will work under the control of the Registrar General.

(b) *1951 Census publications.*—Two of the 1951 Census Reports (Vol. XIV—Mysore Part II Tables and Vol. IX—Hyderabad Part II-A Tables) which ran out of stock were reprinted during the year.

A brochure entitled "Working Population in Calcutta Industrial Region—Distribution by Industry, Place of Birth and Educational Attainment—1951 Census" has been published as Census of India Paper No. 6 of 1955.

A brochure relating to the Characteristics of Family Households in West Bengal is under print.

(c) *Recasting of 1951 census tables in the present Lay-out of the States.*—A brochure containing the Livelihood, Civil Condition and Literacy Tables by Age Groups of Sample Population of Reorganised States has been published as Census of India Paper No. 2 of 1957. The material for two more brochures, one containing the tables relating to Religion and Educational Standards and the other containing the economic tables of the 1951 Census for reorganised States are nearing completion. They are expected to be published before the end of the current financial year. This will complete the recasting of 1951 Census Tables in the reorganised set up.

(d) *Village-wise sorting for Scheduled Castes.*—At the instance of the Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments, data relating to villagewise population of Scheduled Castes according to 1951 Census of all the districts in Madras State which formed part of the composite State of Madras were collected and made available to the two State Governments. In addition, at the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government, villagewise population of all communities treated as other Backward Classes at the time of the 1951 Census was also collected and made available to that Government.

(e) *Improvement of Population Data.*—The question of undertaking a sample count of population between March and April every year, beginning with 1959 to determine the growth and migration of the population in the country was discussed by the Registrar General with the Directors of State Statistical Bureaus, authorities of the National Sample Survey and the Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet.

(f) *Bibliography and reprinting of important extracts of All India and State Census Reports 1871–1957.*—Copies of the old Census Reports have become very rare and even the available copies are not fit for handling by readers. It has, therefore, been decided to make available to the public a complete index and bibliography of the past Census Reports and undertake reprint of important extracts from Census Reports. It is proposed to cover all the All India Reports as well as the Reports of the different States. The work is expected to take nearly two years to complete.

At the instance of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, it is proposed to prepare an index and bibliography of important handicrafts and occupations in India with the help of the National Library, Calcutta, some of the Universities and other interested bodies.

(g) *Population Bulletin.*—It is proposed to issue from time to time a periodical entitled "Population Bulletin" which will invite and incorporate articles bearing, directly or indirectly, on the population census of India. The Bulletin will contain not only hitherto unpublished articles, but reprints of summaries or notes of important articles published in other journals that may help a closer study of India's population. The first Bulletin is expected to be published sometime in June 1959.

An appeal inviting suggestions regarding the constitution of Editorial Board, scope of the journal and other details for the proposed bulletin has been issued to various persons and institutions interested in demography.

(h) *Conference of Asian Statisticians.*—India participated at the second session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians held at Bangkok from

8th to 19th December 1958. The following officers represented India at the Conference:—

1. Shri A. Mitra, ICS., Registrar-General, India. . . . . Leader.
2. Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Hony. Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet . . . . . Alternate.
3. Shri N. C. Ghosh, Indian Statistical Institute . . . . . Alternate.
4. Dr. A. Matthai, Indian Statistical Institute . . . . . Alternate.

(i) *Deputation and training of Officers abroad.*—Shri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., who was formerly Deputy Registrar General, India, was deputed under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.) Programme for an observation of United Kingdom, Holland and Denmark, for a period of three months with effect from April 1958 for the purpose of studying census methods in these countries.

One of the officers of this organization, Shri S. N. Roy, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, underwent training in the U.N.F.A. Regional Census Training Centre for Asia and Far East, Tokyo, during September–December, 1958.

One of the officers of this organization, Shri P. N. Mathur, an Investigator underwent training in Australia in population census methods, under the Colombo Plan.

(j) *Experimental Sample Survey of households.*—Under the joint auspices of the Government of India and the United Nations, a study was undertaken in Mysore as an experiment, in the use of sampling survey of households to measure the trends and characteristics of the population and to investigate their inter-relations with the processes of economic and social change in an area undergoing economic development. The field study was conducted by Dr. C. Chandrasekharan who was deputed by the United Nations for the purpose. The report of the study has been completed and is under print.

80. *Appointment of High Court Judges.*—Posts of Additional Judge were sanctioned during the year for the High Courts mentioned below in order to cope with the increased work:—

Allahabad High Court . . . . .	1
Kerala High Court . . . . .	2
Mysore High Court . . . . .	2
Orissa High Court . . . . .	1

Twenty-three new Judges have been appointed to the various High Courts during the year.

81. *Memorial to Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak.*—It has been decided that the house in which Lokmanya Tilak was born in Ratnagiri should be acquired and preserved as a national monument. The property has since been acquired after payment of suitable compensation to the present owners. The form of the Memorial to be erected is under consideration.

82. *Construction of New Bilaspur Township.*—330 acres of land, as provided in the sanctioned estimates, has been acquired. Compensation has also been paid for the private land acquired for the purpose. 80% of the acquired land has been levelled for house plots. Retaining walls and cross drainage works have been completed in the main Township while in the area earmarked for Government offices, the work is in progress. Soiling and metalling of roads has also been started in the main township. Materials for drainage and water supply works have been collected and the work will be taken on hand shortly. Work on electric main lines for all the sectors is in progress.

788 plots have been allotted to the persons ousted, at concessional rates on lease for a period of 999 years. In order to construct their houses etc., the ousted persons are being given all possible facilities in the procurement of building materials. Thirtyone-room tenements are nearing completion and 50 are under construction.

Construction of the following buildings is in progress:—

*Public buildings:*

- (i) Two rest houses for Government employees.
- (ii) Civil Hospital.
- (iii) Storage Godown.
- (iv) Executive Engineer's office.

*Residential quarters:*

(i) Class I quarters . . . . .	2
(ii) Class II quarters . . . . .	10
(iii) Class III quarters . . . . .	32

83. *Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate.*—The Ministry of Rehabilitation transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from the 15th April 1958 the work connected with Home/Infirmaries for displaced persons from West Pakistan and the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, New Delhi. The administrative control of Home/Infirmaries was transferred to the State Governments with effect from the 1st May, 1958.

84. *Official Language Commission and the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.*—The Committee of Parliament on Official Language, mention of which was made in the last year's report, held in all 26

meetings and submitted its Report to the President in accordance with the provisions of Article 344(5) of the Constitution.

The Hindi version of the report of the Official Language Commission was published during the year. The printing of the Commission's report in important regional languages by the various State Governments is also expected to be completed shortly.

85. *Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants.*—During the year under report the Scheme has been extended to 3 new centres, viz. Ambala, Amritsar and Katni bringing the total number of centres to 53. The staff employed for these 53 Centres includes 1 Supervisor, 8 Assistant Supervisors, 162 Teachers, 12 Upper Division Clerks, 17 Lower Division clerks, 6 Lower Division Clerks-cum-Stenos, 60 peons and 5 Chowkidars. During the year under report 810 classes in all were run at the fiftythree centres and 16944 officers underwent training.

The Scheme of granting awards to trainees who qualify at the examinations with distinction was implemented for the first time during the year and an amount of Rs. 6,600 in all was awarded to 74 Government servants from among those that had passed the prescribed examinations in June, 1956 and January, 1957. All the examinations are conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer. The Board held three examinations in 1958 in the months of January, June and December. The results of the examination held in December have yet to be declared. The results of the other two examinations were as follows:—

Name of Examination	No. of Officers admitted.	No. of Officers who passed.
Hindi Prabodh . . . . .	3384	1375
Hindi Praveen . . . . .	4271	1431
Hindi Pragya . . . . .	1546	690

The total number of officers who were granted admission to the examinations in December 1958 was 5,062.

## 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. These Islands are administered by the Central Government through the Chief Commissioner with headquarters at Port Blair.

An Advisory Council has been constituted to assist the Chief Commissioner.

For the first time, elections to the Municipal Board Port Blair were held in April, 1958 under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Boards) Regulation, 1957. The Municipal Board consists of 12 members, out of whom 9 are elected on adult franchise and 3 are nominated. The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board.

*Land Settlement and Colonization.*—The Colonization Scheme in the Andaman group of islands was started in 1952. Under the Scheme, 1,185 acres of forest land were cleared and 200 agricultural families (193 refugee families from West Bengal and 7 from Kerala) who came from the mainland were settled during the year.

*Agriculture.*—During the year, five hundred acres of forest land are expected to be completely cleared and out of this area, 100 acres have already been brought under coconut plantation. A nursery to supply about 25,400 quality seedlings has been established during the year. The programme for the year provides free plant protection services to the planters for checking the menace of pests and diseases in the existing coconut plantation in the Nicobar Islands. A demonstration coconut plantation has been further developed and another demonstration plantation is expected to be established in KATCHAL. A demonstration plantation already set up at Car Nicobar is being further developed and another demonstration plantation to propagate improved methods of coconut plantation is being established at Nancowrie.

During the year, 3,000 maunds of improved varieties of seeds, 2,000 tons of manures and fertilisers and improved agricultural implements worth Rs. 48,250 to cover 2,500 acres of paddy and other crops are expected to be supplied to the cultivators with the ultimate object of producing 25 tons of additional food grains per annum. It is also proposed to supply to the cultivators agricultural implements including pumping sets etc., worth Rs. 38,175,220 maunds of improved seeds and fertilisers. The targets during the year have been to bring about 75 acres under citrus plants.

and 125 acres under pine-apples to make these Islands self-sufficient in the matter of fruits.

The targets of bringing about 30 acres of citrus and 25 acres of pine-apple cultivation and pine-apple suckers in the existing nursery for multiplication are expected to be achieved fully during the current financial year. A nursery already set up is being maintained satisfactorily.

*Forests.*—Government exports of Andaman timber to foreign countries were confined to meet past commitments. Nearly 26,000 tons of timber were extracted by Government in Middle and South Andamans and 6,200 by M/S P. C. Ray and Co. in the North Andamans during April–September, 1958. Shipment to the mainland during that period amounted to 13,700 tons by Government and 8,000 tons by the North Andamans Lessee. Shipment on Government account included 43,058 sleepers to the Indian Railways.

*Cooperation.*—The Cooperative Credit Society has started functioning at Port Blair with a share capital of Rs. 20,000 of which Rs. 10,000 have been contributed by Government as loan under the policy of State Participation. The Society expects to collect Rs. 7,000 by the end of the current financial year. This Scheme envisages financial assistance for the construction of two godowns—one at Port Blair and another at Nicobars to provide storage facilities to cooperative societies during the plan period. The Scheme is progressing according to the programme.

*Fisheries.*—For the mechanisation of fishing boats, two marine propulsion diesel engines have been purchased and these boats have been put into commission. It is intended to purchase one more engine to mechanise the third fishing boat to be put into commission during the year. The construction of nursery pond of the fish farm has been completed.

A proper office for the Fisheries Department has been set up. Essential fisheries requisites (including fishing boats) have been purchased during the year and supplied to the fishermen on loan-cum-subsidy basis. 13 maunds of common salt have been supplied to fishermen at subsidised rates for the development of fisheries.

*Community Development and NES.*—The Community Development block at Car Nicobar inaugurated on 14th November, 1958, has been functioning. The developmental activities in the South Andaman Block are also continuing according to Schedule.

*Roads.*—Construction of four miles of road has been completed and it is expected that by the end of the year another seven miles of road will have been completed. It is expected that work on another 11 miles of

road will be in progress. The progress made in respect of the improvements to the existing roads is as follows:—

	Miles	Furlongs
1. Consolidation . . . . .	9	..
2. First Coat Painting . . . . .	29	4
3. Second Coat Painting . . . . .	18	3

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

*Education.*—On the recommendation of the Education Committee set up by the Government of India in 1955 to recommend plans for the improvement and re-organisation of the education system in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the following Educational Development Schemes were included in the Second Five Year Plan:—

- (i) Re-organisation of Primary Education in Port Blair.
- (ii) Extension of Junior Basic Education in rural areas.
- (iii) Scheme for a separate Senior Basic School for girls at Port Blair.
- (iv) Scheme for conversion of Middle Schools into Senior Basic Schools and for opening of additional Senior Basic Schools.
- (v) Scheme for conversion of Govt. High School into a Higher Secondary Multi-purpose School.
- (vi) Grant of stipends for higher education in the mainland.

All these Schemes were sanctioned during 1958-59 except the scheme for conversion of the High School into the Higher Secondary Multi-purpose School.

Special attention has been given to Girls' education in the islands. Although most of the schools in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are co-educational institutions, a senior basic school meant exclusively for girls was started with effect from 14th November, 1958. Other steps taken include grant of scholarships to eleven girl students for higher education on the mainland; introduction of Domestic science; fine arts, sewing and needle work for girl students in the various schools.

Another important decision taken during the year is exemption of all school going children in the Islands from payment of tuition fees upto the secondary stage.

Four Junior basic schools have already been opened. 22 existing primary schools in the rural areas have been converted into basic schools. A separate Senior basic school for girls has been established at Port Blair

and it is proposed to convert it into Higher Secondary School when the number of the girl pupils increases. Scholarships have been awarded to the local residents. A school for imparting vocational training to pupils has been started and has been functioning. Steps have been taken to implement the Scheme under 'Social Education'.

An Education Officer has been appointed to reorganise the Education Department in accordance with recommendations of the Education Committee.

For the implementation of Educational Development Schemes in the islands a provision of Rs. 5,80,900 is being made for the year 1959-60 against a provision of Rs. 5,13,600 during the current year.

*Medical and Public Health.*—The construction of a 50 bedded hospital at Car Nicobar is expected to be started. A scheme for the training of *dais* is also under progress. A moving hospital ship 'Indavs' obtained under the Colombo Plan is at present serving the distant islands of the Nicobar group. About five thousand school going children have been provided with UNICEF milk and nutritious snacks. A scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases in Nicobar is also in progress. During the year one maternity and child Welfare centre has already been established and the other is expected to be established by the end of current year. Work relating to improvement of water supply has been completed in 24 villages of the Andaman group of islands.

*Welfare of Aboriginal Tribes.*—Under the programme for the amelioration of aboriginal tribes in the islands, construction of building work for the community welfare centre has been started. Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a medical-cum-anthropological unit to be set up at Little Andaman will have been completed by the end of the year.

*Publicity.*—A publicity unit and an Information Centre which have been established at Port Blair are being maintained. Plan literature and cultural publications have been purchased for the entire. About 6,000 feet documentary film (16 mm) has been produced on the life and activities of Nicobarese.

*Development of Hindi.*—Ten Hindi teaching centres and two libraries have been established for the propagation of Hindi in the Islands.

## (2) DELHI

### *General Administration:*

Administrative problems of Delhi are getting more complex and intricate due to the fast growing population and the varying needs of the Metropolis. Administration has, therefore, continuously to readjust itself and to line up to shoulder new responsibilities, so that business is transacted with speed and efficiency. The Secretariat was re-organised on December 1, 1958. Rationalisation was, however, effected without "tears", and 45 hands found surplus were deployed suitably. Four posts

of Secretaries were abolished. Departments were regrouped, to ensure cohesion, and better functioning. Some major heads of departments, such as, Director of Education, Development Commissioner, Sales Tax Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner & Superintending Engineer, Delhi State Division, were authorised to send their files direct to the Chief Commissioner, without the inter-position of Secretaries.

The process of re-organisation is being extended to the offices of the Heads of Departments also. On 31-12-58, orders of re-organisation of the office of the Sales Tax Commissioner were issued. All the taxation departments, namely, Sales Tax, Excise, Stamps, Entertainment Tax and Registration are being integrated under the Sales Tax Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner was so far interposed between the Sales Tax Commissioner and the field officers in the Excise and Entertainment departments. This has been done away with. The Field Officers will now submit files direct to the Sales Tax Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner will exercise powers only in quasi-judicial matters.

The Deputy Commissioner's office also needs to be modernised in relation to the growing volume, and varied character of the problems it has to face. Its work is under study with a view to effect its early re-organisation, so that this important office which is in constant and direct touch with the public is able to maintain the highest standards of efficiency and speed in the disposal of work. The offices of Director of Education and Development Commissioner are also proposed to be subjected to similar scrutiny.

The efforts of the Economy Board set up in 1957, under the Chairmanship of Shri A. D. Pandit, Chief Commissioner to effect economy without sacrificing efficiency, brought a saving of about Rs. 55,000 from April, 1958 to September, 1958. Total economy from September, 1957 to March, 1958 was also substantial, being of the order of Rs. 5,74,000.

The ratio of expenditure on Social Services, as compared to expenditure on Civil administration, is gradually and steadily going up. In 1945-46 the percentage of expenditure on Social Services was 59 while in 1957-58 it rose to 62.

Corruption in services is like a cancerous growth which has to be rooted out at the very inception or at any rate in the early stages, so that it does not affect the whole system. With this object in view, the Vigilance Officer of the Delhi Administration was given the assistance of the Anti-corruption Police Organisation. Measures to root out corruption are being strictly enforced and action is taken wherever necessary irrespective of the status of the officials involved.

The total number of complaints received during 1958 by the Vigilance Department and Anti-corruption Department together was 572, out of which 489 were investigated and disposed of during the year, and 83 are pending. 28 cases out of these were registered in criminal courts and departmental action was recommended in 58 cases. In 15 cases traps were actually laid, of which 11 were successful. As a result 12 persons have been dismissed and 16 removed from service. 121 others have been awarded varying punishments, such as, compulsory retirement, withholding of increment and promotion, censure etc., according to the nature of the offence. Gazetted Officers in Delhi Administration are about 2 percent of the total personnel while cases investigated against them amounted to 5 per cent. The impact of anti-corruption measures is already being felt. With more sustained and vigorous efforts, the Administration hopes to be able to achieve the objective of elimination of corruption to as large an extent as possible within a reasonable time.

In order to maintain day-to-day contact with the public and to ascertain their needs and reactions of Government policies and programmes and also to enlist their full co-operation, in social and public welfare programmes, the two advisory bodies, namely, the Public Relations Committee and the Industrial Advisory Board, under the wholetime chairmanship of Shri Gopi Nath Aman and Dr. Yudhvir Singh respectively continued to function effectively.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation came into being on 7th April, 1958 and besides taking over the functions of the former Delhi Municipal Committee and all other local bodies except the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantonment Board, assumed charge of the responsibility in regard to medical & public health, primary and basic education, roads, water supply, bus-service, electric supply, fire services etc., which was hitherto being discharged by the Delhi Administration. Consequently about 4,000 officials, who were dealing with these matters in the Delhi Administration were transferred to the Corporation.

The Chief Commissioner set up a Committee in September, 1958 to draw a time schedule for the introduction of Hindi in the conduct of Government business in Delhi Administration. The report of the Committee was received in December and is under examination.

### LAW AND ORDER

(a) *Police.*—The Metropolis of Delhi is growing in importance. Big International Conferences are frequently held in Delhi and visits of high foreign dignitaries have become almost a normal feature of the life in the Capital. Besides, the number of vehicles on the roads has been going up in relation to the increase in population which averages one-lakh every year. This naturally throws a great responsibility on traffic:

police and executive staff, not only pertaining to problems of security and traffic but also regarding other arrangements. The number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act in 1958 were 37,129 as against 33,810 in 1957; against cyclists—who present a great headache in controlling traffic flow—54,937 as against 13,943 of 1957. The number of fatal accidents came down during 1958 to 3.07 per thousand vehicles and 5 per lakh of the population as against 4.59 and 5.82 respectively during 1957. An Accident Investigation Squad was established during the year, as also a Special Inspection Board to inspect school buses and heavy transport vehicles. 13 roads were widened, and in 24 roads lighting was improved. Automatic light signals were installed at four Crossings.

The Missing Persons Squad continued to do useful work, and recovered 126 out of 152 persons reported kidnapped. The squad also dealt with cases of strayed minors at railway stations, bus stands, exhibitions, important mass functions and restored 4,042 minors to their guardians.

The Anti-cheating and Forgery Squad directed its efforts against cheats defrauding foreigners with so-called charms, mascots, with good results. Most of these firms are reported now to have gone out of business.

The Flying Squads became very popular. They received 7,971 calls in 1958 as against 3,573 of 1957, and promptly handled the complaints.

The Explosive Squad seized 17,434 lbs. of unauthorised explosives and launched 81 prosecutions. Increased activity was shown by police in detecting offences under the Arms Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act and Opium Act. As a result there was a substantial increase in the prosecutions launched during the year as compared to 1957. The comparative figures are:—

	1957	1958
Arms Act . . . . .	152	175
Gambling Act . . . . .	1,466	1,626
Excise Act . . . . .	1,259	2,008
Opium Act . . . . .	194	270

During the year 2,456 persons were arrested for these offences and illicit liquor and narcotics worth Rs. 4,04,655 was seized, as against 1,647 persons and Rs. 3,39,300 respectively during 1957.

With the increase in prices of foodstuffs mainly wheat, in the neighbouring States, an Anti-smuggling Squad (Foodgrains) was set up in July, 1958 to prevent wheat being smuggled out of Delhi. The squad has been alert and active. It registered 330 cases in over 5 months, 249 of which ended in convictions.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was enforced in Delhi in May, 1958. Since then 191 cases against 105 pimps and 157 prostitutes were registered.

The improvement in the incidence of heinous crimes as a result of continued vigilance and prompt and effective action was well maintained during 1958. The offences declined to 228 as against 239 in 1957, despite the fact that the population has increased during the period by more than a lakh. In the matter of recovering stolen property the percentage in 1958 was 27.18 per cent as against 13 per cent in 1953. The ratio of convictions of cases sent to courts (under I.P.C., Excise Act, Opium Act and excluding Traffic offences) is steadily improving. It was 68.8 in 1956, and almost about the same in 1957 and 73.1 per cent in 1958.

(b) *Jail*.—On 6th April, 1958 the Jail shifted from Mathura Road to its new premises at Tihar. It is considered to be one of the most modern jails in the country. The daily average figure of inmates, including undertrials and convicts is about 1,505. Special features of this jail include an orientation ward for keeping inmates employed to their best advantage. Education has been made compulsory for all the prisoners. About 10 literate convicts are employed on remuneration to assist in imparting education. During the year, 639 prisoners passed literacy tests conducted by the Education Department. The jail library was also equipped with 1,600 books in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi. The prisoners fully availed of this facility. There are two reading rooms, one for the juvenile prisoners and the other for the adult convicts. Newspapers and magazines are also provided. Recreation programmes for prisoners are also arranged; an open air theatre and a radio have also been provided inside the jail. Film shows are also held. Prisoners are given the facility of physical exercises, drill and indoor games. A prisoners' panchayat has been set up and is functioning satisfactorily. This assists the jail administration in the work of sanitation, drawing of rations, cooking and in conciliating mutual disputes of prisoners. A post of welfare officer has been created to give guidance to convicts in their personal problems and to assist them in rehabilitation after release. During the year, 438 convicts were employed in industrial vocations, producing goods worth Rs. 1,40,000/-. The prisoners while learning useful vocation also earn during the process. Ambar Charkha programme taken up by the prisoners has worked well. A number of prisoners have been trained in spinning yarn. The yarn produced is consumed in the jail itself for the manufacture of cloth. Schemes for candle making and production of silver leaves have also been sanctioned. Introduction of some other vocations is under examination. The jail industry at present produces dosuti, garha, bamboo and munj products, chicks, phenyle, soap and furniture.

## JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

### (a) Magistracy

The volume of work in the magisterial courts is increasing fast while recruitment of magistrates has not kept pace. Traffic cases are particularly going up. In order to clear the heavy accumulation a special drive was launched in December, 1958. Thus the arrears have accordingly been considerably brought down. The number of disposals exceeded institutions in 1958 by 27,541. The drive will continue unabated till arrears are completely liquidated. The Magisterial personnel is also being strengthened.

### (b) Civil Courts

The work in Civil Courts is also on the increase. The judicial staff has been augmented during the year.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue Department functions under the Deputy Commissioner. During 1958, Bhoomidari rights, under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 were declared in about 180 villages. The work in the rest of the villages is expected to be finished early next year. Consolidation has been completed in all the villages except 72. Work in these 72 villages has been held up due to the pending amendment in the Delhi Land Reforms Act.

A sum of Rs. 1,59,000 was disbursed as taccavi loan during the year and 77 wells were sunk in 19 villages.

## LEGISLATION

The following Acts have been extended to Delhi Territory during the year under review:—

1. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.
2. The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1958.

The Delhi Rent Control Bill has been passed by Parliament and two other Bills amending the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act have since been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

## FINANCE AND TAXATION

The budgetary position for the year 1958-59 is as under:—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (upto 31-10-58)
Sales Tax . . . . .	1,76,53,694	2,80,83,384	1,98,49,350
Excise . . . . .	1,18,27,363	1,41,28,561	74,39,904
Entertainment Tax . . . . .	36,51,464	38,30,497	25,56,138
Registration . . . . .	6,20,796	7,44,728	4,32,258
Stamps . . . . .	82,14,753	91,32,918	58,96,277
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,19,68,070</b>	<b>5,59,20,088</b>	<b>3,61,73,927</b>

The Central Sales Tax Act was amended to remove the anomalies experienced in the working of the Act. The goods in the single movement in the course of inter-State trade and commerce will be taxed once. Proposals to bring more goods under the purview of tax and to amend the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 are under consideration.

Two Acts, *viz.* the Indian Stamps (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1958 and Indian Stamps (Amendment) Act 1958 have been extended to Delhi Territory with effect from 1st October 1958. The receipts likely to accrue as a result of extension of the said Acts are estimated to be nearly Rs. 11,00,000 per annum.

Orders for the integration and reorganisation of the Taxation Department have already been issued. The cost of collection of sales tax in Delhi is steadily being brought down. It was 5.73 per cent. in 1952-53. Every succeeding year has recorded a fall and in the year 1958 it is only 3.03 per cent.

## I. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

(a) *Agriculture*.—15 schemes costing Rs. 10.7 lakhs for agricultural improvement remained in operation during 1958.

9,263 mds. of improved seeds was distributed against a target of 5,000 mds; 50,000 acres were protected from pests and diseases. 131 agronomical and manurial trials were laid out at the fields. Two sites covering an area of 87 acres have been selected for seed multiplication farms. An area of 1,223 acres was afforested. During the year 1957-58, out of the total allotment of Rs. 6.8 lacs, Rs. 6.0 lacs were actually spent.

#### *Rabi Campaign*

An intensive Rabi campaign was launched in October 1958. 32 teams of helpers, each headed by an expert, contacted the villagers and assisted them with advice and demonstration. Area of Rabi crop accordingly rose by 15 per cent. and it is expected that overall production will go up by at least 20 per cent. as compared with last three years' average.

Composite Demonstrations covered 5,000 acres and the yield in these demonstration plots increased by 50 to 60 per cent.

#### *Irrigation*

The scheme regarding the sinking of Surface Wells is being executed by the Deputy Commissioner. A sum of Rs. 2.45 lacs has been provided for sinking of Tube Wells, boring of existing wells, construction of Bunds

and pumping out water from Najafgarh Lake. A sum of Rs. 1.04 lacs has been spent so far.

(b) *Animal Husbandry*

The main objective of the programme is to treat sick animals, to improve the live stock breeds and to protect cattle against contagious diseases. During the year, 93,753 animals were treated, 10,229 castrations performed, 55,325 cattle vaccinated, and 4,451 cattle inoculated.

The activities of the animal husbandry Department are being extended with a view to afford treatment facilities to the cattle on the spot.

*Poultry*

A sum of Rs. 1.28 lacs was provided during the current year for poultry and piggery development schemes. 7,526 hatching eggs were supplied and 210 table birds produced, during the period under report.

*Fisheries*

A provision of Rs. 0.77 lakhs has been made for the current year. 16 tanks have been cleaned and desilted and 17 tanks netted. The target of collecting 5 lacs fingerlings and stocking of 98 tanks with fishes are expected to be achieved in full as these operations are confined to the period October to February.

(c) *Cooperation*

The Cooperative Movement now covers all the villages in Delhi. There are 1,686 Cooperative Societies of various types now working in the Union Territory of Delhi. The membership of these societies stood at 1,20,595 and the working capital at Rs. 585 lacs. The number of agricultural credit cooperatives including the multi-purpose cooperative societies working in the rural areas was 371; average membership per society being 50 as compared to 42 last year. In addition, 25 large sized Cooperative Societies were organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report.

The State Cooperative Bank provided loans to Societies to the extent of Rs. 36 lacs during the year, which is more than double the amount of the previous year.

(d) *Community Development*

5 Development Blocks are being run under the Community Development Programme covering the entire rural area of Delhi. For the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 4.89 lakhs has been provided in the budget.

The statement given below indicates the targets fixed and achievements made during the current year; as compared to last year:—

S. No.	Item of work	1958-59 target	Ach. upto 15-12-58	1957-58 Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pavement of Streets (Sq. yds.)	N.F.	26,141	55,000	4,47,583
2.	Drinking water wells provided (No.)	70	59	195	230
3.	School Buildings Constructions (No.)	23	17	22	27
4.	Community Centre buildings Const. (No.)	22	18	30	31
5.	Pucca roads constructed (Miles)	7	..	27	8
6.	New Cooperative Societies organised (No.)	9	11	33	32
7.	Youth Clubs started (No.)	75	62	57	27
8.	Mahila Samiti started (No.)	45	45	20	16
9.	Adults made literate (No.)	N.F.	3,440	2,100	1,764
10.	People's participation in cash, kind and labour (Rs. in lacs)	N.F.	1.64 lacs	N.F.	3.94 lacs

## II. INDUSTRIES

### *Department of Industries and Labour*

Department of Industries and Labour is guided in its plans and activities by the Industrial Advisory Board and other advisory bodies.

#### *Delhi State Industries Emporium.*

About 31,600 persons visited the Emporium during the period under report as against 7,600 during the preceding year. The total sale during the period was Rs. 37,248 as compared to Rs. 26,967 during the previous year.

#### *State Aid to Cottage and Small Scale and Handloom Industries*

A sum of Rs. 14,96,497 was advanced as long term loan to 236 industrial units as compared to Rs. 9,48,000 advanced to 178 such units during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,13,822 was spent for the development of Handloom Industry as against Rs. 46,381 spent during the previous year. The target of bringing 100 weavers each year within the cooperative fold was achieved in full. A loan of Rs. 20 lacs was advanced to the Delhi Industrialists upto July, 1958 by the Punjab Industrial Finance Corporation which has joint arrangement with Delhi Administration.

*Industrial Estate.*—Established through the National Small Industries Corporation Private Limited, the Industrial Estate at Okhla has made good progress. Rs. 52 lakhs have so far been spent and 35 factory workshops have been constructed.

#### *Development of Khadi*

10 new Ambar Charkha Training and Khadi Production Centres were set up during the period under report as against 5 during the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 30,500 has been spent on the scheme so far. 2 Ambar Charkha Centres were started in the rural areas of Delhi. Practical demonstrations and training in the improved methods of dyeing and weaving were also arranged in the rural areas which proved beneficial to the weavers. At present there are 22 weavers' cooperative societies in the non-urban areas of Delhi

#### *New Schemes in Rural Areas of Delhi*

13 trainees are receiving training at Alipur under the scheme of paper products and paper machine. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was disbursed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for reviving Village Oil industry, which practically went out of existence in 1947. As a result of extension work, more rural cooperative societies are coming forward for taking up this vocation. 39 trainees undertook their training under the scheme for leather flaying as against 19 trainees during the preceding year. Practical instructions in the modern technique of shoe-making were given to 27 rural shoe makers.

#### *Industrial Housing Scheme*

The construction of 1,380 one-roomed quarters with all internal and external services was completed in June, 1958. Work for constructing 352 two-roomed quarters is also proposed to be started on Najafgarh Road and 400 one roomed tenements in the Industrial Estate, Okhla during the current financial year.

#### *Labour Welfare*

At present 8 labour welfare centres are functioning in different labour localities of Delhi which provide for library, reading room and other recreational facilities to the industrial workers. There are also arrangements for various in-door and out-door games and for teaching music.

#### *Industrial Relations and Trade Union Activities*

The Industrial Relations machinery has succeeded in maintaining over-all industrial peace through conciliation. There was no major strike during the year. There were only 39 small strikes as compared to 60 during the preceding year. The number of man-days lost was also reduced from 37,583 in 1957 to 10,994 during 1958.

49 trade unions were registered under the provisions of Indian Trade Unions Act during the period under report as against 58 in 1957. Registration of 37 trade unions had to be cancelled.

1,090 new firms were registered during the period under report as against 817 during the preceding year under the Indian Partnership Act.

#### *Boiler's Attendants' Examination*

Certificates of Competency, Class I and II attendants, were given to 31 candidates during the period under report.

### III. SOCIAL SERVICES

#### (a) *Education*

Following the transfer of primary education to the Municipal Corporation, the administration of the Directorate has been internally reorganised to ensure better supervision of Secondary Education. A scheme to divide the entire territory into three distinctive Zones is under active consideration.

The main achievements in the sphere of education under the Second Five Year Plan schemes during the year (for which a sum of Rs. 78.99 lacs was provided) were as follows:—

1. 16 New Higher Secondary Schools were opened.
2. 14 Middle/Senior Basic Schools were raised to Higher Secondary Standard.
3. 4 new Middle Schools were opened.
4. 5 junior Basic Schools were raised to Senior Basic.
5. 10 High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary.

Primary, Basic and Middle Schools in the Corporation area were transferred to that body in June '58. Important steps for improvement in the sphere of Education were the amalgamation of the Teachers Training Institute for men and the Teachers Training Institute for women into a single co-educational institution; introduction of craft training in the middle department of certain schools, provision of additional equipment and extension of school libraries. Refresher courses and Seminars were also held during the year for the benefit of the teachers. The Text Book Committee of the Directorate has finalised common integrated syllabus for the traditional and basic schools from primary to middle standard.

The Board of Higher Secondary Education which is incharge of the High Schools, Higher Secondary and Technical Examinations, conducted the 'Ratna' and 'Bhushan' Examinations (Hindi) for the first time during the year.

The statistics of educational institutions during the year were: Higher Secondary Schools 158 (58 for girls), High Schools 72 (23 for girls), Middle Schools (non-Basic) 72 (28 for girls), Senior Basic 58 (14 for girls), Primary Schools (non-Basic) 390 (118 for girls), Junior Basic Schools 231 (60 for girls) and Nursery Schools 8. The total enrolment figures are 3,48,731.

In addition, there are special institutions also, 10 schools for professional education, 8 for special education and 219 Social Education Centres. The grand total of all types of institutions, therefore, is 1215 of which as many as 271 are Government, 191 Private aided, 753 of Local Bodies.

The Social Education and Physical Education wings continued to work normally. Under the former, 226 villages and 53 schools were provided with radio sets.

#### (b) *MEDICAL SERVICES*

With the establishment of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Directorate of Health Services was abolished and a smaller office, that of the Superintendent of Medical Services, was set up. Most of the functions of the former Directorate were transferred to the Corporation, the institutions affected being 7 hospitals (excluding the Irwin and Police), 7 health centres, 17 dispensaries, and the Lepers' home.

The Administration's responsibilities after re-organisation cover the Employees' State Insurance scheme, Drugs Controller's Office and the implementation of the Nursing Homes Act, 1953, the Irwin Hospital, and the Maulana Azad Medical College.

In the Irwin Hospital and the Police Hospital, 28,600 indoor patients were treated up to the end of November, and 5,68,000 as out-door. The Police dispensaries attended to 76,790 out-door patients.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme covers 67,000 insured persons. 50 beds in the Irwin Hospital are reserved for ESI patients and another 30 in the SJTB Hospital. This year, 3,76,149 patients were treated in various ESI dispensaries.

Under the Drugs Act 1940, 1170 licences were issued and renewed, 1730 inspections were made by the Inspectors and 13 cases launched for violations. Fifteen raids were also organised. 15 prosecutions were also launched under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable advertisement) Act, 1954.

Twenty-nine licences were issued under the provisions of the Delhi Nursing Homes Act, and inspections organised. Provision was also made for medical aid for N.C.C. and A.C.C. camps.

The Maulana Azad Medical College started functioning from this academic year with 60 students on rolls. A provision of Rs. 47 lakhs has been made for this in the 2nd Plan. Temporarily, the college has been housed in a new 120 bed block in the Irwin Hospital.

The Anti-Malaria vigilance was satisfactory. Mosquito breeding was detected and destroyed through the field staff. The percentage of malaria cases in the urban areas dropped to 0.05% (lowest so far), the number of cases being 908 as against 12,302 in 1948. In the rural areas also, the incidence was only 929.

(c) *Housing*

Under the 2nd Five Year Plan, Rs. 1.17 crores have been provided for the low income groups housing scheme. During 1958, a sum of Rs. 12.15 lacs has been disbursed and 171 houses have been completed.

(d) *Social Welfare*

The following institutions are working in the sphere, either directly under the control of the Delhi Administration or aided by it:

1. After Care Home for Women.
2. After Care Home for Boys & Girls.
3. Nari Niketan.
4. Poor House.
5. Children's Home.

After Care Home for women looks after the women discharged from Correctional and Non-Correctional institutions. It is looked after by a Managing Committee consisting of representatives of the Administration, Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Nari Raksha Samiti. There are at present 18 women and 43 children in the Home. The inmates (women) have been provided with gainful work, sewing, embroidery, etc. Literacy class is also held in the Home.

The After Care Home for Boys & Girls was sponsored by the Indian Council for child welfare. It is being looked after by a Managing Committee consisting of the nominees of the Council, the Central Social Welfare Board and the Delhi Administration. At present there are 9 boys in the Home, 5 of them work outside the Home as apprentice, and would soon be able to earn their living, 3 others have already found suitable employment and one has started work as a casual labourer.

The Care Programme covers the following:

1. Juvenile Delinquency
2. Vagrancy and Beggary
3. Probation.
4. Welfare services in prisons.

The Nari Niketan serves as the rescue Home for the girls rescued from immoral traffic. The entire expenditure of this institution is borne by the Delhi Administration. It is now housed in its new building constructed at Tihar at a cost of about Rs. 6 lacs.

The poor House provides care for the destitutes. The executive Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner looks after the management of this Institution. The adult inmates are imparted training in cottage industries, while the children below the age of 16 years are sent to school. The Administration gives an annual grant of Rs. 50,000.

Children's Home is working under the Directorate of Education, Delhi for the implementation of the Bombay Children Act, 1924 as extended to Delhi. It serves as a Remand Home for the delinquent juveniles and provides for supervision of those juveniles who are released on probation. The year started with 142 boys on the roll and closed with 180. There were 136 new admissions and 98 discharges during this period.

Besides these institutions, there is the Social Welfare Advisory Board working exclusively for the Welfare of women and children. The Board is affiliated to the Central Social Welfare Board and receives aid from the Delhi Administration. The Board is at present running six Welfare Extension Projects covering 116 villages with a population of over one lac. Each project covers about 18 to 20 villages divided into 5 Centres. At these Centres, women are imparted training in useful crafts, nursing children and other domestic affairs including health and hygiene. Literacy classes are also held. Efforts are being made to help the village women to supplement their family income through gainful work. As an experiment, a women Consumer's Cooperative has been started in Mehrauli and another at Okhla. The Board has also helped over 210 lower middle class women in procuring sewing machines from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation on hire purchase basis.

#### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes:*

A sum of Rs. 2,80,000 has been sanctioned for providing house sites to the Harijans in the rural areas of Delhi. Necessary survey for selection of house sites is in progress. After this scheme is in full operation, the needs of the bulk of the Harijans in the rural areas for housing sites would have been met. This is an important step and will meet a long standing demand of the Harijans.

The Harijan Welfare Board and Backward Classes Welfare Board were reconstituted and began to function as purely advisory bodies.

The Harijans are eligible to receive a subsidy up to Rs. 750 for construction of houses in rural areas. During 1957-58, 348 houses were com-

pleted. The question of grant of subsidy for construction of 213 more houses during the financial year 1958-59 is under consideration. Sites for these houses are available, and actual construction work will soon be taken in hand.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid as subsidy for sinking and repair of wells. The question of financial assistance for 5 more wells is being pursued. It is hoped that the subsidy will be utilised in full by the close of the financial year. 11 Scholarships were awarded to Harijans during 1957-58. More eligible students have applied for scholarships and their applications are under consideration. Scholarships will be paid to the students within the budget year 1958-59.

#### *Industrial Loan*

Applications for industrial loans for which a provision of Rs. 30,000 exists, have been invited and are under scrutiny. Assistance will be given before the close of the financial year 1958-59.

During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 700 was spent on providing medicines to 60 T. B. Patients and in subsidising purchase of sewing machines to 4 Harijan widows. The question of giving assistance to 20 more T.B. patients and 10 Harijan widows is under consideration, and help will be rendered before the close of the financial year. Applications are also being invited for providing assistance to helpless, deserted and unattached Harijan women. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided in the budget for this purpose.

Intensive publicity against untouchability is being made through Harijan Conferences, and by award of prizes.

#### *Housing*

A scheme costing Rs. 1.77 lakhs for assistance to flood and rain affected Harijans for construction of houses has been prepared and is under examination by Government.

#### *Other Backward Classes*

In the year ending March, 1958, Rs. 15,460 was paid as scholarships to 59 backward class students. The Backward Class Welfare Board has also recommended vocational scholarships for 70 students. The cases are under scrutiny.

#### *Ex-Criminal Tribes*

The Harijan Welfare Board recommended on 30th December, that Rs. 5,000 may be paid as stipends to 160 students of *ex-Criminal Tribes*. The cases recommended are under scrutiny and necessary action will be taken well before the close of the financial year. 41 women of *ex-Criminal Tribes* are proposed to be trained in Ambar Charkha work. They will be supplied with subsidised Ambar Charkhas, and will be awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 10 per month for 9 months.

## 9. MISCELLANEOUS

*(a) Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi*

The Directorate of Public Relations aided by the Public Relations Committee, and its Zonal Committees, maintained liaison with the public, and tried to ascertain its needs and aspirations. Plan publicity celebrations were organized from 31st October to 18th November. The Directorate also participated in the India 1958 Exhibition.

*(b) Transport Department*

The Total number of vehicles registered upto 15th December, 1958 was 55,530. A large number of these have left for other States and about 23,500 ply in Delhi. The collections from taxes and fees during the period 1st April, 1958 to 15th December, 1958 amounted to Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 6,50,000 respectively as against Rs. 21,47,042 and Rs. 9,84,295 respectively during the preceding year.

At present 1,350 motor cabs including 30 big taxis and station wagons ply in Delhi. Besides, there are 540 auto-rickshaws and 1060 scooters on the road. For the convenience of the foreign tourists, 150 special permits for private taxis have also been issued.

Reciprocal arrangements for the operation of road transport on inter-state routes exist between Delhi territory, Punjab, Pepsu, U.P. and Rajasthan.

The passenger traffic in the urban areas is mostly operated by the Delhi Transport Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation but a few private buses run on certain routes. In all, 36 private Delhi buses run on suburban routes and 130 on inter-state routes.

Taxi and auto-rickshaw stands were provided at 25 new places during the period under report. Proposals for providing parking place for the heavy transport vehicles on Shahdara Road, G.T. Road, Rohtak Road and Mathura Road are under the consideration of the Delhi Transport Authority.

*(c) Food and Civil Supplies*

The Department enforces the Cotton Control Order, and looks after the proper distribution of cement, iron and steel, coal and salt. With the increase in prices of food stuffs, it keeps a watch over the movement of foodgrains and their prices. In order to keep the prices of wheat atta at a reasonable level, imported wheat is being supplied to Flour Mills which are required to sell atta at a fixed price. The Delhi Guest Control Order restricts the number of Guests or parties and functions to 50.

(d) *Directorate of Employment and Training*

As a part of the expansion of the employment service, the University Employment Bureau has been established in the Delhi University with effect from 5th December, 1958 for the benefit of the passed-out graduates and post-graduates of the Delhi University.

The Employment Exchange had on its 'live' register on 30th November, 1958, 50,694 employment seekers as against 49,103 on the 30th April, 1958 for skilled, un-skilled and clerical jobs.

During 1958, 288 seats were added to the three Craftsmen Training Centres bringing the total of seats to 1352.

112 seats at the Industrial Training Centre, Delhi Polytechnic and Industrial Training Institute, Puşa, continued to be reserved for training of the displaced persons in specific trades. Over 500 seats are reserved at Industrial Training Institutes, Malviya Nagar, Tilak Nagar, and Arab Ki Sarai.

(e) *Election Office*

The work regarding the revision of electoral rolls for Delhi Union Territory was taken up in March (Rolls are revised every year).

A survey of polling sites and the reshuffling of polling stations is being carried on.

Ten members from New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board areas were also elected for completing the Delhi Electoral College for Rajya Sabha elections from Delhi. Subsequently, a bye-election to the Council of States was conducted for filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Begum Saddiq Kidwai.

(f) *New Delhi Municipal Committee*

A wholetime President for the New Delhi Municipal Committee was appointed during the year.

Apart from its normal functions, the New Delhi Municipal Committee serves as the electricity distributing agency in its area. There are now 15,200 street lighting points in New Delhi area; a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is allotted every year for improving street lighting. Traffic control signals (automatic) have been installed at the junctions of Jan Path—Connaught Circus; Parliament Street—Connaught Circus which were formerly hand-operated.

The total income of the New Delhi Municipal Committee for 1958-59 is Rs. 2,37,10,000; in addition, Rs. 40 lakhs has been given as loans by the Centre, Rs. 85 lakhs is suspense account and there was an opening balance of Rs. 52 lakhs, the total thus available being Rs. 4,14,10,000. The total expenditure is also anticipated at the same amount.

(g) *Electricity Department.*

The Delhi Electricity Power Control Board sanctioned the following loads during the year under review:—

	No. of applications	Load sanctioned.
1. Light . . . . .	19,894	5,990 k.w.
2. Domestic Power . . . . .	4,255	4,816 k.w.
3. Industrial loads (big and small) . . . . .	6,012	32,494 H.P.

The number of applications for different purposes together with the loads involved, pending with the Board are as under:—

	No. of applications	Load involved
1. Lighting . . . . .	5,069	2,032 k.w.
2. Domestic Power . . . . .	859	1,706 k.w.
3. Industrial Loads . . . . .	2,050	29,500 H.P.

The applications for lighting loads are sanctioned every month, whereas those for domestic power and small Industrial loads are sanctioned quarterly. Applications for bigger loads are taken up for consideration and sanctioned as and when load is available.

(h) *Central P.W.D. Delhi Circle*

Two important projects completed during the year 1958 are the new Tis Hazari Court Buildings and the Central Jail at Tihar.

Work on the garden around Maulana Azad's grave is expected to be completed by February, 1959.

Another project, the Central Dairy building (Delhi Milk Supply Scheme) at Patel Nagar is also expected to be completed by July, 1959. The nine Chilling centres under the scheme are also expected to be completed by July, 1959; so far, work only on three has been taken up.

Work is also going on on the Ring Road project; the Railway authorities have to provide over-bridges at three railway crossings *viz.* the Delhi Gurgaon line, Delhi Rohtak line and the Delhi Karnal Line, while the approaches are being provided by the Delhi Circle. Completion of work on the over-bridges is expected by the middle of 1959.

The Department is also constructing permanent school buildings for the Education Directorate. Of the 21 buildings under the normal programme, work is in hand on 19 of which 5 have already been completed. The whole project is expected to be completed by September, 1959.

As for the Construction of 22 temporary school buildings, 12 have been completed. The remaining will be completed shortly.

Under the flood protection programme, one earthen bund has been completed from Coronation Pillar to the G.T. Road, while another two spurs have also been provided. Work on the Palla Jainti bund will also start and be completed before the next monsoons at a cost of Rs. 0.65 lakhs. Subsequent to the construction of a weir at Wazirabad intake station, the Shahdara bund and the bund from Shah Alam bridge to G.T. Meerut road are being raised and strengthened.

(i) *Land and Development Office*

Seventeen sites were developed and handed over during the year. The number of transfers were 19. In all, 480 buildings schemes were scrutinised and disposed of. Details of revenue realised are given below:—

	Rs.
(a) Premium on building sites . . . . .	29,03,936.63
(b) Ground rent . . . . .	5,81,269.79
(c) Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,39,465.92

(j) *Indian War Memorial Museum (Red Fort).*

The Indian War Memorial Museum (Red Fort) arranged for a better display of exhibits and souvenirs. Nearly 7,00,000 visitors came during the year.

(k) *Political Sufferers*

Political sufferers in distress were being given only cash relief. During 1958, in addition to this assistance, interest free loans were also advanced to them, for rehabilitation, so that they might be able to employ themselves in gainful work. 37 political sufferers got assistance under this loan scheme, while 53 got cash relief. Displaced political sufferers were given free housing sites of 100 sq. ft. in area with a cash subsidy of Rs. 500 each for house construction. Eligible political sufferers were also found employment.

(3) *HIMACHAL PRADESH*

1. ADMINISTRATION

Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri continued to be the Lt. Governor, Himchal Pradesh during the year under report. Shri B. N. Maheshwari, I.A.S., took over as Chief Secretary in February, 1959.

*Measures of Economy:*—The following directions have been issued to effect economy in administrative expenditure:—

1. No vehicle should be purchased without the approval of the Economy Board.
2. Departments should surrender surplus vehicles, if any.
3. Officers travelling in the same direction at the same time should share one Government vehicle.
4. Personal Assistants and Peons accompanying officers should travel in the same official vehicle along with the officers so as to effect economy in T.A.
5. No new post should be created without the approval of the Economy Board.

## 2. LAW AND ORDER

The law and order situation remained satisfactory. The number of all categories of cognizable crimes during the period from 1st January 1958 to 15th December 1958 was 1769 as against 1600 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to a better enforcement of the Excise and Arms Acts, the crimes under these Acts showing an increase of 225.

## 3. AGRARIAN REFORMS

*Consolidation of Holdings:*—By October, 1958, the work of consolidation of holdings was completed in 208 villages covering an area of 34,307 acres. Operations are in progress in 98 villages covering an area of 22,331 acres.

The programme of consolidation of holdings as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan has been reviewed in the light of the conditions prevailing in different areas and a revised scheme to cover such areas where consolidation is likely to prove useful has been prepared. The total area to be consolidated under the revised scheme will be 4,57,000 acres. The scheme is spread over a period of 7 years and is expected to commence from April, 1959 and is expected to cost about Rs. 48 lakhs.

*Settlement Operations.*—Settlement Operations in Chamba District concluded in November, 1958. Operations have been started in Mandi District from the same month.

*Nautor Cases.*—Nautor land measuring 2,689 bighas was granted in about 803 cases by the end of November, 1958.

#### 4. RELIEF MEASUREES

*Gratuitous Relief*:—Gratuitous relief amounting to about Rs. 31,000 was granted to fire and flood sufferers upto December, 1958 and the total quantum of such relief is expected to reach Rs. 52,000 by the end of 1958-59. Besides this, advances totalling Rs. 50,000 were granted to cultivators in Mahasu District who suffered on account of failure of crops.

*Emergency Relief Organisation*:—Emergency Relief Organisation and Emergency Relief Advisory Committees at State, District and Tehsil levels have been set up with a view to having a planned approach to the problems arising from natural calamities. During the year under report six officers received training in relief work in various courses at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute at Nagpur.

#### 5. LEGISLATION

The East Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935 and the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1957 were extended to Himchal Pradesh.

#### 6. DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS

(1) *Agriculture*:—By the end of September, 1958, 2717 maunds of improved seeds were distributed. During the same period 9641 acres of land was brought under plant protection.

Land for two Potato Development stations has been acquired at Jogindernagar in Mandi District and at Kharapathar in Mahasu District. The stations are now being developed. 466 acres of land was brought under the scheme for plantation of new orchards in 1957-58 and it is proposed to cover 833 acres during 1958-59. One progeny orchard has been established at Rajgarh in Sirmur District and land for a second orchard is being acquired.

One Regional Research Station for intensification of research on important groups of fruits has been established at Mashobra. Research on raisin grapes is being conducted in Chini area. This area has vast potentialities for growing such grapes.

74 minor irrigation schemes covering an area of 28,127 acres are in progress during the year under report.

(2) *Animal Husbandry*.—The number of veterinary hospitals in the territory has been increased from 36 to 37 and one more hospital is expected to be opened by the end of the current year.

The immunization of cattle against the Rinderpest disease has been completed in Bilaspur District and the work has been started in Mandi District where about 20,000 cattle have so far been immunized. The total number of cattle immunized so far is about 1,50,000.

2 key village units have been added to A.I. Centre Ghumarwin and Bilaspur in Bilaspur District.

Under the scheme of cross-breeding of indigenous cattle eight bulls have been purchased and supplied to gram panchayats and Veterinary Hospitals.

Three Extension Centres for sheep breeding have been opened in Chamba and Mahasu District and site for the main Sheep Breeding Farm at Chamba has been selected.

(3) *Forest.*—Forests form an important asset of the territory. The work of demarcating boundaries of the forests is progressing.

Afforestation and soil conservation work was extended to new areas and during the first six months of the year the afforestation work covered 377 acres. The schemes for plantation of bhabhar grass and survey of medicinal herbs are in progress. Upto September, 1958, 32 miles of forest roads were constructed. 28 buildings for the Forest Department are under construction.

(4) *Fisheries.*—20,000 Mirror Carp fingerlings were raised during the year under the Mirror Carp Multiplication Scheme. 4,000 fingerlings were collected and have already been distributed to other States and indents from Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir for the supply of 12,000 fingerlings are under execution.

(5) *Power Projects.*—By the end of September, 1958, 59 towns and villages were electrified and the work of supplying electricity to more towns and villages is progressing.

(6) *Industries.*—One Carpentry-cum-Production Centre has been established at Chamba. Three Tailoring Centres at Hat Koti and Rampur in Mahasu District and at Sundernagar in Mandi District have also been established.

(7) *Roads.*—The targets fixed for the year 1958-59 and achieved upto September, 1958, are as follows:—

	Targets fixed	Targets achieved
1. Motorable Roads . . .	136 miles	55 miles
2. Jeepable Roads . . .	136 miles	36 miles
3. Less than jeepable . . .	No target	32 miles

The progress in the construction of the Hindustan-Tibet Road is being maintained.

(8) *Education.*—A Degree College was opened in Chamba. The intermediate College at Bilaspur was upgraded to a Degree College. The target of opening five new divisions of the N.C.C.—4 Jr. Divisions of boys

and 1 Jr. Division of girls—is expected to be achieved during the year under report.

10 middle schools have been converted into High Schools, and 15 Primary Schools have been raised to Middle Standard. 40 Junior Basic Primary Schools have been opened. The targets fixed for the year 1958-59 for the conversion of 50 Primary Schools into Jr. Basic Schools and for the provision of crafts in 100 Primary Schools are expected to be achieved by the end of the year.

With the opening of new schools and upgrading of existing schools the number of schools of various categories stands as follows:—

High Schools . . . . .	58
Senior Basic Schools . . . . .	9
Middle Schools . . . . .	95
Junior Basic/Primary Schools . . . . .	839

The number of children attending these schools is now about 80,000.

(9) *Medical & Public Health*.—Eight doctors were deputed for training. A Dental Clinic has been started at Solan and one more will be started at Jogindernagar. Ten Allopathic Dispensaries are being started, and three X-Ray Plants are being installed in the Hospitals in the interior of the Territory. Three dispensaries are being converted into Primary Health Centres. An Ayurvedic mobile Beldar Dispensary with a Vaid and 2 Beldars has been started in Chini Area. Laboratories have been attached to three Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals, and seven sub-clinics are being started in Mahasu District under the Intensive V. D. Control Programme. Eight Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been started at various places.

(10) *Water Supply & Sanitation*.—Upto the end of September, 1958, 13 more Water Supply and Drainage schemes were completed. 131 such schemes were in progress on that date.

(11) *Housing*.—By the end of September, 1958, 27 houses had been constructed under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and 106 houses were under construction on that date.

(12) *Welfare of Backward Classes*.—The following schemes have been approved:—

1. Scheme for welfare of Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	Rs. 5.28 lakhs
2. Scheme for welfare of Scheduled Castes . . . . .	Rs. 3.40 lakhs
3. Centrally sponsored schemes for Tribal Welfare and Development of Scheduled areas in H. P. . . . .	Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(13) *Social Welfare*.—10 more Welfare Extension Centres have been started.

(14) *Labour and Labour Welfare*.—It is proposed to establish an Industrial Training Institute during the year and the preliminary work is in progress.

(15) *Buildings*.—Rs. 12.46 lakhs have been spent upto September, 1958 for the construction of 230 departmental buildings.

(16) *C. D. and N.E.S. Programme*.—The most important change which has been effected during the year is the abolition of the distinction between Post Intensive Community Development Blocks and National Extension Blocks. There are now only two types of Blocks, namely stage I and stage II Blocks. At present there are 26 Blocks, *i.e.* Stage II, 7 Community Development 4 (these will be Stage II Blocks from next year), Stage I, 14 and Pre-extension 1. In addition, one Extension Training Centre and one Home Economic Wing are also functioning to train Gram Sewaks and Gram Sevikas.

#### 7. Local Self Government

(1) *Municipal Committees*.—Elections to the Municipal Committees of Chamba, Mandi, Solan and Sundernagar were held during the year under report. Improvement of roads, street paving, construction of more latrines and urinals, providing more street lights, construction of shelter huts, children's parks, reading rooms and Municipal Rest Houses are expected to cost Rs. 2,27,000 during the current financial year.

(2) *Panchayats*.—Total number of Panchayats has increased from 468 to 497 consequent on the re-organisation of Patwar Circles in Chamba District and Chini Tehsil of Mahasu District. Election of Panches to Nyaya Panchayats has been completed in 468 Nyaya Panchayat Circles. Election of sarpanches and naib-sarpanches is in progress. 58 training camps have been opened to give necessary training to the panches. In addition, training camps were also organised for members and secretaries of Panchayats.

#### 8. State Undertakings

(1) *State Transport*.—Road Transport in Himachal Pradesh was nationalised in the year 1949, with a view to providing efficient, comfortable, economical and co-ordinated system of transport service to the public. The transport organisation comprises of four regions, namely, Dhali in Mahasu District, Mandi in Mandi District, Nahan in Sirmur District, Bilaspur in Bilaspur District and Chamba Sub-Region in Chamba District. The total route mileage operated by the Government Transport registered a further progress and was 2376 miles during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 4,13,000 has been spent on the development of the Central Workshop established at Taradevi. So far the following jobs have been carried out in the Central Workshop:—

1. Bus bodies constructed . . . . .	13
2. Bus bodies repaired . . . . .	5
3. Truck bodies constructed . . . . .	63
4. Truck bodies repaired . . . . .	31
5. Vehicles completely overhauled . . . . .	35
6. Vehicles top overhauled . . . . .	45
7. Major assemblies reconditioned. . . . .	158
8. Misc. jobs done for other Depts. . . . .	700

The fleet of the State Transport is expected to be raised to 399 vehicles by the end of the current year. During the first eight months of the year the fleet covered 20,46,508 miles.

(2) *Himachal Rosin & Turpentine Factory*.—During the year 1958, the factory produced 25,766 maunds of Rosin and 49,790 gallons of Turpentine. Besides, 3,873 Imp. gallons of Varnish and 3,124 Imp. gallons of Phenyle were manufactured.

#### 9. Measures for Imparting Technical Training

(1) *Education Department*.—12 scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 each are awarded to students for study in Agriculture (B.Sc.), M.B.B.S. and Veterinary Science courses and 5 scholarships of Rs. 75 and 5 scholarships of Rs. 50 were awarded for study in Technical Education (Degree Course) and Technical Education (Diploma Course) respectively.

(2) *Forest Department*.—One Forester and 17 Forest Guards are receiving training in Lower Forest Subordinate Training School at Solan. 55 Forest subordinates have completed training in the Soil Conservation School at Mamul in Chamba District and 35 more are expected to be trained during the year. 10 candidates have been deputed for training to various forest and soil conservation training institutions outside the Territory.

(3) *Public Works Department*.—14 students from the Territory were admitted in various engineering institutions outside the territory. 18 stipends are proposed to be awarded during the year for study in Degree, Diploma and Draftsman Course.

(4) *Industries Department*.—At the I.T.C. Silver Jubilee Technical Institute at Mandi training is imparted in the following trades:—

1. Carpenters . . . . .	16 seats
2. Fitters . . . . .	16 seats
3. Draftsman (Civil) . . . . .	16 seats
4. Cutting & Tailoring . . . . .	32 seats (16 men and 16 women)

One more Technical Institute is being established at Solan.

(5) *Medical Department.*—As there is no medical college in the territory, admission of local candidates to various medical colleges is arranged through the Director General of Health Services, Government of India. 4 seats in the Patiala Medical College and 10 seats in Azad Memorial College, Delhi have been reserved for candidates from Himachal Pradesh and during the year under report, 18 candidates in all from the territory found admission in various medical colleges. 3 stipends of Rs. 75 each by the Medical Department and 4 stipends of Rs. 50 each by the Education Department are proposed to be awarded to deserving candidates. 13 candidates were admitted for Lady Health Visitor Course at the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi and 7 are being trained in the Snowdown Hospital. Training in General Nursing, Auxiliary Nurse and Midwifery, and Dais is also being imparted locally. 7 candidates have completed their training in Sanitary Inspector's Course successfully.

(6) *Agriculture.*—Training is being imparted to Gram Sewaks and others at the Basic Agricultural School, Cuharabra. A six months training course is being run for those interested in setting up orchards. The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem. 27 persons have been trained during the year and another 30 are undergoing the course. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem each were awarded to eight students for taking up B.Sc. (Agriculture) course at Ludhiana. Two persons took up post-graduate diploma course at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute with Government assistance. One departmental candidate was sent to U.S.A. for advance training in Agronomy. In addition a few departmental officers were given training in soil conservation at Ootacamund and Dehra Dun.

(7) *Animal Husbandry Department.*—Technical training is being imparted to candidates for posts of Veterinary Compounders and Stock Assistants and two candidates are being specially trained in handling various wool laboratory 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 Administrator whose headquarters are at Kozhikode.

An advisory council consisting of five members has been constituted to assist the Administrator.

A coordinated development plan of the islands drawn up by the Administrator has been approved by the Planning Commission. The total cost of the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 73.85 lakhs. For the year 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 32,00,000 was made.

*Communications.*—m.v. "Ashoka", which was chartered from Brunton and Company last year for the mainland/island service for the fair season only, has been again chartered and was put into commission in November, 1958 for fair weather only. m.l. "Laccadive", a small vessel is also operating on inter island communications for officers of the islands. Seven seasonal branch Post Offices have been opened and three Wireless stations are expected to be established.

*Medical and Public Health.*—The total number of dispensaries are seven and these cater to the needs of about 23,000 inhabitants in the ten islands. A lady doctor is expected to be appointed very shortly. Three Health Inspectors have been appointed for anti-filarial work. More medicines and hospital equipments have been supplied to the dispensaries during the year. Two leper colonies which have been established are doing good work. Additional facilities have been provided to make the life of lepers more comfortable. Local *dais* have been trained and are now working in the dispensaries. They have been supplied with necessary equipment.

*Education.*—The number of students has increased from 1,600 to 2,600. Four primary schools have been raised to Middle School standard. 26 more teachers have been appointed in the Government schools. The schools have been provided with teaching aid, equipments, apparatus, sports material and other equipment. Books and other material have been supplied free to school going children in the islands. Mid-day meals are being provided to school boys. Rates of scholarships have also been increased. Adequate facilities are being given to school boys residing in hostels. In the island hostel at Elathur near Calicut the number of students is on the increase.

*Agriculture.*—Coconut is the only cultivation in the islands. Coconut nurseries have been started and improved seedlings are sold to the islanders at concessional rates. Seeds and plants are supplied free to islanders so as to popularise vegetable cultivation. Fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides, rat poison etc. are supplied to islanders at subsidised rates.

*Cottage Industries.*—Nine islanders who have undergone training for two years at Beypore in the improved methods of coir making, have taken charge as Coir Instructors at the six training-cum-production centres established in the islands. Students are also being trained in these centres. A Coir Supervisor is in over-all charge of the coir production-cum-training scheme started in the islands. Three more coir production centres are expected to be opened shortly. A Ghani expert has been appointed. Ten islanders have been sent to mainland for training in hand-loom weaving. A scheme has been sanctioned for making palm gur and two trainees are expected to be placed in charge of this work.

*Fisheries.*—A scheme for “Fisheries Development” during the year with an outlay of Rs. 4.6 lakhs is intended for developing the inshore and off-shore fishing. The implementation of the scheme has started. Six islanders have been sent to Beypore Institute near Calicut for training in deep-sea fishing. Pablo boats to be used for the purpose are being purchased.

*Coir Monopoly.*—The Coir monopoly scheme by means of which islanders are getting rice easily on the mainland for the coir tendered by them has been continuing. As a result of this scheme, islanders are assured of supply of rice without middleman’s profits.

*Miscellaneous.*—Steps have been taken to start branches of the Red Cross Society in the islands. A special sub-division of C.P.W.D. has recently been created in the territory. This will greatly help to solve the housing problem for the mainland officials working in the islands.

## (5) MANIPUR

### I. General Administration

Shri P. C. Mathew, I.C.S., handed over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner to Shri J. M. N. Raina, I.A.S., with effect from the 26th April, 1958.

2. The scales of pay of the various categories of Government employees were revised with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1957, in the case of Clerical & Class IV employees and 1st July, 1957, in the case of class II and class III gazetted staff. The new scales generally follow the pattern of the revised scales applicable to Assam Government employees since 1956.

3. The Advisory Committee for Manipur met 3 times during the year under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister.

4. The Jail Advisory Committee was reconstituted.

5. A Departmental Promotion Committee was set up with a member of the U.P.S.C. as its Chairman, to decide cases of promotion to class I and class II posts, pending the finalisation of the rules governing recruitment/promotion to such posts.

### II. Law and Order

*Crime situation.*—851 cases of crime were registered during the year. Except for slightly increased activities by the Naga hostiles in the areas bordering Naga Hills, the law and order situation remained satisfactory. Ten dacoities by hostiles for obtaining food, cash and medicines were reported. The important incidents were halting of a passenger convoy of 7 Motor Vehicles, including 2 mail vans on 3rd October, 1958 on Manipur-Dimapur Road by about 40 Nagas and the attack on 4th Assam Rifles personnel by about 25 persons resulting in the death of one other rank and injury to another.

One new police station was opened at Nungba. A regular branch of the C.I.D. has been established.

### III. Police Organisation.

(i) *Training*.—160 Manipur Rifles recruits have been trained and one A.S.I. has completed his training in C.I.D. in West Bengal. 99 officers are undergoing training in Drill, Musketry etc.

(ii) *Police Intelligence*.—A regular C.I.D. branch has now been established. A Police Wireless is operating in most of the territory, but has to be further extended.

### IV. Survey and Settlement.

A scheme for the Survey and Settlement of the Valley area of Manipur was approved in 1955 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs but no progress could be made for want of technical personnel. Operations were, however, commenced with effect from 1st November, 1958, with the help of the Government of West Bengal who have loaned the necessary complement of technical staff including a Settlement Officer. The Operations are expected to be completed in about 6 years.

### V. Legislation undertaken and laws extended

The following Acts were extended to the territory:—

1. The Bombay Vidarbha Region Agricultural Tenants (protection from Eviction and Amendment of Tenancy Laws) Act, 1957.
2. The Armed Forces (Assam & Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 (Act No. 28 of 1958).

Comprehensive Legislation for introducing land reforms in Manipur is under consideration.

### VI. General Financial Position

(i) *Receipts*.—The estimated receipts for 1958-59 are Rs. 46,21,800, the principal sources being Land Revenue, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Taxes on Vehicles, Other duties and taxes.

(ii) *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 4,20,17,500 out of which an amount of Rs. 60,19,800 represents provisions for the 2nd Five Year Plan.

(iii) *Relaxation of taxation measures*.—

- (a) As a result of the abolition of Sales tax on mill-made textiles and tobacco and its products the estimated collection of tax was revised from Rs. 4,40,000 to Rs. 3,20,500.
- (b) The tax on sale of ready-made garments was reduced, with some exceptions to one Naya Paisa per rupee with effect from 1st April, 1958.

- (c) Dramatic and dance performances within the territory of Manipur were exempted from payment of entertainment tax with effect from 1st July, 1958.

VII. *Local Self Government and Local Bodies*

1. *Territorial Council*.—The Council elected Shri Sibo Larho as its Chairman in place of Shri Dwijani Sharma.

Eight Government High Schools, 42 Middle Schools, 51 Upper-Primary Schools, 555 Lower-Primary were transferred to the Council. Similarly 53 Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 8 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 42 roads covering a distance of 537 miles were transferred to the Council. The total number of persons on the staff transferred along with the work was 2,129.

A sum of Rs. 18 lacs was sanctioned as grant to the Council for the year.

2. *The Municipal Board, Imphal*.—The Imphal Municipal Board shifted to its new building purchased at a cost of Rs. 60,000. A sum of Rs. 16,701 was sanctioned as a grant to the Board for meeting a part of the extra expenditure involved in paying dearness allowance to its employees at enhanced rates.

3. *Notified areas*.—Three places in the valley, namely, Oinam, Bishenpur and Moirang were declared as Notified Areas raising the total number of areas so notified under section 328 of the Assam Municipal Act to 7. A scheme for the improvement of 32 bazaars in these Notified Areas as well as other areas in Manipur was being formulated.

4. The election of the Hill village authorities in accordance with the Manipur village Authorities Act, 1956 was completed.

VIII. *Second Five Year Plan Report for 1958-59*

The revised allocations for 1958-59 under the various developments heads were as follows:—

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)
Agriculture and Community Development . . . . .	18.42
Irrigation and Power . . . . .	16.47
Industry and Mining . . . . .	4.50
Transport and Communications . . . . .	53.56
Social Services . . . . .	40.92
Miscellaneous . . . . .	0.55
(Statistics, Plan Publicity, Imphal Municipality)	
TOTAL . . . . .	134.42

*Agricultural Production:*

334.5 mds. of chemical fertilizer and 22.4 mds. of insecticide were sold to the public at subsidised rates. In addition 129 mds. of improved seeds were sold. The number of plots laid for agricultural demonstration purposes was 19; eight agricultural demonstrations were held.

600 pine-apple suckers and 79,599 fruit trees were planted: 203 acres of land were brought under vegetable cultivation, 1175 acres under fruit cultivation and 83 acres under paddy cultivation by Japanese method.

*Animal Husbandry:*

28 improved pigs and 12 R.I.R. birds were sold to the public with a view to improving local breeds. Five new poultry units were set up.

*Reclamation of Land:*

The area of land reclaimed during the year was 835 acres.

*Minor Irrigation Schemes:*

A sum of Rs. 2.72 lakhs was disbursed in the form of subsidy for construction of and repairs to irrigation channels and for terraced cultivation. Small irrigation channels over a length of 128.24 miles were actually constructed.

*Education:*

Seven school buildings were constructed.

*Health and Rural Sanitation:*

Nine drinking water tanks were excavated. 49 old tanks renovated and 23 drinking water wells constructed. In addition 111 rural latrines were constructed and 120 soakage pits dug.

*Social Education:*

41 adults literacy centres were started and 440 adults were made literate. Eleven youths' clubs and 3 women's organisations were formed. A library was also started. A large number of group discussions and public meetings were held.

*Communications:*

105 miles of fresh Kutcha roads were constructed and 29.25 miles of existing roads repaired. In addition 15 culverts were constructed.

*Co-operation:*

Sixty Co-operative Societies of various types were organised.

*Rural Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries:*

15 industrial units and one cane work centre were started. 12 persons were deputed for training in various trades; 11800 mulberry cuttings were distributed to the public.

## IX. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

### *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:*

A sum of Rs. 15.09 lakhs was sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. This is in addition to general schemes for Tribal areas. The progress made is briefly as follows:—

- (a) *Education.*—Forty new Hindi Schools and 5 Community Centres were opened; 10 teachers quarters and 10 school buildings were constructed and 140 tribal boys and girls were given special scholarships upto secondary education.
- (b) *Communications.*—199 miles of jeepable road and 72½ miles of inter-village paths were constructed; 16 small suspension bridges and 5 Rest Camps constructed.
- (c) *Medical and Public Health.*—Five new dispensaries were opened and one dispensary upgraded. 69 Village Water Tanks were also constructed and Water Supply points at 6 villages completed.
- (d) *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.*—A new agricultural farm and a Veterinary Dispensary were opened at Jiribam.
- (e) *Irrigation and Reclamation.*—Construction work in regard to 91 miles of irrigation channels was taken up; the project would benefit 732 acres of land in hilly areas.
- (f) *Cottage Industries.*—Grants-in-aid were given to private institutions, 5 for carpentry and 4 for weaving, to enable them to procure better equipment and material.
- (g) *Other Schemes.*—A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for the revival of tribal folk songs, art and culture.

### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes:*

Three miles of inter-village paths were constructed; two Primary Schools and one Community Centre opened, and the construction of an earth bund to protect paddy fields of Waithoumapal village taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000.

## X. State Undertakings

### *Manipur State Transport:*

Ten 5-Ton trucks were added to the fleet of vehicles for Manipur State Transport which continued to run the Railway Out-Agency between Dimapur and Imphal and Dimapur and Kohima.

The following table shows the comparative figures of income and expenditure and budget provision for 1958-59.

Year	Budget Provision		Actuals	
	Estimated Receipts	Estimated Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1958-59	12,00,000	12,35,000	7,51,414 (April to November 1958)	9,86,892*

#### *State Trading Organisation:*

The activities of the Organisation were confined to purchasing rice on behalf of the Government of India. Altogether 54,451 maunds of rice were purchased by the Organisation.

#### *XI. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons:*

Displaced persons continued to get benefits of loans etc. admissible to them under the schemes sanctioned by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Two schemes for irrigation of land in Sarou and Saiton colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 were under examination. A scheme for drinking water supply for colonies was under examination. Construction of 2 bridges over Khuga and Chakpi rivers was taken up and proposals regarding upgrading of the Sugnu Hospital for the benefit of displaced persons at Serou were under examination.

#### *XII. Community Development & National Extension Service Blocks*

Six development Blocks were in full operation; four of them were stage 1 Blocks, one stage II and one special Multipurpose Block. Development activities in these Blocks cover 1,037 villages spread over an area of 5,247 sq. miles with a population of 3,53,898 persons.

#### *XIII. Imphal Water Supply Schemes*

Detailed estimates for the construction of reservoirs, settling tanks and filter plants were technically approved and estimates were under preparation for distribution lines. The scheme is being executed by the Central Public Works Department.

### (6) TRIPURA

#### *I. General Administration*

Shri K. P. Bhargava, I.C.S., handed over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner to Shri N. M. Patnaik, I.A.S., with effect from the 27th June, 1958.

\*The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 2,71,336.92 nP incurred on purchase of vehicles.

2. Consequent on the transfer of certain administrative functions to the Territorial Council the reorganisation of the administrative set-up of the territory is under consideration.

3. The Advisory Committee for Tripura met three times during the year under the chairmanship of the Home Minister.

4. The following economy measures were adopted resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,40,551 during the year:—

- (i) Economy in travelling allowance and contingent expenditure.
- (ii) Abolition of vacant posts or holding them in abeyance.
- (iii) Economy in the use of stationery.
- (iv) Economy in the expenditure on telegrams and telephones.

### II. Law and Order

Except for certain border incidents (mostly kidnapping and cattle lifting) the law and order situation in territory remained satisfactory. In one of these incidents the Pakistan military personnel raided a Tripura Police out-post at Lakeshmipur, killed 2 police officers and kidnapped 3 police personnel. Kidnapped personnel returned to Tripura later.

2. 184 Civil and Criminal cases were filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and 99 disposed of. The number of criminal motions and appeals etc. (other than sessions cases) disposed of was 114.

### III. Relief Measures

Due to insufficient and erratic rainfall during the monsoon months, a considerable area in Sadar and Khowai Sub-Divisions could not be sown. Other Sub-Divisions were also more or less affected by natural calamities. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was given as agricultural loan to the distressed agriculturists of the affected areas for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. In addition a sum of Rs. 3,71,500 was given to the tribal agriculturists as loan repayable within a year.

2. In the latter part of the year a cyclone followed by heavy rains, floods caused distress conditions amongst agriculturists in Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kamalpur and Khowai Sub-Divisions. Extensive damage was caused to standing 'Aman' crop, Jute, and dwelling houses and cattle. Emergency relief in the shape of food, medicines and sun-glass and bamboos for purposes of shelter and house building was provided. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was also sanctioned for purposes of grants and loans to the cyclone and flood affected people as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Gratuitous relief . . . . .	50,000
(ii) Test relief works . . . . .	3,00,000
(iii) Taccavi loans . . . . .	2,00,000
(iv) House building loans . . . . .	50,000
	6,00,000

#### IV. Survey and Settlement

Almost one third of the total area of Tripura (4116 sq. miles) was brought under survey operations. Boundary demarcation work was completed in 33 sq. miles of villages, raising the total of the area so far demarcated to 283 sq. miles. In addition Traverse Survey of 147 Sq. miles comprising 37 villages was completed, raising the total figure of area so traversed to 257 sq. miles. Cadastral Survey was completed in 26 villages comprising an area of 101 sq. miles. The total area so far cadastrally surveyed is 137 sq. miles.

2. 101 persons completed their training under the scheme for training of personnel for survey work, both Traverse and Cadastral.

#### V. Legislation undertaken and Laws Extended

The following Acts were extended to Tripura:—

1. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.
2. The Bombay Vidharbha Region Agricultural Tenants (Protection from Eviction and Amendment of Tenancy Laws) Act, 1957.

The Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958 was passed by Parliament. It provides for the repeal of Tripura Cooperative Societies Act of 1958 T.E. or the Tripura Kushid Niyamak Bidhi as the case may be, from the date on which the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 or the Bombay Money-lenders Act 1946, is extended to the territory. The extension of the two Bombay Acts is under consideration.

A draft of the Tripura Estates Acquisition and Land Reforms Bill has been prepared. The bill is in final stages before introduction in Parliament.

#### VI. General Financial Position

The total Revenue receipts of Tripura for the year are estimated at Rs. 39 lakhs, the principal source being Land Revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Education and Electricity.

2. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 5,23,06,000 as against Rs. 3,83,09,000 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are:—

	Rs.
(i) Direct Demands on Revenue . . . . .	30,91,000.
(ii) Civil Administration . . . . .	2,26,46 000.
(iii) Miscellaneous . . . . .	61,64,000.
(iv) Community Development Project, Local Development Works and National Extension Service . . . . .	10,22,000.

No taxation measures were taken up during the year.

VII. *Second Five Year Plan Report for 1958-59*

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Plan Outlay	Revised for 1958-59
Agricultural Production	27.34	7.546
Minor Irrigation	10.00	2.000
Animal Husbandry	9.13	2.196
Dairying and Milk Supply	2.46	2.000
Forests and Soil Conservation	13.42	2.993
Fisheries	3.90	0.916
Cooperation and Warehousing	10.39	5.646
C. D. & N.E.S.	54.92	12.630
Power	33.35	12.360
Village and Small Industries	41.63	9.828
Roads	304.00*	103.020
Education	112.16	32.172
Health	104.53	12.247
Housing	3.90	1.210
Welfare of Backward Classes	75.50	15.724
Social Welfare	1.32	0.360
Labour and Labour Welfare	2.30	0.065
Statistics	0.90	0.004
Publicity	2.60	1.372
Local Bodies and Urban Development	32.80	17.360
	<u>846.55</u>	<u>241.649</u>

#### *Agricultural Production:*

141 tons of ammonium sulphate and super-phosphates were distributed among cultivators. Another 400 tons of super-phosphates are proposed to be distributed during the next year.

The 6 Seed Multiplication farms so far established are expected to produce 1032 maunds of paddy seed and 21 maunds of jute seed annually.

1034 maunds of different types of seeds were distributed at cost price. Besides, 125 maunds of seeds of Kalai, Arhar and ground-nut and 15,000 seedlings of cocoanut and arecanut and 1500 lbs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed on a 50 per cent subsidised basis.

Under the scheme of Plant Protection, certain insecticides and chemicals and plant protection implements were distributed to the cultivators. The training was imparted to cultivators in the use of plant protection measures.

\*This figure was subsequently increased to Rs. 350 lakhs.

20. demonstration centres continued to function during the year.

Village compost to the extent of 13,000 tons was produced upto September, 1958.

In the Agricultural Basic Training School, Tripura, 36 agricultural assistants and village level workers received training. Another similar batch was placed under training.

*Minor Irrigation Schemes:*

Of the 8 minor irrigation schemes taken up last year, one was completed benefitting 200 acres of land. Other schemes are nearing completion. 20 irrigation pumps were distributed to the cultivators on loan basis.

*Animal Husbandry:*

Ten existing veterinary dispensaries were transferred to the Territorial Council with effect from 1st February, 1958.

Two further artificial Insemination Centres were started bringing the total to 5. The number of cattle artificially inseminated was 2662 and the calves born through this matter is 1063.

*Forests and Soil Conservation:*

Sixty-six miles of boundary line were demarcated. An area of 469 acres of land was afforested.

Under the Soil Conservation scheme 110 acres of old Jhum area were planted.

*Fisheries:*

In addition to the existing 167.90 acres of Government owned tanks and lakes, another 92 acres of water area was proposed to be brought under fish cultivation. Besides, long term loans were granted to private fish growers to enable them to develop fish cultivation.

About 5.77 lakhs of fries and fingerlings were distributed on a 50 per cent subsidised basis. About 3 lakhs fries and fingerlings were stocked in Government tanks and lakes. The number of fingerlings sold was about 77,000 and the quantity of fish sold was 70 maunds.

*Co-operative and Ware Housing:*

Out of a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs earmarked as Government contribution towards the share capital of co-operative societies during the Second Plan period, the allocation for the year under report was Rs. 5,90,700. The expenditure incurred upto December, 1958 was, however, Rs. 1,53,660 only.

Ten large-sized Co-operative Societies, 5 Purchase and Sale Societies and 1 Forest Labourers Co-operative Society were organised.

Under the Co-operative Training Scheme, 2000 members are expected to get training in the art of cooperation.

### VIII. Community Development Programme

As a result of the revision in the Programme of Community Development, the distinction between Community Development and National Extension Service has been removed. There are now 3 stage I blocks, 2 stage II blocks and one special multipurpose block in the territory, covering a population of 2,78,000 and an area of 2,188 sq. miles consisting of 1,924 villages.

#### Power:

The supply from the thermal power house at Agartala was improved by changing 80 per cent of the electric lines in the town from L.T. line to H.T. line.

Under the Canadian Aid Programme, 6 generating sets were received for construction of rural power houses at Sub-Divisional headquarters. The work of electrification of two Sub-Divisional towns (Dharmanagar and Kailashahar) is in hand.

#### Roads:

Progress of road works during the year was as follows:—

- (i) *Assam-Agartala Road.*—Metalling of the entire road was completed; only 35 miles of carpet work were outstanding. Work on the three bridges over the rivers Khowai, Manu and Deo was completed and the bridges opened to traffic in May, June and August, 1958 respectively. Expenditure incurred on this road during the year was Rs. 44 lakhs.
- (ii) *Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road.*—A distance of 20 miles from Agartala was metalled and 5 miles of soiling and earth formation was completed.
- (iii) *Kumarghat-Nabihampara Road.*—Approximately 60 per cent of the work on this road, the length of which would be 20 miles, has been completed.

#### Education:

All Primary and Secondary Schools except 5 Senior Basic Schools, have been transferred to the Territorial Council, which will now be responsible for the implementation of most of the schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan relating to primary and secondary education. A scheme for giving non-recurring financial aid to non-Government colleges was formulated. The local M.B.B. College was given a grant of Rs. 55,000 for purchase of equipment, furniture, books etc. Ten staff-quarters were constructed and another 10 were under construction. The pay-scales of the teaching staff have been further improved.

Eightyone teachers were receiving training in the Basic Training College; and another 29 teachers at the Crafts Teachers Training Centre. In the sphere of secondary education, 5 new Senior Basic Schools are:

being started, two hostels are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 each in addition to a number of residential quarters for teachers of rural schools. A number of short-term training courses as well as seminars were also being organised.

*Primary Education:*

Out of a total population of about 1.12 lakhs of children of 6—11 age group, 72,600 have been brought into schools. This represents a percentage of 64.82 as against a target of 62.5. Altogether 35 primary schools are being converted into Junior Basic Schools. Two new Junior Basic Schools, four Basic Primary Schools and four Primary Schools are being started. Crafts are being introduced in 40 Primary Schools.

*Auxiliary Cadet Corps:*

Two new A.C.C. Units are being raised bringing the total strength of the troops to 1,800.

*Health:*

The original Health Plan was revised and the ceiling enhanced to Rs. 104 lakhs approximately. The Plan includes the setting up of a big hospital at Agartala, 20 hospitals in the Sub-Divisions, a number of health centres, programme for the eradication of malaria, B.C.G. vaccination, rural water supply and sanitation etc.

The construction work in respect of the 250-bedded hospital at Agartala was taken up. A building for a T.B. clinic was completed in the premises of the V. M. Hospital. Necessary staff in connection with the leprosy clinic was sanctioned.

About 4½ lakhs of structures were sprayed with D.D.T. under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Altogether 18582 persons were vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccines.

Five medical graduates were sent for different post-graduate courses of training during the year. Besides, 30 local girls have been admitted to the Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery Course.

*Village and Small Scale Industries:*

- (i) *Training.*—At the three Industrial Training Institutes in Tripura 192 trainees were receiving training during the year. Besides 15 persons were receiving technical training outside the territory.

The construction work connected with the setting up of an Industrial Training Institute at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs was started.

- (ii) *Industrial Estate.*—A scheme to set up 15 small industrial units in the Estate at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs was under consideration.

(iii) *Financial Assistance to Industries.*—A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for giving financial aid to industrial units pursuing various trades in the territory.

(iv) *Village Industry.*—The following schemes were sanctioned during the year:—

1. Village Oil Industry.
2. Cottage Match (D Class).
3. Village Leather Industry.
4. Village Pottery.
5. Hand-pounding of rice.
6. Bee-keeping.
7. Gur and Khandsari.

Co-operative Societies have taken up implementation of the first five schemes and the remaining two are being implemented departmentally. Rs. 60,415 have been disbursed to various Co-operative Societies for the purpose. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,26,000 has been given to the State Khadi and Village Industries Board as grant for implementation of the Khadi Schemes.

(v) *Hand-Loom Industry.*—Eleven Weavers' Cooperative societies having 225 looms have been given loans aggregating to Rs. 47,187 towards share capital. One more Dye-house has been opened, bringing the total number to 3.

#### *Labour and Labour Welfare:*

The total number of candidates who found employment through the District Employment Exchange for Tripura during the year was 434.

#### *Housing:*

Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as loan for construction of houses by the owners for their labourers. The construction of 8 houses is in progress.

A sum of Rs. 71,000 was sanctioned for disbursement under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

IX. *Welfare of Backward Classes*

A sum of Rs. 20.06 lakhs was sanctioned on the following schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Settlement of 2,293 Jhumia families on land and setting up of 3 new model tribal colonies . . . . .	13.40
(ii) Construction of 10 boarding houses for tribal students and other financial assistance in the shape of tuition fee, books and primers etc. and financial aid to 15 primary schools . . . . .	1.389
(iii) Construction of tanks, bunds, reclamation of land and distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers . . . . .	1.825
(iv) Setting up of 2 additional mobile medical units and construction of 40 drinking water wells . . . . .	1.525
(v) Setting up of 2 mobile training institutions and grant of stipends to cottage industry trainees . . . . .	0.723
(vi) Expenditure on the organisation of Purchase and Sale Societies . . . . .	0.565
(vii) Discretionary grants to tribal people deserving financial assistance . . . . .	0.12

A sum of Rs. 42,000 was set apart for financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students undergoing education or technical training.

X. *Small Industrial Establishments and Training Centres*

Two peripatetic training centres for training in smithy, pottery, carpentry and footwear were opened and 30 trainees were under training. Two sales Emporia have been opened within the territory and one in Calcutta. Four candidates have been selected for training in higher engineering and technology. 49 trainees are undergoing training in the Carpentry and Blacksmithy Units and one Training-cum-Production Centre.

XI. *Territorial Council*

The Territorial Council held 11 meetings during the year. The total income of the council was estimated at Rs. 4,08,300 and expenditure Rs. 93,92,000 for the year.

XII. *Co-operative Movement*

65 Co-operative Societies were organised during the year raising the total number throughout the territory to 425. The Apex Co-operative Bank disbursed short-term loans aggregating to Rs. 5 lakhs and medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 7,750 to the various Co-operative Societies.

### XIII. Rehabilitation Schemes

The progress of rehabilitation of displaced persons was as follows:—

(a) Displaced persons already fully rehabilitated . . . . .	34,200 families.
(b) Displaced persons who have received rehabilitation benefits but are not fully rehabilitated . . . . .	27,000 families.
(c) Displaced persons in camps . . . . .	4,200 families.
(d) Displaced persons living outside camps who have received no rehabilitation benefits . . . . .	17,000 families.
	82,400 families.

Under the 29 schemes sanctioned for the rehabilitation of displaced families at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,77,340/-, 2314 families were rehabilitated during the year, in addition to the 2070 families rehabilitated during the previous year. Displaced families in camps were encouraged to purchase lands from jotdars and others by their own efforts. 450 families were given financial assistance for this purpose.

#### *Camps, Home and Infirmary:*

The number of relief camps maintained during the year was 14, with a population of 12,000 persons. Similarly, 3,000 persons were residing in the camp for unattached women and children. Further, one Home and one Infirmary with a population of 316 and 150 persons respectively, were being maintained.

#### *Medium and Small Scale Industries and Gainful Employment of Displaced persons:*

In all 210 schemes for setting up of medium, small and cottage industries and for providing training facilities were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,81,240. The employment potential of these industries was 11,221.

With a view to providing water supply to areas inhabited by displaced persons 11 tanks were excavated and 158 ring-wells and 28 tube-wells were constructed.

The construction work on the township at Narsingarh and Maharajganj Bazar was in progress.

#### *Medical and Educational Facilities:*

Eight new dispensaries were opened in different Rehabilitation Centres. Seven more primary schools were started in different Rehabilitation Centres during the year. The total number of primary schools in such Centres stood at 124. Financial assistance in the shape of tuition fees, and cash grants for the purchase of books etc. as well as monthly stipends were given to displaced students.

## APPENDIX II

*Statement showing the number of I.A.S. officers in position on 1st January 1959 and the number appointed to the Service during the year 1958*

States	Number of officers in position on 1-1-1959:			Competitive Examination	Promotion from State Service	Special Recruitment Scheme	
	I.C.S.	I.A.S.	Total			Promoted from State Services	Direct-Recruitment by selection from open market
Andhra Pradesh	16	132	148	3	3	..	5
Assam	9	62	71	6	11	..	5
Bihar	20	129	149	8	5	..	15
Bombay	39	168	207	5	8	..	8
Kerala	3	45	48	3	2	..	4
Madhya Pradesh	12	144	155	5	2	1	6
Madras	24	106	130	6	12	1	1
Mysore	3	86	89	2	..	..	11
Orissa	5	86	91	3	8	..	..
Punjab	18	85	103	4	9	..	4
Rajasthan	..	115	115	8	..	..	10
Uttar Pradesh	45	192	237	8	2	..	13
West Bengal	33	99	132	3	1	..	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>86</b>

*Note.*—Excludes I.C.S. officers permanently seconded to Indian Foreign Service and I.C.S. officers permanently allotted to the Judiciary who have not become members of I.A.S.

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AUTHORISED PERMANENT  
STRENGTH OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF THE  
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE AUTHORISED  
PERMANENT STRENGTH

Grade	Initial Constitution	1-1-1954	1-1-1957	1-5-1958
Selection Grade	45(1-10-55)			
Grade I	180(22-7-50)	225	347	
Grade II	300(22-7-50)	389	421	430
Grade III	400(1-11-51)	540	589	590
Grade IV	1819(1-11-51)	2500	{ 3000(1-1-56) { 4000(1-1-58)	

### APPENDIX III

*Statement showing the number of I.P.S. officers in position on 1st January 1959 and the number appointed to the Service during the year 1958.*

States	Number of officers in position on 1-1-1959			Number of officers appointed during 1958		
	I. P.	I.P.S.	Total	Competitive Examination	Promotion from the State Police Service	Promoted from State Police Service under Special Recruitment Scheme
Andhra Pradesh	3	65	68	2	7	5
Assam	2	34	36	2	1	1
Bihar	10	53	63	2	2	3
Bombay	12	106	118	5	9	5
Kerala	1	23	24	1	4	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	88	93	5	9	6
Madras	10	37	47	1	2	4
Mysore	2	43	45	2	2	1
Orissa	5	36	41	1	1	1
Punjab	8	66	74	2	..	5
Rajasthan	..	66	66	3	..	6
Uttar Pradesh	18	118	136	5	..	7
West Bengal	13	84	97	3	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>

... were given to displaced students

## APPENDIX V

*Statement showing the volume of work handled in the Union Public Service Commission during the year 1958.*

### I. Examinations

The Commission conducted 23 examinations during the year 1958. The total number of applications received during the same period was 78,620. The number of candidates who had qualified at various written examinations and were interviewed during the year under report was 1,759. Details are given in the statement below:—

S. No.	Name of Examinations	Number of applica- tions received	Number of candidates inter- viewed
1	2	3	4
<b>I. INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ETC.</b>			
1	Indian Administrative Service (Special Recruitment) Examination, December, 1956	..	267
2	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, September, 1957	..	639
3	Indian Administrative Service, etc. Examination, September, 1958	9,981	82
4	Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, 1958	81	..
5	Indian Police Service Probationers' Final Examination, 1958	73	..
<b>II. TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>			
6	Engineering Services Examination, September, 1957	..	497
7	Survey of India (Class I & II) Examination, November, 1957	..	13
8	Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, May 1958	2,332	101
9	Engineering Service Commission, July 1958	2,060	..
10	Survey of India (Class I & II) Examination, November, 1958	148	..
<b>III. DEFENCE SERVICES</b>			
11	Indian Air Force Examination, May 1958	1,334	..
12	Military College Examination, May 1958	1,961	..
13	National Defence Academy Examination, June 1958	3,202	..
14	Indian Navy Examination, June 1958	189	..
15	Army Medical Corps Examination, July 1958	98	..
16	Air Force Flying College Examination, November, 1958	1,233	..

1	2	3	4
17	Military College Examination, November, 1958 . . . . .	1,648	..
18	National Defence Academy Examination, December, 1958 . . . . .	2,721	..
19	Indian Navy Examination, December, 1958 . . . . .	255	..
IV. MINISTERIAL SERVICES			
20	Assistants' Grade (R. T. E.) Examination, January, 1958 . . . . .		..
21	Assistant Superintendents' Examination, April, 1957 . . . . .		160
22	Assistant Superintendents' Examination, May, 1958 . . . . .	1,149	..
23	Assistants' Grade (A.F.H.Q.) Examination, May, 1958 . . . . .	1,173	..
24	Stenographers' Examination, June, 1958 . . . . .	5,388	..
25	Typewriting Test (English) for C. S. Staff, July, 1958 . . . . .	4,872	..
26	Typewriting Test (English) for A.F.H.Q. Staff, July, 1958 . . . . .	1,186	..
27	Typewriting Test (Hindi) July 1958 . . . . .	38	..
28	Clerks' Grade Examination, December, 1958 . . . . .	13,231	..
29	Assistant Superintendents' (I. B.) Examination, February, 1959 . . . . .	49	..
30	Assistants' Grade Examination May 1959 . . . . .	24,213	..
TOTAL . . . . .		78,620	1,759

## II. RECRUITMENT BY INTERVIEW AND SELECTION

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

	Cases	Posts
A. (i) Requisitions pending advertisement carried over from 1957 . . . . .	94	221
(ii) Requisitions for which advertisements were issued, but for which interviews were not held up to 31-12-1957 . . . . .	322	825
Total number of requisitions pending on 31-12-1957 . . . . .	416	1,046
B. Requisitions received during 1958 . . . . .	*964	*1,863
	†47	†79
TOTAL . . . . .	1,005	1,942
C. Requisitions disposed of during 1958 by advertisement or otherwise . . . . .	973	1,709
D. Balance of requisitions pending advertisement on 1-1-59 (opening balance) . . . . .	126	454
E. Number of applications received . . . . .	37,304	..
F. Number of candidates interviewed . . . . .	8,180	..
G. Number of requisitions disposed of finally . . . . .	954	1,789
H. Balance of requisitions pending final disposal on 31-12-1958 (closing balance) . . . . .	467	1,199
I. Number of released/retired officers recommended for appointment . . . . .	27	..

\*Fresh requisitions.

†Re-advertisement cases.

	Cases	Posts
J. Number of cases where surplus Govt. Servants recommended by the D.G.R.E. and D.G.S. Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs were interviewed without advertisement		5
K. No. of advisers		
(i) Official	566	
(ii) Non-Official	657	
TOTAL	1,223	
L. No. of cases where candidates got by personal contacts were interviewed		86

### III. ADVICE TENDERED BY THE COMMISSION

Serial No.	Subject	No. of references/officers involved.
1.	Re-employment	392 officers.
2.	Appointment of non-Indians	15 officers.
3.	Appointment of State Service officers on transfer/deputation	119 officers.
4.	Regular appointments	674 officers.
5.	Appointments of officers pending availability of the Commission's nominees	652 officers.
6.	Confirmations in appointments to I.A.S./I.P.S. of officers selected under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme	118 officers.
7.	Confirmations and <i>ad hoc</i> promotions (other than Departmental Promotion Committee)	430 officers.
8.	Quasi-permanency	1155 officers.
9.	Disciplinary Cases	121 officers.
10.	Extraordinary Pension cases	57 officers.
11.	Legal Re-imbursement cases	25 officers.
12.	Seniority	183 officers.
13.	Domicile	2 officers.
14.	Ministerial Appointments	174 officers.
15.	Recruitment Rules	237 references.
16.	Service Schemes/matters	41 references.
17.	Miscellaneous cases	21 references.

In addition, Members of the Commission presided over 219 Departmental Promotion Committees, involving consideration of 7,577 officers.

The Central Advisory Board for Tribunal Welfare has in its meeting.

2. The Chairman/Members of the Commission also presided over 14 Selection Committees at States Headquarters for promotion of State Civil/Police Service Officers to the Indian Administrative/Police Services involving consideration of 1,924 officers.

3. Appointments of 1,485 officers made by the Ministries themselves without consultation with the Commission, which were reported to the Commission in the monthly returns were scrutinised. Wherever any irregularities were noted, these were pointed out to the Ministries who were advised to entrust recruitment to the Commission or to consult the Commission on the appointments already made where necessary.

4. Returns involving 780 officers who were due to attain the age of superannuation during the next year were also scrutinized and the Ministries were advised to take timely action to fill up the posts in consultation with the Commission, where necessary.

APPENDIX VI

Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws framed under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act—1957

Serial No.	Full Title	Notification No.	Date	Date of Delhi Gazette Part IV
<i>A. Rules.</i>				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The D. M. C. (Election of Councillors) Rules 1958	1/58-D.M.C.	1-2-58	1-2-58
2.	The D.M.C. (Election of Aldermen) Rules 1958	2/58-D.M.C.	19-3-58	19-3-58
3.	(i) The Delhi Terminal Tax Rules 1958.	8/58-D.M.C.	7-4-58	7-4-58
	(ii) Appointment of D.M.C. as the agency for collecting terminal tax under section 178 of D.M.C. Act	3/107-D.M.C.	7-4-58	7-4-58
	(iii) Notification re-exemption of goods from the payment of Terminal Tax	3/106/58-D.M.C.	7-4-58	7-4-58
	(iv) D.M.C. (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Regulations, 1958	9/58-D.M.C.	7-4-58	7-4-58
4.	The D.M.C. (Allowances of Councillors and Aldermen) Rules 1958	20/52/58-SR(R)	10-5-58	12-5-58
5.	The D.M.C. (Facilities for Mayor) Rules	40/4/58-Delhi	11-8-58	11-8-58
6.	The D.M.C. (Determination of Final issue rate of water) Rules	40/5/58-Delhi	22-8-58	22-8-58
7.	The D.M.C. (Determination of cost of disposal of sewage) Rules 1958	40/5/58-Delhi	22-8-58	22-8-58
8.	The Municipal Secretary (Powers, duties and functions) Regulations 1958	20/42/58-SR(R)	7-4-58	10-4-58
9.	The D.M.C. (Budget Estimates) Regulations	40/3/58-Delhi	20-11-58	27-11-58
10.	The D.M.C. (Classification of Cinema Theaters) Bye-Laws	40/7/58-Delhi	7-7-58	7-7-58
11.	The D.M.C. (Appointment of agents of absentee owners of Lands and Buildings) Bye-laws	20/66/58-SR (R) 40/12/58-Delhi	23-6-58	10-7-58
12.	The D.M.C. (Execution of contract) Bye-laws	40/6/58-Delhi	26-7-58	21-8-58
13.	The D.M.C. (Street Bye-laws)	40/9/58-Delhi	17-10-58	30-10-58
14.	The D.M.C. (Registration of births and deaths) Bye-laws.	40/16/58-Delhi	20-11-58	24-11-58
15.	DMC (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Regulations 1958.	9/58-D.M.C.	7-4-58	7-4-58
16.	DMC (Budget Estimates) Regulations 1958.	40/3/58-Delhi	20-11-58	27-11-58
17.	DMC (Sanitation and Public Health) Bye-laws, 1959.	40/15/58-Delhi	4-3-59	5-3-59
18.	DMC (Tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers) Bye-laws, 1959.	40/25/58-Delhi	4-3-59	6-3-59

## APPENDIX VII

*List of Bills passed by State Legislatures and assented to by the President during 1958*

### **Andhra Pradesh**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1958.
2. The Andhra Court-fees and Suits Valuation (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of passengers and Goods) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The Madras Survey and Boundaries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Extension of Laws Bill, 1958.
8. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
9. The Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.

### **Assam**

1. The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Withdrawal of Assam Modification Orders) Bill, 1958.
2. The Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

### **Bihar**

1. The Industrial Disputes (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1957.
2. The Bihar Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Bihar Sales Tax (Definition of Turnover and Validation of Assessments) Bill, 1958.
4. The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1958.

## Bombay

1. The Bombay Commissioners of Divisions Bill, 1957.
2. The Bombay Vidarbha Region Agricultural Tenants (Protection from Eviction and Amendment of Tenancy Laws) Bill, 1957.
3. The Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1957.
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Gandhidham (Development and Control on Erection of Buildings) Bill, 1957.
6. The Bombay Talukdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
8. The Industrial Employment (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1958.
9. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1957.
10. The Bombay Sales Tax (Validating Provisions) Bill, 1958.
11. The Bombay Revenue Tribunal Bill, 1957.
12. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
13. The Bombay Sugarcane Cess (Extension) Bill, 1958.
14. The Bombay Devadasis Protection (Extension to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of Bombay State) Bill, 1958.
15. The Indian Treasure Trove (Extension to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of Bombay State) Bill, 1957.
16. The Indian Registration (Bombay Provisions for Uniformity and Amendment) Bill, 1957.
17. The Bombay Hindu Places of Public Worship (Entry Authorization) (Extension) Bill, 1957.
18. The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Bill, 1958.
19. The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Bill, 1958.
20. The Bombay Stamp Bill, 1958.
21. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Bill, 1958.
22. The Bombay Requisitioned Property (Continuance of Powers) (Saurashtra Area) Bill, 1958.
23. The Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
24. The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Bill, 1958.

25. The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Bill, 1958.
26. The Bombay Molasses (Control) (Extension) Bill, 1958.
27. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
28. The Bombay Pleaders (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
29. The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
30. The Central Provinces Industrial Disputes Settlement (Commencement of Certain Amending Provisions and Validation) Bill, 1958.
31. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
32. The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
33. The Bombay Hindu Divorce (Decrees Validation) Bill, 1958.
34. The Bombay Land Requisition and Bombay Requisitioned Property (Continuance of Powers) (Saurashtra Area) Acts (Extension of Duration and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
35. The Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax (Kutch Area) (Validating Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
36. The Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
37. The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
38. The Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1958.
39. The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Bill, 1958.
40. The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions (Extension) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provision for Uniformity) Bill, 1958.
41. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Bill, 1958.
42. The Saurashtra District Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

#### Kerala

1. The Madras Essential Articles Controls and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill, 1958.
2. The Kerala Re-enacting Bill, 1958.
3. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1957.
4. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1958.
5. The Kerala Re-enacting Bill, 1957.

6. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Sthanam Properties (Assumption of Temporary Management and Control) and Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
8. The Madras Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
9. The Kerala Compensation for Tenants Improvements Bill, 1956.
10. The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
11. The Kerala Nambudiri Bill, 1958.
12. The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Bill, 1958.
13. The T. C. Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
14. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

#### Madhya Pradesh

1. The Madhya Pradesh Cattle Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Madhya Pradesh Land Improvement Schemes Bill, 1957.
4. The Land Acquisition (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Madhya Pradesh Administration of Evacuee Property (Validation) Bill, 1958.
6. The Madhya Pradesh Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Bill, 1958.
7. The Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Bill, 1958.
8. The Madhya Pradesh Extension of Laws Bill, 1958.
9. The Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Bill, 1958.
10. The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1958.

#### Madras

1. The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisition (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill, 1958.
2. The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1958.
3. The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Madras Catering Establishments Bill, 1958.
5. The Indian Stamp (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7. The Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
8. The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Bill, 1958.
9. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) and Estates (Supplementary) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

**Mysore**

1. The Coorg Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Continuance Bill, 1958.
2. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Mysore Land Record of Rights Bill, 1958.
4. The Mysore Court-fees and Suits Valuation Bill, 1958.
5. The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance Bill, 1958.
6. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.

**Orissa**

1. The Orissa Estates Abolition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.
2. The Orissa Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Orissa Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Orissa Tenants' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Orissa House Rent Control Bill, 1958.

**Punjab**

1. The Punjab Mechanical Vehicles (Bridge Tolls) Bill, 1957.
2. The Punjab Ware-houses Bill, 1957.
3. The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill, 1958.
4. The Punjab Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The Punjab Laws (Extension No. 4) Bill, 1958.
7. The Northern India Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
8. The Nangal Township (Periphery) Control Bill, 1958.
9. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
10. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
11. The Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
12. The Punjab Laws (Extension No. 5) Bill, 1958.

**Rajasthan**

1. The Rajasthan Jagirdars Debt Reduction (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
2. The Rajasthan Revenue Laws (Extension) Bill, 1957.

3. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Rajasthan Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The Rajasthan Court-fees and Stamp Duty Laws (Extension) Bill, 1958.
7. The Rajasthan Haq-i-Malikana Abolition Bill, 1958.
8. The Code of Civil Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1958.
9. The Motor Vehicles (Bombay Amendments) Repealing Bill, 1958.
10. The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
11. The Mewar Shishu Hit-Karini Sabha Decrees (Enforceability) Bill, 1958.
12. The Rajasthan Cash Jagirs Abolition Bill, 1958.
13. The Rajasthan Habitual Offenders (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
14. The Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill, 1958.
15. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958.
16. The Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1958.
17. The Rajasthan Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Bill, 1958.
18. The Rajasthan Sales Tax Assessment and Recovery Validating Bill, 1958.
19. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1958.
20. The Rajasthan Ware-houses Bill, 1958.
21. The Rajasthan General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
22. The Rajasthan Sales Tax (Validation) Bill, 1958.

#### Uttar Pradesh

1. The U.P. Houses Sites (Flood Affected Areas) (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1957.
2. The U.P. Control of Supplies (Continuance of Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
3. The U.P. First Offenders Probation (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The U.P. Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7. The U.P. Sales Tax (Validation) Bill, 1958.

8. The U.P. Requisition of Motor Vehicles (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

9. The U.P. Government Electrical Undertakings (Dues Recovery) Bill, 1958.

10. The U.P. Storage Requisition (Continuance of Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

11. The U.P. (Regulation of Building Operations) Bill, 1958.

12. The U.P. (Temporary) Accommodation Requisition (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

13. The U.P. (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

14. The U.P. Electricity (Temporary Powers of Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

15. The U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

#### West Bengal

1. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.

2. The Transferred Territories (Application of West Bengal Tax Laws) Bill, 1957.

3. The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

4. The West Bengal Preservation of Historical Monuments and Objects and Excavation of Archaeological Sites Bill, 1957.

5. The West Bengal Molasses Control (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

6. The West Bengal Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

7. The Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Land (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

8. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

9. The R. G. Kar Medical College and Hospital Bill, 1958.

10. The Calcutta Slum Clearance and Rehabilitation of Slum-dwellers Bill, 1958.

11. The Presidency Small Cause Courts (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1958.

12. The West Bengal Transferred Territories (Assimilation of Laws) Bill, 1958.

13. The West Bengal Agricultural Land and Fisheries (Acquisition and Resettlement) Bill, 1958.

14. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1958.