

REPORT

1959-60



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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ANNUAL REPORT 1959-60

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

The Ministry of Home Affairs continued to deal mainly with matters relating to Public Services, Public Security and Union Territories and also with various other matters, namely schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and grant of financial assistance to States necessary for such schemes; appointment and conditions of service of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and examination of Bills passed by State Legislatures and reserved for President's assent; and co-ordination of man-power work at the Centre as well as amongst the various States. A detailed report on the activities of the Ministry is given in the Chapters that follow.

With a view to achieve expeditious disposal of the business in the Ministry and also to improve efficiency several steps have been taken, the important amongst which are as follows:—

- (1) Towards the end of 1958, the organisational pattern of the Ministry had been revised to ensure that the work of a Section is dealt with by either an Under Secretary or a Deputy Secretary but not both.
- (2) In 1958, meetings of groups of Section Officers, Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries were held by the Secretary at which a review was made of pending cases and general instructions for expediting disposal were issued. Thereafter during the year under report regular monthly meetings were held by each Joint Secretary with the Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers in his charge to review pending cases and generally expedite the disposal.
- (3) The financial powers of the Heads of Attached and Subordinate Offices under the Control of this Ministry were also reviewed during the year under report and have been enhanced wherever it was necessary. In order to ensure that powers so delegated are properly exercised, schedules of sanctions issued by such officers are obtained every month for scrutiny in the Ministry.

As a result of these measures, there has been greater expedition in the disposal of business in the Ministry.

The average carry-over of primary receipts undisposed of at the end of the month during the first six months of 1959 was 24·6 per cent. It was reduced to 19·3 during the second half of the year. Thus, for the year under report, the percentage of average monthly carry-over was only 22·1 as against 32·5 in 1958 and 34·5 in 1957. There has also been improvement in the total volume of disposal as would be seen from the following data:—

Year	Total number of receipts requiring disposal	Total number of receipts disposed	Percentage of disposal	Pending receipts
1	2	3	4	5
1957.	1,96,930	1,89,116	96·0 %	7,814
1958.	2,08,329	2,02,001	97·0%	6,328
1959.	2,25,417	2,19,859	97·5%	4,390

CHAPTER II

PUBLIC SERVICES

In the field of public services, this Ministry continued to be concerned with the general policies regarding recruitment and scrutiny of recruitment rules for specific services as well as isolated posts, formulation of principles to govern promotion, seniority, etc., training of Government servants, All India Services, the various Central Secretariat Services, the Industrial Management Pool, Vigilance, Staff Welfare and other allied matters.

2. Recruitment:

(a) *Qualifications for Recruitment.*—During the year under report, orders were issued on the recommendations of the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee which was set up by Government to examine *inter alia* the question as to how far and at what levels the possession of University Degree is necessary for recruitment to Public Services. The educational qualifications and age limits for recruitment to the various Public Services will now be as shown below:—

Services	Present qualifications	Order of Government regarding the minimum educational qualifications and age limits.
<i>I. Superior Services</i>		
All India and Central (Class I)	University degree essential. Age: 21-24 years; but for the Indian Police Service 20-24 years.	University degree essential Age: As at present.
<i>II. Middle Group Services</i>		
(i) Central Class II (Gazetted)	University degree essential. Age: 21-24 years.	University degree essential Age: 21-24 years.
(ii) Central Class II (non-Gazetted) and Assistants in offices not participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme.	University degree essential—Lower age limits vary from 20-21 and Upper from 24 to 25 years.	Educational Qualifications as at present. Age 20-24 years.

Services	Present qualifications	Order of Government regarding the minimum educational qualifications and age limits
(iii) Central Class III (non-clerical), other than SAS Apprentices and Divisional Accountants in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.	University degree essential. Age should be less than 25 years.	Educational Qualification: University degree not essential, and the minimum educational qualifications may be Intermediate/Senior Cambridge/ Higher Secondary Certificate, or equivalent qualifications. In order, however, that graduates may be able to compete, the age limits should be 19-23 years.
III. Clerical Services		
(a) Upper Division other than those recruited direct to the grade in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.	University degree essential. Lower age limits vary from 17 to 20 and upper from 22 to 25 years.	Intermediate/Senior Cambridge/ Higher Secondary Certificate or equivalent qualifications Age: 18-21 years.
(b) Lower Division	Matriculation Certificate or equivalent. Lower age limit is 17 and upper varies from 20 to 25 years.	Matriculation or equivalent qualifications until replaced by Higher Secondary. Age 18-21 years.

The number or chances which a candidate appearing at any open competitive recruitment examination can avail of will be restricted to two as recommended by the Committee. These orders do not, however, apply to recruitment to technical, professional and specialist services, nor do they affect the existing concessions in respect of these matters available to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, displaced persons, etc.

(b) *Recruitment through Competitive Examinations.*—On the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1958, 248 candidates were appointed to the All India Services and Central Class I and II Services. The number appointed to each Service as well as the representation secured by candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in Appendix I. Details regarding recruitment to posts of Assistants, Stenographers and L.D.C's. through competitive examinations are given in subsequent paragraphs.

3. Probation.

Revised orders were issued regarding probationers appointed to various All-India and Central Services, stressing the need for a careful assessment of their performance with special reference to their constructive outlook, human sympathy, character and aptitude for the

type of work for which they are selected, so that the period of probation is in fact utilised to ascertain whether a probationer possesses all the necessary qualifications for permanent employment under the Government. It has also been emphasised that the existing powers to discharge probationers should be utilised so that the necessity of dispensing with the services of employees at later stages may arise only rarely.

4. Training:

(a) *National Academy of Administration*.—In the context of a Welfare State and the need for successful implementation of Five Year Plans, it has been considered essential that civil servants, particularly those at the higher levels, should possess not merely professional skill and experience but also a wide outlook, greater adaptability and a deeper realisation of the ethics and obligations of public service. The ideal of service, as distinguished from mere exercise of power and authority, as the central motivation in a Welfare State, require to be explained, emphasised and made part of the mental make-up of the civil servants. With this object in view, a combined course of training for new entrants to the All India Services and Central Services Class I, in background and foundational subjects, is now imparted at the National Academy of Administration which has recently been set up at Mussoorie. In this Academy, arrangements have also been made for providing refresher courses to older civil servants in order that officers working in different capacities under the State and Central Governments may have opportunities to study, reflect and compare notes amongst themselves and thus equip themselves better to shoulder their responsibilities. It is also proposed to arrange seminars, conferences, etc. in the Academy on specific problems relating to planning, fiscal policy, social security, etc.

The Director of the Academy will also function as Director of Training, Government of India and in the latter capacity, co-ordinate the training programmes of probationers in the All India Services as well as Central Services Class I, after the probationers have completed their foundational course at the Academy. He will in addition be in overall charge of the Secretariat Training School at New Delhi, and advise the Commandant of the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu in drawing up the training programme of the I.P.S. probationers.

The first combined course of four months' duration in foundational subjects started in the Indian Administrative Service Training School, Delhi, on the 13th July, 1959, and was later continued at the National Academy of Administration. 115 probationers allotted to the I.A.S. and six Central Services joined the Academy for this course. The course of training was based on a comprehensive syllabus which is reproduced in Appendix II. Distinguished experts and publicists

were invited to deliver lectures. In addition to class room lectures, considerable emphasis was placed on seminars and group discussions at which the probationers were encouraged to think constructively and express themselves frankly. The experience of the first combined course encourages the belief that such inter-Services participation in training would broaden the outlook of the civil servants and enable them to imbibe the ideals of co-operation and constructive effort in all fields of governmental activity.

With the setting up of the National Academy, it was felt that there was no need to continue as a separate entity the I.A.S. Training School, Delhi which had since 1947 been imparting training to candidates initially recruited to the Service; it was, therefore, merged into the National Academy. Before its merger, the school had completed the training of 64 probationers appointed to the I.A.S. in 1958 and commenced the training of 53 probationers who were appointed to the Service in 1959. The latter completed their training in the Academy. The I.A.S. Staff College at Simla imparted refresher training to 37 I.A.S. officers from different States during 1959. The Staff College too was merged with the National Academy when it started functioning at Mussoorie.

(b) *Central Police Training College, Mt. Abu.*—To lay greater emphasis on the practical side of police administration, and to inculcate in the young police officers the necessary attitude of public service required in a Welfare State, the syllabus of training at the Central Police Training College was revised in the 1958-59 session. A refresher course for I.P.S. officers and directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of State Police Services, with 4 to 7 years' service, is being started shortly in the College. The objective of this course is to give advanced training in police administration and investigation of crime.

(c) *Secretariat Training School.*—With the expanding activities of Government, it was realised that the new entrants to the Central Secretariat Service could no longer acquire the requisite training "on the job", and that it was necessary to set up an organisation to give "pre-entry" training to the staff if they were to make themselves fully useful to Government. To meet this need, the Secretariat Training School was set up in Delhi in May, 1948. It has since been placed on a permanent footing. The Secretariat Training School—

(1) provides *ab initio* training to direct recruits to the grade of—

- (a) Assistant Superintendents;
- (b) Assistants;
- (c) Lower Division Clerks.

- (2) conducts refresher courses for those already employed in the grades of Assistant Superintendents and Assistants;
- (3) gives training in type-writing to the ministerial staff of the Government of India Secretariat and its attached offices;
- (4) conducts tests in type-writing and short-hand on behalf of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment; and
- (5) holds annual tests in stenography for selection of suitable stenographers for appointment as Reporters.

The courses of training in the School are so designed as to give the trainees a full and comprehensive idea of the work which they would normally have to attend to in the Secretariat offices and to enable them to perform adequately and efficiently whatever duties are assigned to them on their posting to the different Ministries and offices. During the training, the probationers acquire a thorough knowledge of all types of work done in the Ministries and get an idea of their position and responsibilities in the machinery of Government. Further, the training is directed not only to enable the individual to perform his current work more efficiently but also to develop his capacity for higher responsibilities. As a part of the training, an attempt is also made to inculcate in every new entrant a high code of conduct in the discharge of whatever duties might be entrusted to him. The importance of forming from the beginning correct habits like those of industriousness and integrity, is constantly emphasised, and the probationers are taught that the welfare of the citizen is the aim of all administration and should be the Government servants' constant guide and that they should have a human approach to all problems which they might be called upon to handle.

A statement showing the number of officers trained in the above institutions is given in Appendix III.

(d) *Executive Training to C.S.S. Officers.*—The scheme for giving executive training in the States to Grade I officers of the Central Secretariat Service was continued and four such officers were deputed for training during 1959-60. The period of this training extends to two years, and the number of officers at present undergoing training is 15. The total number of officers who had completed their executive training by the end of the year under review is 46.

5. Recognition of Service Associations:

Previously, the recognition of staff associations of non-industrial Central Government employees was regulated by executive orders/instructions issued from time to time, but with the promulgation of the Conduct Rule 4 (B) in 1957, it became necessary to prescribe rules

for the purpose. These rules, called the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules 1959, were promulgated on 3rd March, 1959.

6. 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 16 non-Indians in Class I and II posts under the Central Government (excluding Railways) were agreed to by the administrative Ministries during the period from 1st July, 1958 to 30th June, 1959, in exercise of the powers delegated to them.

7. All-India Services:

(a) *I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres for Jammu & Kashmir.*—I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres were constituted for the State of Jammu & Kashmir with effect from 4th September, 1958. The All-India Services (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Rules, 1959, extending the rules and regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, were issued in July, 1959. The strength of these I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres has been fixed at 33 and 15 respectively in consultation with the State Government and the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) *Joint I.A.S. Cadre for Delhi & Himachal Pradesh.*—The system of manning Senior Secretariat and Executive posts under the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Administrations by I.A.S. officers obtained from the States on deputation was not found to be satisfactory, as it was difficult to secure the services of suitable experienced officers from the State Governments in view of their own increased demand for man-power for the Second and Third Five Year Plans. A separate Joint Cadre of the I.A.S. for the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was constituted with effect from 11th May, 1959. Consequential amendments to the I.A.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the I.A.S. (Pay) Rules, 1954, and the I.A.S. (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954 have also since been issued. The strength of the Joint Cadre has been fixed at 35.

The question of constitution of a similar Joint Cadre of the I.P.S. for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh is also under consideration.

(c) *Appointment to All-India Services.*—On the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1958, 53 candidates including one each from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were appointed to the I.A.S. 102 candidates were recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the I.A.S. on the basis of the Indian Administrative Service (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956. One candidate was found unsuitable and 8 candidates did not avail themselves of the offers of appointment. 88 candidates have

already been appointed. 64 State Civil Service Officers, including 16 from Jammu & Kashmir were appointed to the I.A.S. by promotion during the year.

On the basis of the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1958, 43 candidates including one from the Scheduled Castes were appointed to the I.P.S. and 45 State Police officers were appointed by promotion.

Two statements showing separately the authorised strength, the number of IAS and IPS officers borne on the various Cadres on 1st January 1960 and the number of officers appointed to these Services during the year 1959 both by direct recruitment and promotion are given in Appendices IV & V.

(d) *Rules and Regulations under the All India Services Act.*—The All India Services (Commutation of Pension) Regulations 1959, were promulgated on 20th June, 1959.

8. *Industrial Management Pool:*

In order to build up a Pool of officers for manning the managerial posts in the public enterprises whether run directly by Government or by Corporations or Companies in which Government have a controlling interest, Government have sanctioned the constitution of an Industrial Management Pool. Recruitment for the Pool was entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission, and in February, 1959, the Commission published a list containing 212 names of persons recommended by them for appointment to the various grades of the Pool. A statement showing the number of candidates recommended by the Commission for appointment, the number to whom offers of appointments have been issued and the number yet to be absorbed is given in Appendix VI. The appendix also shows the allotment of the candidates to the various Ministries and departments.

9. *The Central Secretariat:*

(a) *Recruitment:* (i) *The Central Secretariat Service.*—During the year under report, 42 candidates were offered appointment in Grade III of the Service on the results of the Combined Competitive Examinations. In addition, similar offers of appointment to 30 candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination held in 1956, were also issued. Out of these 72 candidates, 62 have joined the Secretariat Training School for training. A statement indicating the number of appointments made to Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service by direct recruitment so far from the annual Combined Competitive Examinations is appended. [Appendix VII].

At the special Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in April 1957 for recruitment of Scheduled Tribe

candidates to Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service, 23 candidates qualified for appointment. Three of them did not accept offers of appointment, while 23, including two for the Railway Board Secretariat Service, have joined, and the cases of the remaining two are under consideration. It has also been decided to issue offers of appointment to 211 candidates [150 for the Central Secretariat Service, 60 for the Indian Foreign Service (B) and 1 for the Railway Board Secretariat Service], on the results of the Assistants Grade Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in May, 1959. A statement indicating the number of appointments made to Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service by direct recruitment on the results of the Competitive Examinations held since 1955 is given in Appendix VIII.

(ii) *Central Secretariat Stenographers Service*.—On the results of an Examination conducted in 1958 by the Union Public Service Commission, 169 candidates were declared successful and appointed to the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service. 39 candidates have so far been appointed to the Service on the basis of a subsequent examination held in 1959.

(iii) *Central Secretariat Clerical Service*.—A Competitive Examination was held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment of Lower Division Clerks for the first time in August 1959, after which recruitment through Employment Exchange was stopped. 348 appointments to Grade II of the Central Secretariat clerical Service were made on the results of this examination. The list of qualified candidates was also utilised for making 75 appointments to Grade VI of I.F.S. (B) while 18 candidates were absorbed as Lower Division Clerks in the Railway Board.

(b) *Review of the Authorised Permanent Strength*.—Prior to 1958, the review of the authorised permanent strength of the Central Secretariat Service, the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service used to be conducted at different intervals and with respect to different dates in the year. In order to bring confirmations in the different grades of these services up-to-date, and also to ensure proper phasing of direct recruitment, it was decided last year that this review should be made annually with reference to the 1st May for all these three Services. Orders refixing the authorised permanent strength of these Services as on 1st May, 1958 were issued in December, 1958. The next review as on the 1st May, 1959, was completed during the year under report and orders refixing the strength with effect from that date were issued in September 1959. Almost all Assistants recruited on the results of the November 1955 Examination have now been confirmed. A statement indicating the total number of permanent and temporary duty posts in the different grades of these three Services as on the 1st

May 1959, the authorised permanent strength of these services, both at the initial constitution and on the 1st May 1959, and the number of officers confirmed in the various grades during the year under report is given in Appendix IX.

(c) *Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants.*—The Second List of Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants which *inter alia* includes candidates who had qualified at the Departmental Assistants' Grade Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in January, 1958, has been finalised. Out of 620 Assistants included in the List, 460 have been confirmed.

Even after the constitution of the Second R.T.E. of Assistants, it was found that there were a very large number of temporary Assistants who had been holding appointments in the Assistants' Grade for long periods. In order to remove the uncertainty in regard to the seniority of these persons in the Assistants' Grade and also with a view to lay down the order in which these Assistants would be eligible for confirmation in Grade IV of the Service against the departmental quota vacancies, it was decided to constitute a Third R.T.E. of Assistants also, as follows, *viz.*—

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| (i) Assistants who qualified in the 1951
(Second Test) | } | To constitute 75% of the
R.T.E. |
| (ii) Quasi-permanent Assistants | | |
| (iii) Other temporary Assistants continuously holding posts of Assistants from dates prior to 1st May, 1954 (<i>i.e.</i> , those appointed as Assistants before the introduction of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme) | | |
| (iv) Grade I Clerks of the Central Secretariat Service in the order of their seniority in Grade I. | } | To constitute 25% of the
R.T.E. |

A provisional list of the Third R.T.E. of Assistants consisting of 1445 persons was circulated to Ministries in September, 1959, and action to finalise it is now in hand.

(d) *Appointment of Hindi Assistants.*—A departmental competitive examination for the selection of suitable Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, possessing the requisite qualifications in Hindi, for appointment as Hindi Assistants was held by the Union Public Service Commission in June 1959, and 46 candidates have been declared successful at this examination. Out of this number, one candidate resigned, another declined the offer and the rest have all been appointed as Hindi Assistants against vacant posts and by replacing the regular Asstts. and other incumbents of these posts who did not qualify at the examination.

(e) *Confirmation in the Central Secretariat Stenographer's Service.*—While making confirmations in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, it was considered that the following categories of persons who have not been able to qualify at the Stenographers' Examination but have otherwise rendered satisfactory service should also be made eligible for confirmation in Grade III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service:—

- (a) Stenographers of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have rendered 3 years' continuous service in the Secretariat and included attached offices;
- (b) Permanent displaced Government servants who were nominated to posts of Stenographers in the Secretariat and included attached offices and have rendered not less than 5 years' continuous service in these offices.
- (c) Persons who may have attained the age of 45 years and have rendered not less than 5 years' continuous service as Stenographers in the Secretariat and included attached offices; and
- (d) Persons other than those at (a), (b) & (c) who have rendered not less than 10 years' continuous service as Stenographers in the Secretariat and included attached offices.

22 Officers of the above categories have accordingly been approved for permanent absorption.

10. Administrative Vigilance Division:

To combat the problem of corruption in public services, the Delhi Special Police Establishment was set up in the war years specifically for the purpose of investigating cases of corruption in which Central Government employees may be involved. The Delhi Special Police Establishment later received statutory recognition by the enactment of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

The need for setting up a specific agency responsible for dealing with complaints and for taking necessary punitive and preventive action as well as to ensure that the efforts of the Government as a whole were properly co-ordinated, was soon felt. Towards this end, the Administrative Vigilance Division was set up in August 1955. This organisation was intended to assume the overall responsibility and provide the necessary drive, direction and co-ordination to ensure sustained and vigorous efforts by the individual Ministries and Departments.

The Administrative Vigilance Division comprises of a Director, Joint Director and Vigilance Officers in various Ministries and Departments, the Special Police Establishment and specialized technical units in the Ministries and Departments where the setting up of such units has been considered necessary.

The Administrative Vigilance Division functions on the basis that the main effort and initiative in dealing with the problem of corruption must come from within each Ministry and Department and that the main responsibility in this behalf is that of the Secretary of the Ministry or Head of the Department. It was also decided that each Ministry should appoint a Vigilance Officer who would assist the Secretary or the Head of Department in this behalf. Accordingly, 36 Vigilance Officers have been appointed in the Ministries for dealing with cases arising in the Ministries proper. However, all cases relating to members of the following Services are dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs:—

- (1) All India Services (only cases where it is proposed to impose one of the punishments of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement as under the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. No member of the All India Services can be dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired except under orders of the Central Government).
- (2) Central Secretariat Service.
- (3) Central Secretariat Stenographers Service.
- (4) Central Secretariat Clerical Service.
- (5) Union Territories (to ensure quick disposal of disciplinary cases and complaints).

The Vigilance Officers in the Ministries deal with complaints and vigilance cases against officers/services controlled by the respective Ministries and deal with preliminary stages in regard to complaints and cases against officers controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Vigilance Officers have also been appointed by the Ministries/Departments in the Attached and Subordinate offices and in Corporations and semi-Government or non-Government organisations (not falling within the definition of Attached and Subordinate Offices). There are 397 such Vigilance Officers. Vigilance Officers in these Organisations and Attached and Subordinate offices deal with complaints and cases arising against officers serving in these offices and organisations. The Vigilance Officer in the Ministry which controls such offices and organisations provides necessary guidance and advice in such matters as may be referred to him and ensures quick disposal of cases.

Vigilance work in the Income-Tax Department and the Customs Department have been entrusted to a Directorate of Inspection, Income-Tax, and Directorate of Inspection, Customs, respectively. The Railways have a separate Vigilance Directorate which is at present in charge of a very senior I.P. Officer enjoying the rank of Inspector-General of Police. Besides, the other technical units that are at present functioning are:—

- (i) Engineering Vigilance Cell in the Railways;
- (ii) Chief Technical Examiner's Cell in the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply;
- (iii) Engineering Cell in the Army Headquarters;
- (iv) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in the Ministry of Finance;
- (v) Enforcement Directorate of Foreign Exchange Regulations in the Ministry of Finance; and
- (vi) Fraud Squad in the Special Police Establishment.

To ensure quick disposal of departmental inquiries and that such inquiries are conducted according to the procedure prescribed, two Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries have been appointed. These Commissioners take up such cases relating to officers in the Secretariat or in the field as may be referred to them by the Ministries/Departments for inquiry.

The reports of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and for the period from 1st April to 31st December 1958 have been presented to Parliament and the reports of the Special Police Establishment for the years 1957 and 1958 have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Prosecution was launched in 264 cases and 232 cases were decided by courts during the period under report. Of these, 190 cases resulted in conviction giving a percentage of successful cases at 81.0. The persons convicted include 10 gazetted officers and 108 other Government servants and 75 private persons. Fines totalling to Rs. 2,68,930 were also imposed by the courts in the above cases.

363 cases were decided departmentally during this period out of which 325 ended in punishment giving a percentage of successful cases at 89.5. In 235 cases against Government servants ending in punishment, 27 gazetted officers, 291 non-gazetted officers and 7 other public servants were punished.

Tables I and II in Appendix X indicate the number of complaints and vigilance cases handled by the Administrative Vigilance Division and tables III and IV indicate the work done by the Delhi Special Police Establishment.

The detailed report on the working of the Administrative Vigilance Division for 1959 will be presented to Parliament separately.

11. Staff Welfare:

In 1957-58 Welfare Officers were, for the first time, appointed in each of the Ministries of the Government of India. Their duties, in brief, include the organisation of social, cultural and literary activities; provision of facilities for and encouragement of indoor games and outdoor sports; improvement in working conditions including canteen facilities; advising staff in their personal and domestic problems, setting up of benevolent funds; organisation of co-operative societies and stores; assistance in relation to the Contributory Health Scheme, transport, housing, education, issue of last pay certificates, expeditious finalisation of pension papers, gratuity etc.; arranging picnics, excursions and tours; and running of welfare centres for the benefit of employees' families.

In order to ensure the cooperation of the staff and to provide them with the necessary opportunity to be fully associated with welfare work, Staff Committees elected by the Staff Councils of each Ministry have been attached to the Welfare Officer of the Ministry concerned. These Committees meet regularly atleast once a fortnight.

The welfare activities of various Ministries are being coordinated by a Chief Welfare Officer posted in the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is also a Secretariat Staff Welfare and Amenities Committee. It consists of 9 members—three permanent representatives of the Ministries of Works, Housing & Supply, Finance and Home Affairs and the remaining six being nominated by other Ministries by annual rotation. The Committee is mainly responsible for the distribution of the funds provided by Government as amenities grant to the Ministries including their attached and subordinate offices in Delhi; the Central Secretariat Boards for different games and sports, drama, music etc., and a large number of welfare associations and recreation clubs of employees in their residential areas in Delhi. A sum of Rs. 4,10,000 sanctioned by Government towards amenities grant in 1959-60 was distributed by the Committee during the year.

During the year under review, Inter-Ministry competitions were held in drama, music, poetic composition and games and sports. Apart from local picnics and short excursions arranged by individual Ministries, two holiday trips to Kashmir of the duration of a fortnight each were arranged by the staff welfare organisation and nearly 300 persons from different Ministries participated in it. Nine welfare centres for the benefit of the families of Government employees were set up during the year bringing the total so far set up to 17. At these centres women and children, especially those belonging to the

families of Class IV Staff, are being taught tailoring, knitting, embroidery, painting and music. Instructions are also being given in home science and personal hygiene. Opportunities are also being provided to the families of Government employees to undertake job work through this organisation. At present over one thousand women are on the rolls of the centres; while about 800 have left them after completing their training. In view of the interest shown by the staff in the scheme, it is proposed to open more such centres in the near future.

Arrangements have also been made for imparting training in first aid and home nursing through the Contributory Health Service Scheme to such of the Government employees as are interested in it.

As regards offices outside Delhi, the Ministries are authorised to sanction non-recurring grants-in-aid to employees' organisations for welfare of the staff in offices under their control subject to a per capita limit of Rs. 2 per annum. Two Welfare Officers have also been appointed in Calcutta and one each in Bombay and Madras.

The Welfare Officers have succeeded in providing to some extent, the human touch in official organisations by becoming a live institution working with sympathy to generate, maintain and promote goodwill, understanding and cordiality amongst the staff and the psychological satisfaction necessary to promote efficiency.

Besides the institution of Welfare Officers, all matters relating to conditions under which the staff are required to work; general principles relating to conditions of service; and conditions necessary for improving efficiency and standards are discussed by the Staff Councils functioning in the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices. These Councils are advisory bodies and afford a means of bringing the officers and the staff into regular conference with a view to establishing a better understanding of each others point of view and amicable settlement of staff problems.

12. Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958:

After promulgation of the Constitution, the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations which were framed in 1937 under Section 266(3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, were adopted as the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, and with the amendments made from time to time continued to be in force till August 1958. These Regulations were revised in the light of the constitutional changes and made up-to-date. The revised Regulations—the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958—framed by the President under proviso to Article 320(3) of the Constitution,

were promulgated on the 1st September, 1958, and placed before Parliament in the same month.

13. Union Public Service Commission:

As against the sanctioned strength of nine members including the Chairman, the actual strength of the Commission during the year under review was seven.

On the whole, the volume of work in the Commission's office continued to be heavy. 28 additional posts, including 2 Under Secretaries and 4 Section Officers were sanctioned during the year in connection with the increased load of work owing mainly to (i) the holding of bi-weekly/weekly type-writing tests and (ii) the strengthening of the General Administration Branch of the Commission's office. The post of Under Secretary (Welfare) has been kept in abeyance during the year as an economy measure and one of the Under Secretaries has been entrusted with welfare work in addition to his own duties.

Figures giving an indication of the volume of work done by the Commission in 1959 will be found in Appendix XI to the Report.

14. Integration of services as a result of States Reorganisation:

The progress of integration of services in the States affected by re-organisation is indicated in the statement appended to this Report (Appendix XII).

Advisory Committees have been set up one at the Centre to deal with representations from gazetted officers affected by re-organisation of States, and one in each of the concerned States to deal with representations from non-gazetted officers.

Composition.—(a) Central Advisory Committee—

1. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission—*Chairman.*
2. Secretary, Ministry of Law Member.
3. Shri P. N. Saprú, Member, Rajya Sabha Member.

(b) State Advisory Committee—

1. Chairman or a Member of the State Public Service Commission *Chairman.*
2. A representative of the State Government Member.
3. A representative of the Government of India Member.

The progress of work done by these Advisory Committees is shown in Appendix XIII.

15. Teaching Hindi to Central Government Servants:

During the year under report, the Hindi Teaching Scheme was extended to three new centres namely Kozhikode, Ambarnath and Indore, bringing the total number of centres to 56. The Railway administration who until recently were having separate arrangements for teaching Hindi to Railway employees are now participating in the Hindi Teaching Scheme implemented by this Ministry; about 1,000 Railway employees have so far joined Hindi classes run by this Ministry.

Over 60,000 Central Government employees have so far received training under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. The number of Central Government employees who received training during the year 1959 is nearly 17,000. About 10,000 persons are undergoing training at present while arrangements have been made for organisation of new classes for the March-December, 1960 session, when it is proposed to train about 10,000 more officers.

In the examinations held in June, 1959 in Hindi Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya, 3,877 employees appeared out, of whom 3,085 have passed. 570 employees qualified with distinction and an amount of Rs. 44,600 was disbursed to them as cash awards.

Arrangements have also been made recently to impart training in Hindi typing and shorthand and 200 L.D.C.'s have started their training in Hindi typing.

CHAPTER III

Political

16. President's Rule in Kerala:

A proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 31st July, 1959, in relation to the State of Kerala. The Proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha on the 20th August, 1959 and by the Rajya Sabha on the 25th August, 1959.

As the State Legislature was dissolved by virtue of the provisions of the Proclamation, the Parliament enacted the Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill 1959 and the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment & Validation) Bill, 1959, in respect of Kerala; these two Bills received the President's assent on 29th August, 1959 and 12th September, 1959 respectively. A Bill to confer power on the President to make laws for the State was also passed by the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 1959 and by the Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 1959. On its receiving assent of the President on 17th December, 1959, the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1959, Act IX of 1959 was brought on the Statute Book. A Consultative Committee of Parliament consisting of 30 Members of the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker and 15 Members of the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman was constituted under Section 3(2) of the Act. Two meetings of the Committee were held in New Delhi on the 22nd December, 1959 and the 7th and 8th January, 1960. The Committee recommended the enactment of the Kerala Warehouses Bill, 1959 and the Kerala Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks Bill, 1959 as President's Acts. These Acts were notified in the Gazette on 29th January, 1960.

A General Election for constituting a new Legislative Assembly for Kerala was held. The President revoked on 22nd February, 1960, his earlier proclamation dated 31st July, 1959 and a new ministry was sworn into office on the same day.

17. 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 1959:—

- (1) Raja Suraj Mani Deo,
Raja of Athmallik.

- (2) Thakor Shri Jorawarsinhji,
Thakor of Tharad.
- (3) Thakur Vishwraj Singh,
Chief of Kawardha.
- (4) His Highness Maharaja Satbir Singh, Maharaja of Jind.
- (5) Raolji Shri Vanrajsinhji,
Thakor of Mansa.
- (6) Raja Pratap Chandra Singh Mardaraj Jagadeb,
Raja of Hindol.

Shri Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of Gaurihar died on 18th May, 1959.

18. Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities:

The first report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period from 30th July, 1957, to 30th July, 1958, which was placed in the Parliament in May, 1959, was discussed by both Houses in September, 1959. The main points emerging from the debate in both the Houses have been brought to the notice of the Commissioner and the concerned State Governments.

19. Zonal Councils:

During the year under review, the Northern Zonal Council held its fifth meeting at New Delhi on the 22nd October, 1959, and the Eastern Zonal Council met at Bhubaneswar on the 12th November, 1959. The Union Home Minister presided over these two meetings at which several important matters of inter-State interest were discussed and settled. An important item in the agenda of the former meeting related to the report submitted by the Ministerial Committee of the Northern Zone Council about the formation of a Zonal Police Reserve Force. This was considered and generally approved by the Council. Similarly, at the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council, a notable step that was taken was to constitute a Committee of Chief Ministers of the States in the Zone to go into the question of implementation of the prescribed safeguards for linguistic Minorities. This was on the lines of the Ministerial Committee appointed earlier in respect of the Southern Zone which has already submitted a comprehensive report on the subject. Various other Committees appointed by the Zonal Councils to deal with certain specified subjects also continued to do useful work.

20. Home Minister's Discretionary Grant:

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. 2,68,375/- from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant was disbursed during the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st December, 1959.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC SECURITY, POLICE AND JAILS

21. Review of the working of the Preventive Detention Act 1950:

A printed pamphlet containing statistical information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act during the period 30th September 1957 to 31st December 1958 was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on the 20th April 1959. A discussion in regard to the statistical information contained in the pamphlet was held in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December 1959.

The number of persons in detention as on the 30th September 1959 was 84.

22. Intelligence Bureau:

The Central Finger Print Bureau, the Central Detective Training School and the Central Forensic Science Laboratory functioning in Calcutta continued to do useful work during the year.

(a) *Central Finger Print Bureau.*—By the end of the year under report, the Bureau had received a total number of 2,74,081 finger print slips from various State Governments. Classification, testing and indexing, recording and preparation of index cards were completed in 2,08,512 cases. On an average, about 8,000 slips are being received monthly, but when the State Bureaux are reorganised and are able to send all the current slips, the total number of receipts will be about 14,000 each month. Research work in new and improved methods of classification of finger prints is expected to be undertaken by early 1961.

The first batch of State Police Officers and direct recruits are receiving training in the examination and detection of finger prints at the Bureau.

(b) *Central Detective Training School.*—Three batches consisting of about 30 State Police Officers each have passed out from the School after receiving training in detective work. The 4th course of training commenced from the 16th November 1959. Greater emphasis is now being laid on the practical side of the training and for this purpose, it is intended to extend the course of training by a week or so.

(c) *Central Forensic Science Laboratory*.—The Laboratory offers training facilities to officers of the State Forensic Laboratories besides undertaking the examination of criminological exhibits. It has started accepting for scientific examination, criminological exhibits from Union Territories, all Central Government departments, and the States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa in the first instance. The exhibits started coming from the month of January, 1959 and so far 488 exhibits have been received. The laboratory has started work in three Sections—Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

23. Indian Police Journal:

The Intelligence Bureau publishes a quarterly 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 interesting cases of crime detection dealt with by the Police all over India, and acts as a medium for the exchange of notes on Intelligent Investigation between Police agencies 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 has continued to gain popularity among Police officers of all ranks and has earned recognition in other countries as a useful Police publication.

24. Indian Arms Act & Rules:

The Arms Bill, 1958, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 1958, for replacing the Indian Arms Act, 1878, at present in force, which was enacted eighty years ago for consolidating and amending the then existing laws for the control of arms and ammunition. The Bill aimed at liberalising the licensing provisions and reducing the inconvenience to the public, while at the same time satisfying the requirements of public security and maintenance of public order; and also to bring the law into conformity as far as possible with the arms laws of modern countries consistently with our independent status. The bill was considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament and also passed by both Houses of Parliament during the period under review. It received the President's assent on 23rd December, 1959. The Arms Rules required to be framed for administration of the Act are under preparation.

25. National Rifle Association of India:

The Association has transferred its Headquarters from Ahmedabad to New Delhi. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Association for the 6th National Shooting Championship Competitions to be held in February 1960.

26. Police:

The following statement shows the sanctioned strength of police in various States as on 31st December, 1958.

Serial No.	Name of State	Armed	Unarmed	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,414	27,203	41,617
2.	Assam	8,517	6,166	14,683
3.	Bihar	13,219	17,741	30,960
4.	Bombay	32,531	56,077	88,608
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	360	4,379	4,739
6.	Kerala	5,311	6,974	12,285
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10,554	29,121	39,675
8.	Madras	9,574	22,949	32,523
9.	Mysore	6,738	17,979	24,717
10.	Orissa	4,655	8,474	13,129
11.	Punjab	30,706	753	31,459
12.	Rajasthan	12,255	20,400	32,655
13.	Uttar Pradesh	23,632	38,479	62,111
14.	West Bengal	17,216	31,215	48,431
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238	469	707
16.	Delhi	8,872	1,886	10,758
17.	Himachal Pradesh	2,090	33	2,123
18.	Manipur	606	727	1,333
19.	Tripura	1,025	773	1,798
20.	Pondicherry	436	350	786

(b) *Home Guards & Analogous Forces.*—The strength of trained Home Guards and Analogous force as on the 30th June, 1959, is shown below:—

Name of State	Strength
West Bengal	32,015
Bihar	4,150
Uttar Pradesh	990,638
Madhya Pradesh	4,420
Bombay	11,32,775 (includes Village Defence parties).

(c) *Police Housing.*—A sum of Rs. 9,09,03,988 has so far been advanced as loan to the various States for their Police Housing Schemes.

(d) *Police Medals*.—During the year 1959, 32 President's Police and Fire Services Medals, a Bar to the President's Police and Fire Services Medal, 111 Police Medals and 9 Prime Minister's Police Medals for Life Saving were awarded.

27. Directorate of Co-ordination (Police-Wireless):

(a) *Ninth Police Radio Officers Conference*.—A Conference of the Police Radio Officers was held in New Delhi from the 21st to 23rd December, 1959, to discuss the various technical problems facing the Police Wireless Services.

(b) *Technical Standards Committee Report—1959*.—The Technical Standards Committee set up by the Directorate finalised its report during the year. The report was sent to States for consideration/ adoption.

(c) *Assistance to States/Union Territories*.—During the year the Directorate arranged supply of equipment worth about Rs. 44 lakhs to the various State Police Radio Organisations.

They conducted the following courses for the training of the States/Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) personnel:—

Serial No.	Course No.	From	To
1.	SM-11 (Radio Technician Grade I)	13-2-1959	23-5-1959
2.	SM-12 (Radio Technician Grade I)	7-7-1959	2-10-1959
3.	SW-14 (Wireless Operator Grade I)	26-10-1959	(in progress)

The Directorate also assisted Tripura, Delhi, Assam, Central Reserve Police and Himachal Pradesh in conducting Trade Tests for their Police Wireless Personnel.

The Directorate worked out a scheme for the establishment of a Police Radio Grid in the N.H.T. Area.

(d) *Police Duty Meet*.—The Directorate ran a wireless competition at the VII Police Duty Meet held during the year.

28. Secretariat Security Organisation:

During the year under review the scheme was extended to two more buildings housing the offices of Central Public Works Department, Prime Minister's Secretariat and portions of the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs, thus bringing the total number of office buildings within the security zone to 29.

29. Jails:

(a) *Jail Manual*.—The Expert Committee consisting of some Inspectors-General of Prisons and other experts in the field of correctional administration has prepared a draft model Jail Manual. The Committee's report has been received, and is now under examination.

(b) *Jails in Union Territories*.—Various reforms have been introduced in Jails in Union Territories. The Panchayat system for promoting welfare activities has been adopted in the jails of Delhi and Tripura. A system for release of prisoners on parole and furlough has been introduced in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur in addition to Delhi and Tripura where this reform had been introduced earlier. A revised wage-earning scheme has been adopted in the Delhi jail and a number of new industries, e.g., Ambar Charkha, Bandsaw-mill and flour mill, have been established.

It has been decided to open a "Jail without Walls" in the new township of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh to facilitate the rehabilitation of certain categories of prisoners by employing them on public utility projects. A proposal is also under examination for the establishment of a model jail at Nahan. The Administration of Himachal Pradesh are examining a scheme for the setting up of Discharged Prisoner's Aid Societies to help prisoners after their release.

(c) *Central Bureau of Correctional Services*.—Steps are being taken to secure accommodation for the Central Bureau of Correctional Services which it is hoped to establish shortly.

30. 'Care' and 'After-care' Programme:

The Government of India continued to give assistance to the State Governments and to bear the entire expenditure in Union Territories for the execution of their 'Social & Moral Hygiene and 'After-Care' and 'Care' Programmes. A statement showing the amounts given to the State Governments/Union Territories in connection with these programmes during 1958-59 is given in Appendix XIV.

31. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959:

To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959 was enacted and enforced with effect from the 15th January, 1960. The Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purposes of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment. The punishment may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

32. Special Police Establishment:

The difficulties experienced in staffing the Special Police Establishment at various levels (reported last year) have been removed to a great extent as a result of a greater inflow of officers from the States. They are being requested to provide the required deputation quotas in the State Cadres by expanding their cadres appropriately. Further, as an experimental measure, the State Governments have been requested to authorise their respective Inspectors General to sanction deputation of non-gazetted staff to the Special Police Establishment, so as to eliminate delay in such matters.

From the experience gained by the Special Police Establishment from investigation of offences like fraud, cheating, embezzlement committed in relation to Joint Stock Companies, it was considered necessary to set up a specialised squad on the model of the Fraud Squad of Scotland Yard. Accordingly in consultation with the Department of Company Law Administration, a Fraud Squad was set up in July, 1959. This Squad undertakes mainly investigation of offences like fraud, cheating, embezzlement committed by persons in charge of Joint Stock Companies and such offences under the Company Law Act, referred to them by the Department of Company Law Administration.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGNERS

33. Amendment of Citizenship Rules:

Rule 4 of the Citizenship Rules, 1956, has been amended to enable the Central Government to relax the condition of one year's residence in India, in the case of alien women married to Indian citizens who are in the service of Government of India.

34. Number of persons granted Indian citizenship:

The total number of persons of Indian origin resident in India and abroad who have been registered up to the 31st October, 1959, as Indian citizens under the Citizenship Act, 1955, is 3,47,443 and 2,609 respectively.

The number of foreigners who have been granted certificates of naturalisation till the 31st October, 1959, is 68; while the number of foreign women married to Indian citizens and registered as Indian Citizens during the same period is 72.

35. Simplification of procedure relating to registration etc. of Foreigners:

Foreigners visiting India for a period of 30 days or less are not now required either to register themselves or to obtain formal residential permits. They have also been exempted from filling in 'Hotel arrival' reports while staying in Hotels. These measures have been taken to promote larger tourist traffic.

36. Amendment of the Foreigners Order:

It has been decided that foreigners who by virtue of their stay in the country on or before the 12th August, 1943, were not required to take out residential permits should be required to obtain them on or before the 5th January, 1960. Necessary amendments to the Foreigners Order, 1948, have been made to bring this into effect.

37. Number of registered foreigners in India:

55,653 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st December, 1959, as against 52,647 foreigners on the 31st December, 1958. The principal nationalities were Chinese 12,001; Tibetan 10,233; Afghan 7,114; Iranian 4,250; American 4,097; German 3,756; Russian 2,339; Burmese 1,655; Italian 1,083; French 1,044. 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. (The number of Tibetans given above is the figure as on the 31st December, 1958; later information about them is not available).

38. Number of foreigners granted visas for India:

25,752 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1959. Out of this, 12,115 were tourists and 3,177 businessmen. The principal nationalities were—American (12,172), Afghans (883), Burmese (911), French (1,343), Germans (2,040), Iranians (655), Italians (1,040), Japanese (546), Russians (466); Swiss (500) and Thai (824).

39. Central Foreigners Bureau:

The information in respect of foreigners coming into and residing in India is being collected and compiled in the Central Foreigners Bureau which was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 1st October, 1958.

40. International Conferences:

During the year under review delegates from several foreign countries came to attend international conferences held in India. Particulars of the more important of these conferences and the countries attending them are indicated below:—

Serial No.	Name of Conference, etc.	Name of countries which participated.
1.	2nd Conference of Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity.	Almost all the countries of world.
2.	U.N.T.A. Demographic Training Research Centre	Do.
3.	Asian Seminar on Working Youths and Social and Economic Development in Asia.	Do.
4.	Meeting of the Permanent Commission of International Railway Congress in India.	Do.
5.	W.H.O. Third Malaria Conference	Do.
6.	46th Session of Indian Science Congress	Do.
7.	International Seminar of Students	Do.
8.	11th General Conference of International Federation of Agricultural Producers and World Agricultural Fair.	Do.
9.	3rd Conference of Chartered Accountants	Do.
10.	F.A.O./E.C.A.F.E. Technical Meeting on Marketing.	Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Phillipines, Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Serial No.	Name of Conference, etc.,	Name of countries which participated.
11.	F.A.O. Regional Seminar on Food Technology	U.K., U.S.A. and almost all the Asian and Far East Countries.
12.	Quakers International Seminar	Almost all the countries of the world.
13.	Working-Party of Earth-Moving Operations in the ECAFE Region.	U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and almost all the countries of Asia and Far East.
14.	U.N. Seminar (UNTAO) on Technical Assistance Organisation and Administration of Social Services.	Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand, Ceylon/ and Pakistan.
15.	All India Writers Conference	U.S.A. U.S.S.R., U.A.R., Japan France, Germany, Phillipines, Burma, Norway, Sweden, Indonesia, Ceylon and Viet Nam
16.	Indo-Pacific Training Centre in Fishery Statistics	Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Phillipines, Thailand, Ceylon and Egypt.
17.	World Assembly of Youth (Centre for Advanced Study and Training) at Aloka(Yelwal, Mysore)	Sweden, Denmark, Japan, Tanganyeka, Phillipines, U.S.A. and Germany.
18.	International Colloquium on Function Theory and the 2nd Conference (South-East Asian) on Mathematical Education.	U.S.A., Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., Switzerland and West Germany.
19.	UNESCO International Leaders training Project in Work Camp Methods and Techniques	Indonesia, Thailand, U.S.A. Ceylon, and Pakistan.
20.	UNESCO Refresher Regional Course in Sociology	Phillippines, Indonesia Burma, Thailand, Pakistan, Malaya, Singapore, Vietnam and Ceylon.
21.	U. N. Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the Region of Asia and Far East.	Almost all the countries of South East Asia.

41. Visit of Foreign Delegations:

The following delegations visited India during the year under review:

- (1) Trade Delegations from Afghanistan, Poland, Burma, Iraq, Pakistan, U.S.S.R.
- (2) Cultural Delegations from Vietnam, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R.
- (3) Russian Goodwill Delegation.
- (4) Students Delegations from Cambodia.
- (5) Wholesale Merchants and Importers Delegation from Sweden.
- (6) Delegation of Scientists from Hungary.
- (7) German Parliamentary Delegation.
- (8) Press Delegation from Sudan.
- (9) Goodwil Delegation from Yugoslavia.

- (10) Economic Delegation from Czechoslovakia.
- (11) Hungary Youths Delegation.
- (12) Technical and Official Delegations from Pakistan.
- (13) A party from National Defence College of Canada.
- (14) A party from U.S. National War College.
- (15) A party from Imperial Defence College, London.
- (16) World Bank Team in connection with Canal Water Dispute.
- (17) A party of Members of Representatives of the Institute of Economic Affairs in Japan.

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

CHAPTER VI

UNION TERRITORIES

42. General:

A review of the administrative set-up and the Administrative and financial powers delegated to the Administrators in the Union Territories, was undertaken. It was found there was scope for rationalising the system of work in the administrative organisations and that disposal of work could be expedited if Heads of Departments where feasible functioned directly under the Administrators without the interposition of the Secretarial Organisation. It was felt that apart from the Chief Secretary, the Administrations should have a Finance Secretary and a Secretary in charge of legal matters. The Secretariat of the Delhi Administration was reorganised on these lines last year. The set-up of the Secretariat of the Himachal Pradesh Administration has been reviewed this year and following the pattern adopted in Delhi, the number of Secretaries has been reduced from 5 to 3. As many as six Heads of Departments have been authorised to function directly under the Lt. Governor. Details of the new set-up of the Tripura and Manipur Secretariats are being worked out on similar lines. So far as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned, some Heads of Departments have been empowered to authenticate orders issued on behalf of the Chief Commissioner.

43. Delegation of enhanced Financial Powers:

In order to expedite the progress of development schemes, the administrative and financial powers delegated to the Administrators and other officers in the Union Territories were redefined and enhanced. These enhanced powers have been incorporated in the "Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958".

It has now been decided that when a Plan scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the annual plan, further administrative approval of the Central Government is not necessary for executing the scheme. The Administrators can now themselves accord expenditure sanction to schemes upto the following enhanced limits:—

(i) Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	..	Rs. 15 lakhs
(ii) Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	..	Rs. 10 lakhs
(iii) Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	..	Rs. 3 lakhs

The power to accord administrative approval and expenditure sanction to works has been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of all Administrators except the Administrator of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, whose powers are limited to Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh and the Principal Engineering Officers, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been delegated powers of according technical sanction in regard to (a) buildings, which are not according to type plans, upto Rs. 3 lakhs and (b) other works upto Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Administrators of these territories have also been empowered to accept tenders upto a value of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Executive Engineer, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, has been delegated powers to accord technical sanction and to accept tenders upto Rs. 50,000.

Arrangements have been made for the training of the local staff in Manipur by deputing an officer of the Secretariat Training School, New Delhi for a period of six months. Three experienced officers of the Central Secretariat Service have also been deputed to Manipur and three to Tripura as Assistant Secretaries to the Administration.

The total outlay under the Second Five Year Plan for the six Union Territories was Rs. 5307.65 lakhs. It was, however, found that the territories could not keep pace with the funds allotted, resulting in an overall shortfall of about 16 per cent. of the total outlay during the first 3 years. The main causes of the shortfalls were:—

- (a) non-availability of suitable technical personnel; and
- (b) inadequate delegation of administrative and financial powers to the Administrators and Officers on the spot.

So far as the manpower requirements are concerned, apart from the general paucity of experienced technical hands in the country, the Administrations were further handicapped as they did not possess properly graded Services which could ensure a career to the officers in the same manner as other Central and State Services. In respect of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh a joint IAS Cadre has been constituted. A scheme to set up a joint IPS Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh is being worked out. The question of forming corresponding State-level Services for these two Territories is also being actively pursued in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the scheme is expected to be finalised in the near future. These arrangements when completed will, it is hoped, serve to meet the expanding needs of these two Territories and eliminate the difficulties experienced in the past in getting suitable personnel on deputation from the neighbouring States.

Steps have also been taken to encadre the gazetted engineering posts in the Union Territories (excluding Delhi) in the Engineering Services under the Central Public Works Department and the Central Water and Power Commission. The public works in Delhi are already being attended to by a Circle of the CPWD. The Central Health Service which came into existence this year now provides officers required for manning gazetted posts in the Medical and Health Departments of the Union Territories. These measures, which extend also to the posts under the Territorial Councils, are expected to ensure a steady supply of engineers and doctors required for the territories and to eliminate the difficulties experienced in recruiting such personnel direct.

The Administrations of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura as well as the Territorial Councils were experiencing some difficulty in recruiting non-gazetted staff to the Engineering and Medical Departments. This difficulty is sought to be overcome by constituting common pools of overseers and doctors in each of these territories to cater to the combined needs of the Administrations and the Councils. Provision will also be made for promotion of selected officers from these pools to the Central Engineering and Health Services. It is expected that these measures will make service in these territories even in non-gazetted capacity more attractive.

In order to accelerate the implementation of development schemes, the strength of technical officers in the territories has been considerably augmented. In Himachal Pradesh, a new post of Additional Chief Engineer has been created and the entire Bilaspur Township project placed under his charge. The Andaman Public Works Department hitherto consisted of only two Divisions. During the current year, an additional Division and one independent Sub-Division were created. The Department has been raised to the status of a full-fledged Circle under a Superintending Engineer. The status of the Principal Engineering Officer in Manipur and Tripura is now that of a Superintending Engineer. Three more Public Works Divisions have been created in Manipur and one in Tripura. The Public Works Department set-up of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands consisted, till recently, only of one Sub-Division. During the current year, a full-fledged Division with one Executive Engineer, four Assistant Engineers and 11 Section Officers has been created to cope with the increasing work of Plan Schemes.

44. Services:

In view of the backward condition of some of the territories, it was considered that the local people should be given adequate opportunities for employment in service under the Administratives and

Local Bodies. The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 was passed by Parliament with this object. The Act has been brought into force and applies to Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. According to the Rules framed under the Act, posts of Tehsildars and non-gazetted posts under the Administrations of these territories as well as the Territorial Councils and Local Bodies have to be filled by residents of the respective territories, and outsiders can be appointed only if local people are not available.

45. Vigilance Cases from Union Territories: (Upto September, 1959):

(i) *Complaints*.—1,112 complaints against the gazetted and the non-gazetted officers were received. 380 complaints were brought forward from the last year. 1143 complaints have been disposed of, leaving only 349 out of which 53 pertain to the year 1958, and 296 to the current year.

(ii) *Vigilance cases*.—398 cases were received during the year under report in addition to 497 brought forward from the previous year. 607 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 388 cases out of which 95 pertain to the year 1958, and the balance to the current year. 24 officers were dismissed; 26 removed from service; 17 were compulsorily retired; 7 officers were reduced in rank; recovery from pay was effected in 19 cases; in the case of 64 officers increments or promotions were withheld; 62 were censured; 21 were allowed to retire; 3 cases were referred to the Special Police Establishment and other action was taken in 364 cases.

(iii) *Appeals and Reviews*.—28 appeals were entertained during the year in addition to 6 pending from last year. 23 appeals have since been decided. Penalty was set aside in one case. 2 cases for review were received and disposed of.

46. Conference of Administrators:

Lack of communications, shortage of personnel, lack of educational health facilities, difficulties in attaining Plan targets, etc., are problems common to most of the Union Territories. To discuss such matters of common interest, and exchange the experience gained in implementing the development schemes, a conference of Administrators was held in July, 1959 at New Delhi. In addition to the difficulties encountered in implementing the Second Plan Schemes, the procedure for drawing up the Third Plan and other matters were discussed. The conference was attended by representatives of the Central Ministries and it was agreed that the Central Ministries would render greater assistance to the Administrations by way of deputing their technical officers to the territories from time to time to advice and guide the local officers.

47. Techno-Economic Survey:

It has been felt for some time that the territories do not possess adequate data for drawing up suitable developmental schemes in the field of agriculture, forestry, cottage industries, etc. To make good this deficiency a Techno-Economic Survey of the territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura has been undertaken. The work has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research and it is expected that the detailed survey reports would be available by the end of April, 1960. The schemes proposed for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan will be revised or re-oriented in the light of the data made available by the surveys.

48. Legislation:

During the year under review, Parliamentary Legislation was undertaken to amend the Delhi Reforms Act, Delhi Panchayat Raj Act and the Bengal Finance (Sales-Tax) Act as in force in Delhi. Measures for land reforms in Manipur and Tripura and to fix ceilings on land holdings in Delhi were introduced in Parliament during the winter session. To meet the growing needs of the territories and to bring the local laws in line with the laws obtaining in the States, the following State Acts have been extended to the territories with necessary modifications to suit local conditions:—

(a) *Delhi:*

- (i) The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947.
- (ii) The court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1953.
- (iii) The Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957.
- (iv) The Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1958.
- (v) The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Act, 1956.
- (vi) The Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956.
- (vii) The Societies Registration (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957.

(b) *Himachal Pradesh:*

- (i) The Societies Registration (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957.
- (ii) The Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956.
- (iii) The Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953.

(c) *Manipur:*

- (i) The Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949.
- (ii) The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.
- (iii) The Bombay Highways Act, 1955.

- (iv) The Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Act, 1957.
 - (v) The Societies Registration (Assam Fifth Amendment) Act, 1958.
 - (vi) The Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956.
- (d) *Tripura:*
- (i) The Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946.
 - (ii) The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.
 - (iii) The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.
 - (iv) The Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Act, 1957.
 - (v) The Societies Registration Assam Fifth Amendment Act, 1958.
 - (vi) The Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956.

The Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Primary Education) Regulation, 1959 was promulgated in the month of June, 1959. This Regulation provides free and compulsory primary education for children in the age group of 6 years to 11 years. Similar legislation in respect of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura will be undertaken shortly.

So far there had been no survey of lands in the Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. The islanders had also not demarcated their properties by boundaries. In order to introduce a proper land revenue system, a Survey and Boundary Regulation based on the pattern obtaining in Madras has been promulgated in these Islands.

49. Home Guards in Delhi:

A Home Guards Organisation was started in Delhi on the 10th September, 1959 and upto the end of December, 1150 applications were received for enrolment. Arrangements were made for the training of members in foot drill, basic rescue, basic fire-fighting, first-aid and ambulance, etc.

50. Social Welfare in Delhi:

For the better administration of social welfare institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi, a separate Directorate of Social Welfare was established with effect from the 28th March, 1959. Several schemes such as reorganisation of the Poor House, Remand Home for Girls, Counselling and Guidance Bureau, Home for non-affected Children of Leprosy Patients, were prepared within an allotment of Rs. 8.67 lakhs. Other schemes amounting to Rs. 3.68 lakhs concerning child welfare, women welfare, social defence, welfare of the handicapped,

youth welfare, etc., were drafted for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan period.

51. Delhi Municipal Corporation:

Regulations, bye-laws, etc. framed under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

A number of regulations, and bye-laws have been framed under the provisions of the various sections of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. A list of such regulations, etc., issued during 1959 is given in Appendix XV.

In addition to these regulations, the Union Public Service Commission have framed the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Delhi Municipal Corporation) Regulations, 1959 to regulate appointments to posts under the Corporation in respect of which consultation with the Commission is necessary.

52. New Delhi Municipal Committee:

The New Delhi Municipal Committee was re-constituted on the 4th October, 1959. To enable the Committee to carry out its work effectively, which is mainly executive in character, its strength has been reduced from 15 to 9. The Committee now consists of a whole-time President and four official and four non-official members. Of the four non-officials, two are members of the Electoral College, Delhi. One of the non-official members is a lady and another belongs to a Scheduled Caste.

53. Bilaspur Township:

The existing Bilaspur Town has a population of 5 to 6 thousand. When the town gets submerged in the Bhakra Reservoir, about 1270 families will require rehabilitation. For the rehabilitation of these oustees as well as for establishing separate District Headquarters, three sites measuring 390 acres situated about 2½ miles from the existing town have been acquired. Out of these three sites, two are reserved exclusively for the main township and the third for public offices and residential accommodation for officials.

The existing town is likely to be submerged during 1960 and it is expected that the new town will be ready before the old town goes under water. A new P.W.D. Circle with Headquarters at Bilaspur has been created recently for speedy execution of the works and an Additional Chief Engineer posted there to give undivided attention to this project. The estimates amounting to Rs. 154.472 lakhs have been approved in consultation with the Planning Commission. The persons displaced as a result of submergence of the township who have been compensated for their property, have been allotted plots at concessional rates and given all possible facilities in the procurement of

material, e.g. bricks, cement, iron & steel, timber etc., to build their houses in the new township. They are also being given loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The Harijan oustees who have been allotted plots in the new township are being given subsidy to construct their houses to the extent to which their compensation falls short of Rs. 3,500 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 each.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new township and it is expected to be completed by June, 1960. 898 plots have been allotted to the oustees; 222 oustees have got their plans for construction of buildings approved and 170 of these have actually started construction. The remaining oustees are likely to start construction soon.

54. Relief Measures in Manipur and Tripura:

Excessive rains and floods during June and October, 1959 caused considerable damage in several parts of Tripura. A sum of Rs. 8,98,300 was disbursed in the shape of loans and grants to relieve distress. Another sum of Rs. 2,09,677 was spent on relief works to provide employment to the indigent section of the population. Fair price shops were opened in the scarcity affected areas for supply of food-grains at reasonable prices. In addition, milk powder and clothes were distributed free amongst the sufferers.

Heavy rains and consequent floods during the same period caused extensive damage in Manipur also. A sum of Rs. 44,495 was spent on various relief measures in addition to free distribution of rice, dal, salt, kerosene oil, milk powder and clothes.

55. Territorial Councils:

The following bye-laws were approved, with certain modifications, as required under Section 55 of the Act:—

1. The Tripura Territorial Council (Delegation of Powers) Bye-laws, 1959.
2. The Tripura Territorial Council (Delegation of Powers to Vice-Chairman) Bye laws, 1959.
3. The Tripura Territorial Council (Private Bazars and Melas) Bye-laws, 1959.
4. The Tripura Territorial Council (Management of Ferries) Bye-laws, 1959.
5. The Tripura Territorial Council (Establishment, Maintenance and Management of Markets) Bye-laws, 1959.
6. The Manipur Territorial Council (Delegation of Powers) Bye-laws, 1959.

A survey of the administrations of each one of the six Union Territories will be found in Appendix A of this Report.

CHAPTER VII

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

56. Welfare of Backward Classes:

The Constitution has cast a special responsibility on the Central and State Governments for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for eradicating the disabilities arising from untouchability and also the social and educational backwardness of these weaker sections of the society. The term 'Backward Classes' covers:

- (a) Scheduled Castes.
- (b) Scheduled Tribes.
- (c) Other Backward Classes.

Of these, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified by the President under clause (1) of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. During the year under report, the President promulgated an order under clause I of Article 342 of the Constitution *viz.* the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, specifying four tribes inhabiting the Andaman Islands and two tribes in the Nicobar Islands to be Scheduled Tribes. This order had the effect of increasing the total population under Scheduled Tribes in the country by about 13000.

57. Extension of provision for the reservation of seats in Parliament and the Legislatures:

Article 334 of the Constitution prescribed a limit of ten years from the date of commencement of the constitution for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for special representation for Anglo-Indians by nomination in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures. It was decided to extend these special provisions for a further period of ten years from the 26-1-60 and the Constitution (Eighth) Amendment Bill, 1959, was introduced in the Parliament during the November-December 1959 session. The Bill has since been passed by the Parliament and also ratified by ten States. It received President's assent on 5-1-1960.

58. Commission to be appointed under Article 339(1) of the Constitution:

Article 339(1) of the Constitution envisages the appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the States. It is proposed to appoint a Commission accordingly. The composition and the terms of reference of the Commission are under consideration.

59. Pre-examination of coaching to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

In order to provide special coaching to young students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to equip them better to compete successfully at the competitive examinations such as the I.A.S., I.P.S.; and Central Services Class I and II held by U.P.S.C., a scheme has been started in the Allahabad University to give intensive pre-examination training. The first short course coached 37 students for the combined competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. in September 1959. The next full course for the examination to be held in 1960 commenced in November 1959. 81 trainees have been admitted to the course. The other State Governments have also been requested to consider the starting of similar coaching schemes for students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned universities.

60. Second Five Year Plan:

Plan allocation and expenditure.—The pattern of assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories for schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes in the Second Five Year Plan continued to be the same as outlined in the annual report of the Home Ministry for 1958-59. The plan allocations and the actual expenditure incurred during the first three years and the allocation made in the budget for the grant of Central assistance during the year 1959-60 in respect of the various categories are indicated in the statement in Appendix XVI. Increased allocations have been made in 1959-60.

Out of the allocations made, certain amounts are disbursed as grants to non-official organizations of all-India status assisted directly by the Central Government. The rest are for schemes to be implemented by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories. The Home Minister availed of the presence of the Chief Ministers of the various States in Delhi in April, 1959, for discussing with them measures for expediting the implementation of welfare schemes sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. He appealed to the Chief Ministers to take special interest in these schemes and ensure that the funds provided in the budget during the current year are fully utilised to accelerate the rate of progress.

A Conference of State Ministers in charge of the welfare of Backward Classes was also held on the 31st January and 1st of February, 1960, to consider the progress so far made in the Second Plan schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. The Conference recommended certain special measures to be taken for the fullest possible utilisation of the Current Plan outlay of Rs. 90 crores.

61. Committee on Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks have been started for intensive development of selected areas inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes. As these Blocks have been working for quite some time, it was considered necessary to examine whether they have been developing on the right lines and at adequate pace. The Government of India have, therefore, constituted a Committee for this purpose with Dr. Verrier Elwin, as its Chairman. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. The recommendations to be made by this Committee will, it is hoped, contribute substantially towards making the programme more effective and prove useful in formulating proposals in this sector for the Third Five Year Plan.

62. Steps to eliminate the practice of removal of night soil as head loads:

In order to ensure speedy elimination of the practice of carrying night soil in baskets as head loads by persons employed on scavenging work, a scheme for the grant of 50% assistance to local bodies for supply of wheel-barrow and hand carts to sweepers employed by municipalities and other local bodies has been formulated. The remaining 50% will be borne by the local bodies concerned with assistance from the State Government to the extent necessary. In the case of Union Territories, the Government of India will bear the entire expenditure on the scheme. The grants so far sanctioned to State Governments and Union Territories in this connection during the last three years are as follows:

1957-58	Rs. 9,84,000/-
1958-59	Rs. 6,31,850/-
1959-60 (upto-date)	Rs. 7,01,480/-

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare, a Sub-Committee has also been appointed to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the complete elimination of this undesirable practice. The report of the Committee may also be of help to the Government in preparing the programmes generally for the welfare of sweepers and scavengers in the Third Plan.

63. Welfare of De-notified Tribes:

An allocation of Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 16.45 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 20.53 lakhs for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been made for the de-notified tribes this year. The schemes include provision for special educational facilities, 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 the anti-social practices prevalent among these tribes.

64. Assistance to Non-official Organisations:

The special efforts that are being made for the removal of untouchability and for the welfare of scheduled tribes and other backward classes require for their success the active cooperation of social workers and non-official organisations. With a view to enlist and utilize effectively such public cooperation, provision for aid to voluntary agencies has been made in the State Sector Schemes as under:—

(a) Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 17.56 lakhs
(b) Scheduled castes	Rs. 14.25 lakhs
(c) De-notified Tribes	Rs. 0.846 lakhs
(d) Other Backward Classes	Rs. 0.243 lakhs

In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, grants are sanctioned to the non-official organisations of All-India status as under:—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	(1) Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh;
	(2) Servants of India Society;
	(3) Tata Institute of Social Sciences;
	(4) Indian Council for Child Welfare;
	(5) Rama Krishna Mission ;
	(6) Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal;
(2) Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.	(1) All India Harijan Sevak Sangh;
	(2) Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh;
	(3) Iswar Saran Ashram;
	(4) Indian Red Cross Society;
	(5) All India Backward Classes Federation.

Assistance is given in the case of Scheduled Tribes for opening of ashram schools, training of tribal welfare officers, and cultural survey of tribal areas, etc. For the Scheduled Castes, grants are made 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 schemes relating to backward classes, grants are given for hostels, women's community centres, child welfare and maternity centres, training of social workers etc.

65. Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

Special efforts continued to be made with a view to increasing the intake of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various services. Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries that applications for employment elsewhere by employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes whether working in temporary or permanent capacity for betterment of their prospects should be liberally forwarded.

All the Ministries have also been asked to designate an officer in each Ministry to function as a liaison officer with the Ministry of Home Affairs and ensure that orders about special representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services are strictly observed.

As a result of the special efforts which Government have been continuously making, the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various services has shown steady improvement as will be apparent from the following statement of the comparative position on 1st January, 1955, 1st January 1956, 1st January, 1957, and 1st January, 1958:—

Services		Number	of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers as on			
			1-1-55	1-1-56	1-1-57	1-1-58
I.C.S./I.A.S.	S.C.		17	17	18	29
	S.T.		1	2	3	6
I.P.S./I.P.	S.C.		7	7	10	14
	S.T.		3		5	5
Central Class I Services	S.C.		31	36	51	92
	S.T.		9	8	7	37
Class II	S.C.		144	237	447	405
	S.T.		21	35	65	102
Class III	S.C.		27,818	32,123	35,368	51,890
	S.T.		2,701	3,237	3,920	6,348
Class IV	S.C.		1,10,922	1,13,749	1,47,033	2,00,921
	S.T.		35,131	34,148	17,556	22,771

66. Third Plan:

The working group for the preparation of the Third Plan for the sector relating to the welfare of Backward Classes has prepared a note, giving the general approach in formulating the various developmental and other schemes meant for the welfare of this section of society. The general conclusions in this note have been approved by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare and the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare at the meetings held on the 5th and 6th of December 1959 respectively. Steps are now being taken to prepare the details of the Third Plan for this sector.

67. Central Advisory Boards for Harijan Welfare:

The half yearly meetings of the Harijan Boards were held in April and December, 1959. The Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare made certain recommendations, the more important of which are indicated below:

Cottage Industries.

- (1) More effort should be made to utilize fully the funds already provided to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for these industries and industrial co-operatives in a larger measure to meet the requirements of Harijans.

Agriculture.

- (2) State Governments be moved to take steps to meet the financial requirements of members of Schedules Castes who possess lands or are allotted land for cultivation.

Education facilities to the more backward communities amongst Scheduled Castes.

- (3) Amongst members of the Scheduled Castes, the less vocal sections or the comparatively more backward sections should not be denied their due share of the advantages earmarked for the uplift of these backward classes as a whole.

Community Halls:

- (4) As large a number of community halls|centres should be established in the rural areas as possible and Harijans should be entitled to full and free use of these halls|centres like all other villagers.

Housing sites:

- (5) Provision of house sites for scheduled castes and settlement of landless Harijans should be given high priority in the Third Five Year Plan.

Minimum Wages Act.

- (6) Harijans working as agricultural labourers should get the advantage of the Minimum Wages Act.

68. Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare:

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

Rehabilitation of Jhumias.

- (1) Service cooperatives should be organised for the benefit of shifting cultivators on an extensive scale.

Education.

- (2) State Governments should be requested to make a survey of the existing educational institutions in areas inhabited by scheduled tribes, and to take steps to provide proper and adequate educational facilities for tribal children.

Monographs.

- (3) Important and rare monographs should be edited and republished.

Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks.

- (4). Special measures should be taken to enthuse the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the programme of intensive development undertaken by Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks.

Forest labourers' co-operative societies.

- (5) A study should be made of the problem of successful organisation of the forest labourers' co-operative societies, with a view to expand the programme of organisation of co-operative societies and to improve the working of the existing societies.

Benefit to the more backward amongst the Scheduled Tribes.

- (6) Ways and means may be evolved so that greater emphasis is given in the developmental programmes to the more backward amongst the Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL MATTERS

69. **Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955:**—In the Report on the activities of the Ministry for the year 1958-59, it was stated that certain important provisions of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955, had been declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution by the Rajasthan High Court. Since then, the Rajasthan High Court have permitted the Durgah Administration to file an appeal in the Supreme Court against their judgment and necessary action in this behalf is being taken.

70. **Reciprocal arrangements with State Governments for payment of expenses to Government employees attending Courts:**

The Government of India have entered into reciprocal arrangements with the following State Governments to provide for the payment of the expenses of employees of the Central Government and those of the State Governments summoned by Criminal Courts to give evidence in their official capacity:—

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Date of entering into the agreement</i>
West Bengal	16-7-1959.
Punjab	23-7-1959.
Mysore	8-9-1959.
Madhya Pradesh	4-11-1959.

71. **State Bills assented to by the President:**

A list of the Bills passed by State Legislatures which received the assent of the President during 1959 is attached (Appendix XVII).

72. **Notaries:**

The Administration of the Notaries Act, 1952 is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Act was brought into force on the 14th February, 1956. Prior to this, notaries in India were appointed either by the Master of Faculties in England, or by the State Governments under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The latter class of notaries had only limited functions, and no special qualifications were laid down for their appointment. The Master of Faculties, however, insisted on special qualifications and considerable experience before agreeing to the appointment of a person as a

notary. Notaries appointed by him were thus competent to perform all notarial functions.

The Act of 1952 envisages only one class of notaries who will be competent to perform all notarial functions. Notaries may be appointed either by the Central Government for the whole or any part of India, or by the State Governments for the whole or any part of the State. Uptil now, the Central Government have appointed 46 notaries and the State Governments 174.

Section 14 of the Notaries Act provides for the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries for the recognition of notarial acts. This matter has been taken up with various countries with which India has close commercial relations.

Notaries perform important functions and their certificates carry great weight in international transactions. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that notaries working in India maintain the high standard of professional etiquette expected of them.

73. Legislation:

The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959—

Both Houses of Parliament have considered and passed a Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras and for matters connected therewith during the last winter session. The transfer of territories from Madras to Andhra Pradesh and vice-versa would take place with effect from the appointed day, namely 1st April, 1960.

74. Transfer of certain territories from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh:

The Gandhi Sagar Dam is on the river Chambal. The dam site was partly in the State of Rajasthan and partly in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Initially, when the project was conceived, it was agreed between the two States that the Rajasthan Government would give all facilities to the then Madhya Bharat Government to carry out the works in their territory. But difficulties arose in day-to-day working in regard to such matters as maintenance of law and order, control over plying of transport vehicles etc. Both the Governments, therefore, agreed that an area of 3085 acres should be transferred from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh to facilitate the smooth implementation of the project. Accordingly, a Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh was passed by Parliament in September, 1959. The Act came into force from the 1st October, 1959.

75. Supreme Court and High Courts:

Two new Judges were appointed to the Supreme Court consequent on retirements during the year under report.

Three posts of Additional Judge were sanctioned during the year, 1 for the Andhra Pradesh High Court and 2 for the Punjab High Court, thus bringing the total number of posts of Additional Judge sanctioned for the various High Courts to 36 since the amendment of the Constitution with effect from 1st November, 1956, providing for the appointment of Acting and Additional Judges.

Thirty-three new Judges were appointed to the various High Courts during the year. Four "outside" appointments were also made during the year, thus bringing the total number of "outside" appointments to the various High Courts to 11 since 1st November, 1956.

In response to a circular letter issued by the Ministry in February, 1959, suggesting that the holidays and periods of vacation of a High Court should be so fixed as to ensure 210 working days in a calendar year, the High Courts of Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have raised the number of working days to 210. In the case of the remaining four High Courts *viz.* Assam, Calcutta, Mysore and Patna, the matter is still under consideration.

The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1959, were framed under section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 to provide for the payment of T.A. to the Judges of the Supreme Court. They came into effect from the 14th July, 1959, and replace the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1951.

The Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959, were also framed under Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, to provide for the subsidiary conditions of service of Judges of the Supreme Court, *e.g.*, use of official residence, extraordinary pensions and gratuities, facilities for medical treatment, etc. They were given retrospective effect from the 26th January, 1950 in accordance with the provision contained in Section 23(4) of the Act.

76. Mercy petitions:

218 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1959. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 48 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life; the remaining 170 petitions were rejected.

CHAPTER IX

DIRECTORATE OF MANPOWER

77. During the year under review, the Directorate continued to look after the implementation of the Manpower programme approved by the Cabinet Committee on Manpower, and the co-ordination of manpower policies and programmes. The Directorate worked in close co-operation with the Planning Commission, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Important problems were discussed from time to time in the informal steering group on manpower which consists of representatives of the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Labour and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Representatives of other Ministries, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Grants' Commission and National Productivity Council were invited to attend steering group meetings whenever matters concerning them came up for discussion.

78. Further progress was made during the year with studies of requirements and resources of technical and professional personnel. The Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission prepared reports on the resources of doctors and scientists in the country, and on the occupational pattern in manufacturing industry. A study of the requirements of the educational personnel below the university stage during the Third and Fourth Plan periods was also carried out during the year by a study group consisting of officers of the Education Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Directorate of Manpower. A detailed study of the requirements of engineering personnel during the Third Plan has been made by the Working Group on Technical Education with which the Directorate was closely associated.

A good deal of information relating to employment of technicians and craftsmen was thrown up during the year by the employment market surveys and other studies made in the Directorate General, Resettlement and Employment. Among educational studies carried out under the manpower programme, mention may be made of study of wastages in engineering colleges, polytechnics and craftsmen training centres, agriculture and veterinary institutions and teacher training institutions.

The Directorate examined the problem of flight of technical personnel, measures for improvement of the utilisation of technical personnel, and creation of an agency or agencies for giving employment assistance to technical and professional personnel.

79. Working of improved procedures for recruitment of scientific and technical personnel:

Mention was made in the last year's report of certain measures taken to facilitate better utilisation of the available scientific and technical personnel, and to speed up the process of recruitment. On the whole, these have worked satisfactorily.

1. *Bulk recruitment of young engineers*:—*Ad hoc* demands for 106 posts of engineers in Class I and Class II grades received from different Ministries during the year were met by the Union Public Service Commission from the results of the Engineering Services examinations without issue of fresh advertisements thereby reducing the time taken in recruitment to the minimum.

2. *Bulk selection*:—During the years 1956 and 1957 the Commission issued advertisements for the posts of Assistant Engineer (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Tele-Communication) and in all these advertisements, a clause was put into the effect that demands for similar posts received from other Ministries would also be met out of the candidates who would apply in response to such advertisements. As a result of this, it was possible to meet the *ad hoc* demands for posts in Class I (Junior) and Class II grades received from other Ministries.

It has now been decided to make bulk recruitment also for all posts requiring knowledge of electronics under the various Ministries on the basis of an examination. The syllabus for this examination has already been finalised by the Union Public Service Commission.

3. *Consideration of Indian scientists and technologists abroad as 'personal contact candidates'*:—During his tour abroad, the Chairman, Union Public Service Commission, interviewed a number of persons enrolled in the special section of the National Register who were qualified for the various posts advertised by the Commission although they had not formally applied for those posts.

Personal contact is made by the Union Public Service Commission, where advertisement alone is not sufficient to bring forth suitable candidates. In such cases, the Commission do not insist on any closing date, and whenever suitable candidates are available, they are interviewed.

80. National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel:

By the end of December, 1959, about 46,000 persons had been registered in the General Section of the Register, and about 3,500 in the special section relating to Indians abroad. Eight Classified Lists of

Scientists and technologists enrolled in the special section have been published, and circulated to the principal employers of such personnel in both public and private sectors.

81. Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists:

A Special Recruitment Board presided over by the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission was constituted to select candidates for the recently created pool for the temporary placement of Indian scientists and technologists. All persons enrolled in the special section of the National Register who were expected to return to India by June, 1959, were considered for appointment to the Pool. Applications were also invited from persons in India with high qualifications in scientific and technical subjects. The selection of 123 candidates including physicists, chemists, agricultural scientists, engineers and medical personnel was announced on 27th May, 1959. Subsequently, offers have been issued also to 16 persons included in the Reserve Lists. Till the end of December, 1959, 57 candidates had accepted the offer of appointment but some of them were still abroad. The services of the candidates, who have joined, have been placed at the disposal of various Ministries, technical and scientific institutions.

Advantage was taken of the tour of the Chairman, U.P.S.C., to U.K., U.S.A. and Germany to arrange for the interview of selected Indian scientists and technologists in those countries.

82. Ford Foundation Grant:

Two surveys have been undertaken with the aid of the Ford Foundation grant of \$ 34,000. Both are being carried out by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment.

The first is an All India Survey of the pattern of graduate employment. This is designed to obtain information regarding the manner in which graduates of different faculties are employed as well as the relationship between the academic instruction imparted in the University and the kind of occupation obtained. The survey will cover graduates passing out in the year 1954 from all Universities, along with those passing out in 1950 from all but a few universities. A pilot survey was conducted by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment before the details of the scheme were finalised.

The second survey relates to the training requirements of different occupations in key industries. Reports have already been received from a number of units, and some of them have also been processed.

A part of the grant has been utilised for the preparation of a brochure on "methods for long term projections of requirements for and supply of professional, skilled and other highly trained manpower."

83. Manpower work in States and at Zonal levels:

The Directorate maintained close liaison during the year with the States and Zonal Manpower agencies. Practically all the State Governments have carried out reviews of the manpower position in relation to Second Plan requirements. Provisional estimates of the requirements of trained manpower for the Third Plan have also been worked out in several States. Nearly all States have also, more or less, completed the preparation of handbooks giving particulars of the training facilities available in the States for different categories of personnel. The manpower reports prepared in the States were studied in the Directorate and the comments and suggestions of the Directorate were sent to them, where necessary. The Zonal Manpower Committees have been reviewing the manpower position in their respective zones from time to time, and trying to adjust manpower shortages and surpluses within the Zones.

CHAPTER X

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

84. An Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 9th February, 1959 by which entry 69 (which relates to Census) of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution was applied to Jammu and Kashmir. The effect of the issue of this Order is that when the next Census is held in India in 1961, it can be conducted in Jammu and Kashmir also along with the other States.

On the 23rd April, 1959 another Order of the President was issued amending articles 19 and 35 of the Constitution in their application to Jammu and Kashmir, the effect of which is to extend from five years to ten years the period for which certain provisions of the Fundamental Rights are modified in their application to the State.

The Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir has recently made certain amendments to the permanent Constitution of the State in relation to High Court Judges and the Election Commission of the State. The State Government have also suggested certain amendments to the Constitution of India in the form in which it applies to Jammu and Kashmir which have been incorporated in the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1960, issued on the 20th January, 1960. The effect of both these measures taken together is as follows:—

- (a) the Supreme Court has now the power to give special leave to appeal from the judgements and decisions of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court as in the case of other High Courts in India;
- (b) in the method of their appointment and removal from office, salary and allowances and conditions of service, the Judges of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court are now practically in the same position as Judges of the other High Courts; and
- (c) the Election Commission of India has now the authority to supervise, direct and control the conduct of elections to both the Houses of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, including the preparation of electoral rolls and the appointment of Election Tribunals, but the elections will be held according to the provisions made by or under laws of the State Legislature.

In July, 1959, Jammu and Kashmir State experienced heavy floods which devastated large areas of the State and wrought great loss of life and damage to private and public property, communications, irrigation canals, etc., in the State. The Indian Armed Forces rendered gallant and timely assistance both during the critical period of the floods and later in rescue work, restoration of electric supply, repairing breaches, bridges and roads, desilting canals, medical relief and treatment to those rescued by the Army etc. The Prime Minister contributed a sum of Rs. 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to the Sadar-i-Riyasat's Flood Relief Fund.

In the past Lamas and others from Ladakh used to go to Tibet for higher education in Buddhist philosophy and Pali language. As it is not possible for them to go to Tibet in present conditions, it was considered desirable that an institution for instruction in Buddhist philosophy and Pali language should be set up in India. The Buddhist School of Philosophy was inaugurated at Leh on the 23rd October, 1959. The monasteries at Leh have promised to provide a building for the School and to contribute the cost of the boarding and lodging of the students and have set apart land from whose revenue the above expenses will be met. The rest of the expenses will be borne by the Government of India.

The institution at Leh is intended for advanced education. To help less advanced students from Ladakh, this Ministry has been granting scholarships at rate of Rs. 60 per month to twelve students who receive education at the Buddhist institutions run by the Maha Bodhi Society of India at Sarnath. The number of scholarships has been increased to eighteen this year.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER MATTERS

35. Fire Services and Propaganda for Fire Prevention:

National Fire Service College continued to impart training in advanced methods of Fire Fighting, Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction. Since its inception, on 2nd July, 1956, the College has run six sub-Officers courses, four Station Officers Courses, one special course for Police Officers, one Special Course for Officers of Industrial Establishments and one Course each of Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers and General Fire Prevention. In addition, a special batch of 16 officers of the Explosives Department, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, have been trained in the methods of Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction etc. In all, 393 Officers have been trained so far. To cope with the increased demand for training, both from the Fire Services and from the open market, two courses are being run simultaneously at the College since July 1958.

The annual 'Fire Prevention Week' was celebrated in November 1958 on a country-wide scale. The next week will be celebrated in the month of February, 1960.

The Standing Fire Advisory Committee has met twice during the year under review and tendered advice on technical matters relating to fire services.

During the financial year 1958-59, a sum of about Rs. 45,77,160 was distributed as grant-in-aid to the various State Governments etc., to purchase fire fighting equipment to modernize their fire services. This year again, on the recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, a sum of Rs. 51,14,597 has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the various State Governments etc., for the purpose.

Keeping in view the importance of the city of Delhi, a scheme for the expansion of the Delhi Fire Service at an estimated cost of Rs. 58 lakhs has been approved in principle. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was given to the Delhi Municipal Corporation towards this end during 1958-59. This year there is a proposal to place a sum of Rs. 11.5 lakhs at the disposal of the Corporation from the Delhi Area Grant.

It was mentioned in the last year's Report that the Indian Standards Institution have drawn up specifications on almost all the items normally required by a fire service. The State Governments have

been advised to adopt these specifications and encourage purchase of indigenously manufactured equipment.

86. Emergency Relief Organisation:

All the States and Union Territories have set up Emergency Relief Organizations either at the State or District level or at both.

87. Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur:

The Institute continued to impart training to the official and non-official nominees of the various States during the current year. The First Senior Officers Seminar, to discuss the broader aspects of emergency relief, was held at the Institute during January 1959. It was for the first time since the inauguration of the Institute in April 1957, that a course in First Aid and Welfare exclusively for ladies was held in June/July 1959.

Upto the end of December 1959, nine courses have been held (this brings the total to 23 courses run at the Institute from its inception) and a total of 230 candidates were trained (this brings the total to 676 trainees from the inception of the Institute). This number includes 16 ladies.

The nominees of the States who belonged to non-official social welfare organisations, were given free boarding facilities during their stay at the Institute.

88. Census:

The Superintendents of Census Operations in various States and Union Territories have started functioning. The organisational and other procedural matters relating to the conduct of the next Census as well as the questionnaire and the forms of the house lists, household schedule and enumeration slip and instructions for filling the house list and for Enumerators have been finalised. The Superintendents of Census Operations are at present engaged in delimitation of census areas, selection of personnel for enumeration and translation of the questionnaire and instructions in the various regional languages. A socio-economic survey of about five hundred villages throughout the country will be undertaken as part of the 1961 Census. Arrangements are being made for the printing of Census forms. Steps for adequate publicity for the Census are also being taken. The Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are preparing publicity material in English. The Census Superintendents will similarly prepare publicity material in the regional languages. A film on the Census is under production.

Steps have been initiated to take over the work of vital statistics from the Directorate General of Health Services. The annual sample census of births and deaths will be conducted in all the States in

1960. The cost is expected to be shared equally between the States and the Centre.

Two brochures on the reorganised set up of States are under print. The actuarial reports of Census from 1881 to 1951 (excluding 1941) are being printed in one volume. An index and bibliography of all past Census reports is under compilation. An index of bibliography of handicraft and occupations is also being prepared. The first issue of the population bulletin is expected to be released in February 1960.

89. Holidays:

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Pay Commission, the number of closed holidays to be observed in the Central Government offices during a year has been reduced from 23 to 16 with effect from the year 1960. In addition to these 16 holidays, each employee is permitted to avail himself of any 2 holidays to be chosen by him from the specified list.

All Saturdays, other than the last Saturday of the month which has been declared a closed holiday, have been made full working days in all the civil offices of the Central Governments.

90. Official Language:

With the permission of the President, the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language constituted under article 344(1) of the Constitution was placed before Parliament on 22nd April, 1959. The report was discussed in the Lok Sabha from 2nd to 4th September 1959 and in the Rajya Sabha on 8th and 9th September 1959.

91. Financial Assistance to states under clause (i) of the Federal Financial Integration Agreements:

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

Name of the State	Amount allotted	Amount paid					Total	Amount anticipated to be paid during 59-60
		54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59		
(Figures in lakhs)								
Saurashtra (now Bombay)	90.00	25.00	35.00	28.56	1.44		90.00	
Mahdy Bharat (now Madhya Pradesh)	100.00		30.00	25.00	15.22	25.00	95.22	4.78
Rajasthan	150.00	25.00	38.00	35.39	23.13	13.84	136.36	8.64
PEPSU (now Punjab)	60.00	10.00	50.00				60.00	
TOTAL	400.00	60.00	153.00	89.95	39.79	38.84	381.58	13.42

APPENDIX A

1. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

General Administration.—Shri M. V. Rajwade I.A.S. continued as the Chief Commissioner. He is assisted by an Advisory Council of five members. A survey and Settlement Section has been created under a Tahsildar to undertake cadastral survey operations. Sixteen villages were taken up for survey during the current season. A survey Training Class has been opened from the 1st December, 1959, to impart training in Survey to 24 candidates, who will be employed as Surveyors in South and Middle Andaman Tahsils.

The Andaman Public Works Department has been re-organised as a full-fledged Circle with effect from the 8th October, 1959, under a Principal Engineering Officer. To expedite the execution of Plan works, one new Division at Ranget in the Middle Andaman Island, and one independent Sub-Division in Calcutta to facilitate procurement of stores were also created. A Class I post of Director of Agriculture has been sanctioned. In place of an existing post of Engineer and Harbour Master, two Class I posts—*viz.*, Harbour Master and Marine Engineer, have been created. A Naval Officer holding the rank of Commander has been appointed as Harbour Master.

2. Law and Order:

The Law and Order situation remained well under control during the year. No crime was registered in the Nicobar group of Islands.

3. Legislation Undertaken and Laws Extended:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Primary Education) Regulation, 1959, was promulgated during the year. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Boards) Regulation, 1957, was amended.

4. Financial position:

The estimated revenue receipts as provided in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 was Rs. 150.61 lakhs. The revised Estimate was Rs. 151.34 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 443.98 lakhs of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 162.62 lakhs. The revised estimates of expenditure on Plan schemes was however Rs. 85.5 lakhs.

The following statement would indicate the details of Plan Outlay and Progress of expenditure.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Plan outlay 1956-60 (revised)	Expenditure during first three years (1956-59)	Anticipated expenditure during 1959-60 (revised)
1	2	3	4	
1.	Agricultural Production	20.00	3.45	3.58
2.	Minor Irrigation	11.50	0.01	0.18
3.	Land Development	122.90	52.49	26.29
4.	Animal Husbandry	3.80	0.36	1.82
5.	Dairying and Milk Supply	5.00	0.10	0.62
6.	Forests	80.00	4.26	5.29
7.	Soil Conservation	0.60	0.0	0.24
8.	Fisheries	1.75	0.65	0.75
9.	Cooperation	0.75	0.12	..
10.	Community Development	8.00	2.76	3.47
11.	Power	2.50	0.41	0.35
12.	Village and Small Industries	7.00	0.36	1.86
13.	Roads	85.00	22.38	20.13
14.	Road Transport	1.00	..	0.90
15.	Inland Water Transport	49.00	..	..
16.	Shipping	105.00	65.00	..
17.	Education	28.21	3.47	5.16
18.	Health	28.30	2.12	6.32
19.	Housing	28.59	4.25	7.76
20.	Welfare of Backward Classes	1.00	0.08	0.45
21.	Social Welfare	..	..	0.09
22.	Miscellaneous	2.60	0.43	0.24
GRAND TOTAL		592.50	162.54	85.50

5. *Agriculture*.—542 acres of unproductive forest land will be cleared and a nursery for raising 26,400 coconut seedlings will be established. It is proposed to establish a coconut plantation on Ross Island of Port Blair. An area of 17½ acres has already been cleared and planted with coconut seedlings.

Implements, seeds and manures worth Rs. 65,000 are expected to be supplied to old agriculturists as against an amount of Rs. 35,900 spent during the previous year. Twenty-five acres of land have been brought under Citrus cultivation. 10,410 pine-apple suckers have

been distributed. An arecanut nursery has also been set up. Twelve acres of unproductive hilly land has been brought under sugar-cane cultivation. As against an amount of Rs. 31,500 spent during the previous year, an amount of Rs. 47,000 is expected to be spent on plant-protection measures. Equipment and pesticides worth Rs. 30,200 have been purchased. An area of 1,853 acres of land under different crops has been treated with pesticides.

One Coffee Research Assistant and some Field-staff have been appointed for the development of coffee and deputed to the mainland for training. A survey party is also examining the possibilities of coffee cultivation on commercial lines.

An officer deputed by the Rubber Board has commenced a survey of the Nicobar group of Islands for demarcating the lands suitable for rubber cultivation.

Sites for 2 seed-multiplication farms of 25 acres each in South Andaman and one in North Andaman have been selected and work on their clearance is in progress.

6. *Colonisation*.—351 families from Bengal, Bihar and Madras were settled during May, June and July, 1959, in the North Andaman and Bartang Islands. 2,411 heads of plough cattle were imported from the mainland for supply to the cultivators. During the period October, 1959—April, 1960, an area of over 2,000 acres is likely to be cleared to facilitate settlement of 400 families in May-June, 1960.

7. *Land Development*.—Soil conservation survey work in Ranget Valley, Kalsi, Lachmanpur, Urmilapur, Bakultala and Boroinyol in Middle Andaman was completed. 2,285 running feet of Bench Terraces were made for demonstration purposes. Land for a soil conservation research farm was acquired in Dashrathpur village (Middle Andaman).

8. *Animal Husbandry*.—One key-village-centre has been established bringing the total number of such centres to 3 against the target of 6 to be established during the Second Five Year Plan period. One grass-farm of 25 acres is expected to be set up for cultivation of fodder grasses.

One Veterinary Dispensary has been set up at Rangat and another is expected to be set up during the year at Betapur in Middle Andaman.

9. *Forests*: (i) *Equipment*.—One Wysses Skyline Crane and 3 Marine Engines were purchased.

(ii) *Forest Roads*.—Construction of one mile of forest road and survey of further two miles in Baratang Island, was completed.

(iii) *Plantation*.—Ninety acres of matchwood and 378 acres of teak-wood plantations have been raised upto the end of October, 1959. It is expected that by the end of the financial year brushwood cutting, clear felling and burning will be completed over 750 acres for teak-wood plantations and 200 acres for matchwood plantations.

75 acres of cashew-nut and 5 acres of cane plantations have been raised.

(iv) *Extraction*.—27,187 tons of timber were extracted from South and Middle Andaman Divisions by the Forest Department during the first six months of the year. It is proposed to extract another 25,000 tons of timber by the end of the current financial year.

8,456 tons of timber have been extracted by the lessee Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co. (India) Private Ltd., from the North Andaman Division.

(v) *Exports*.—8,648 tons of logs and 6,270 tons of sawn timber were exported to the mainland during the first half of the year. There were no exports to foreign countries. In the remaining six months, it is proposed to ship to the mainland 13,000 tons of logs and 3,000 tons of sawn timber.

(vi) *Silviculture*.—An area of 1,688 acres has been successfully regenerated during the first half of the year. In addition, 7,230 acres previously regenerated have been tended.

51.5 acres were also brought under Rosewood, Chooi and Sissoo Plantations by artificial regeneration. It is expected that brushwood cutting, clear felling and burning will be carried out over another area of 35 acres for raising Rosewood and Sissoo Plantations.

(vii) *Forest Boats*.—One timber boat has been manufactured. Three timber hulls for towing boats, 3 life boats and 4 dinghies will be completed before the end of the March, 1960.

(viii) *Sawmills*.—The departmental sawmills at Chatham continued to function and out of an in-take of 15,387 tons of logs, 9,080 tons of sawn timber were produced during the period from 1st April to 31st October, 1959.

10. Fisheries:

A mechanised fishing boat was put into regular operation. Two more mechanised boats are expected to be ready by the end of the current financial year. Nylon Gill nets have been prepared and used successfully.

The following essential fishery requisites were supplied to fishermen at subsidised rates:—

Fish hoods	Rs. 195.12 nP.	} Total Rs. 735.79nP.
Yarn No. 10 and Fishing Twine	Rs. 466.80 nP.	
Coal tar	Rs. 58.80 nP.	
Swivels	Rs. 15.07 nP.	

In addition 11 boats costing Rs. 3,080 have been supplied to licensed fishermen on a loan-cum-subsidy basis.

Shark Liver Oil was extracted on an experimental basis in the Departmental Laboratory. On analysis in the Oil factory at Calicut, it was found to be of very good quality.

Experiments are being carried out by the Fisheries Department to study the rate of growth, breeding and feeding habits of the commercially profitable sea-shells, viz., Trochus and Turbo.

11. Co-operation:

The total number of co-operative societies on the 31st March, 1959, was 61 with 3,908 members and a share capital of Rs. 18,04,110. Since then, 22 new Societies have been established upto the end of November, 1959.

12. Community Development and I.E.S.:

Two Community Development Blocks one in South Andaman with headquarters at Wimberlyganj and another in Car Nicobar, continued to function.

13. Industries:

A training-cum-production centre in wood-work and toy-making was established at Port Blair with ten trainees on its rolls.

A women's training centre in tailoring and garment-making was established at Port Blair. Thirteen trainees are receiving training in the centre.

A training-cum-production centre in blacksmithy and carpentry was established at Wimberlygunj on the 7th October, 1959, with ten trainees on its rolls.

A training centre in cane and bamboo work has been established at Wimberlygunj. Ten trainees are receiving training in this centre.

A Cottage Industries Emporium was opened at Port Blair.

14. Roads:

(i) *Headquarter Roads*.—Consolidation of a length of 2 miles, first coat painting of 17 miles and second coat painting of 17 miles has been undertaken. Work on 1.62 miles of new road is in progress.

(ii) *Trunk Road*.—Work is in progress on 16.9 miles; earth work on 9 miles has been completed, and consolidation of a length of 3 miles is in progress.

(iii) *Rural Roads*.—The progress of work in respect of 8 different roads is as follows:—

Nayashahar-Manglutan Road (2.88 miles)	} Earth work on both these roads has been completed and construction of culverts is in hand.
Rangat-Bakultala Road (4.58 miles)	
Yeratta Feeder Road (3.91 miles)	} Earth work completed for 3 miles and culverts for 1 1/2 miles. Consolidation will be taken up.
Ranghat—Panchawati Road (9.25 miles)	
Rangat Bay—Rangat Road (5.12 miles)	Work has been started on the first mile. Technical sanction has been accorded and work will be taken up soon.
Rangat Bay—Betapur Road	Survey has been completed.
Mayabunder Road	Work has been taken up on the first mile.
Mayabunder-Tugapur Road	Survey has been completed and estimate is being prepared.

15. Road Transport:

It is proposed to add 3 more buses to the State Transport Fleet before March, 1960.

16. Inland Water Transport:

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of one vessel for improvement of the inter-island communication system. Indents have been placed on the Director General of Supplies and Disposals for the purchase of 3 launches for the local ferry services.

Minor Ports:

During the year 1958-59, two Pontoons with gangways were completed. Three more Pontoons were completed by the middle of November, 1959. Two more Pontoons are likely to be completed by the end of the year. A shore abutment at Kadamtala has been completed and the construction of a shore abutment at Shyamkund is in progress. Four more abutments will be completed during the year at Uttara and Boroinyol in Middle Andaman and Tugapur and Kalara in North Andaman. A masonry approach for the jetty at Rangat is likely to be completed during the current year.

17. **Education**.—A primary Education Supervisor and a Social Education Organiser have been appointed. A Committee for advising the Education Officer has been constituted.

The Senior Basic Girls School at Port Blair has now been up-graded to a Higher Secondary School. By adding new classes each year, the Rangat Primary School and Mus Middle Schools are being raised to the level of a Middle and High School respectively. Fourteen new Primary Schools have been opened.

Sixteen trained under-graduates, 20 untrained under-graduates, 6 trained graduates and 2 untrained graduates and 6 peripatetic teachers

have been appointed. Steps are being taken to recruit more teachers, including teachers required for the Higher Secondary Multi-purpose School. Training is being imparted to 18 students in the Trade School at Port Blair in Carpentry, Smithy, Electrical Engineering and Motor Mechanism.

A second batch of 19 untrained teachers of the Education Department is undergoing training in the Junior Basic Teachers Training School established last year at Port Blair.

A new building is under construction for the Girls School at Port Blair.

A Naval Wing and an Army Wing (Girls) of the N.C.C. have been raised in August and November, 1959. The students of the Higher Secondary Schools were sent on an inter-island tour to improve their geographical knowledge and get acquainted with the rural areas.

18. Health:

Four new dispensaries in the Colonisation areas and one new dispensary at Pulo Milo (Nicobar) have been opened. This brings the number of dispensaries functioning in the Islands to 28. Five Hospitals in the Andaman group and two in the Nicobar group of islands, continue to function. Construction of the new hospital building at Port Blair is being taken up. The work on the construction of Car Nicobar hospital is in full swing and the building is expected to be ready by April, 1960. Preliminary work on construction of T.B. hospital and T.B. Clinic at Port Blair will be taken up before the close of the year. Quarters for Lady Health Visitors at Rangat and Car Nicobar have been completed. Construction of another quarter for a Lady Health Visitor in North Andaman is in progress.

Infectious Diseases and Epidemics.—57 cases of T.B. were detected. The incidence of dysentery and typhoid was low in comparison to the last year. 8 cases of leprosy were reported and necessary arrangements for their isolation and treatment have been made.

Filaria and Malaria.—A medical officer for the Malaria-cum-Filaria Unit was appointed.

B.C.G.—Campaign.—The B.C.G. Campaign was launched in March, 1959. Upto the end of November, 1959, 7,643 persons were subjected to usual tests, and 4,052 have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

V.D. treatment has been started in the Nicobar group of Islands under the charge of a Lady Medical Officer.

Seven Dais are receiving training in the Civil Hospital at Port Blair. Nine Dais who finished their training earlier are posted in rural areas to provide maternity relief.

19. Urban Water Supply:

Work on the construction of the Dairy Farm Water Supply Scheme is in progress.

Rural Water Supply.—Twelve new wells have been sunk in the new settlement areas in North and Middle Andamans. It is proposed to tap springs on hill tops for providing water supply in North Andaman. Protected water supply schemes in 8 villages in South Andaman were completed.

20. Housing:

Construction of 2 'C' types and 2 'E' type quarters is in progress at Port Blair. Twenty-five buildings have so far been constructed in the colonisation areas. Work is in progress on 9 buildings which are likely to be completed before the end of the current year. Twenty quarters are also expected to be completed for use of the Police in the course of the year.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—This scheme envisages grant of loans to individuals and cooperative societies of low income group for construction of 200 houses. A sum of Rs. 4,03,800 has been sanctioned as loans upto September, 1959 and instalments amounting to Rs. 1,68,800 have been disbursed.

21. Welfare of Backward Classes:

Nicobars.—Construction work on the Community Welfare Centre building has been completed at Car Nicobar. Furniture and equipment for the welfare centre have also been purchased. A projector with a generating set, a community listening set and books for a Library will be purchased before the end of the year.

Little Andaman.—A Medical-cum-Anthropological Unit has been established. One Compounder with a stock of medicines was stationed during the fair weather.

22. Local Self-Government:

The Port Blair Municipal Board which was formally inaugurated on the 15th August, 1958, was entrusted with obligatory and certain discretionary functions with effect from the 1st April, 1959. A grant of Rs. one lakh was sanctioned to the Municipal Board.

APPENDIX—A (continued)

(2) DELHI

1. General Administration:

Shri A. D. Pandit continued as Chief Commissioner, Delhi till 16th December, 1959 and was succeeded by Shri Bhagwan Sahay as Chief Commissioner.

Civil Administration.—During the period under review two courts of an additional Sessions Judges were created for the trial of the Karnal Murder case, and State Vs. Shri Salwan and others.

The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 was brought into force on 9th February, 1959. To begin with one Rent Controller was appointed under the said Act and subsequently two more Rent Controllers were appointed to cope with the heavy institutions of cases. Out of 4,201 cases instituted under the said Act, 2,028 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,173 cases.

Except for the period of vacation, the Circuit Bench had been continuously in session during the year under review.

Legislation and Extension of laws.—The Acts enacted by the Parliament for the Union Territory of Delhi were:—

- (1) The Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1959 (9 of 1959).
- (2) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1959 (20 of 1959).

The following Acts were extended to Delhi during the period under review:—

- (1) The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 (Bombay Act III of 1947).
- (2) The Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1953 (Punjab Act XXXI of 1953).
- (3) The Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957 (Punjab Act No. 19 of 1957).
- (4) The Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1958 (Punjab Act 14 of 1958).
- (5) The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Act, 1956.

Advisory bodies.—The two advisory bodies i.e., Industrial Advisory Board and Public Relations Committee, under the chairmanship respectively of Sarvashri Yudhvīr Singh and Gópi Nath Aman continued to maintain day to day contact with the public, ascertain their needs and reaction to the Government policies and programmes and to enlist their full co-operation in developmental activities.

Economy.—In pursuance of measures of economy recommended by the Economy Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, a saving of about Rs. 45,000 from April, 1959 to September, 1959 was effected.

2. Vigilance:

Departmental proceedings were taken against 20 Gazetted officers, as a result of which major and minor penalties were inflicted in 2 and 4 cases respectively. In the case of non-gazetted staff, convictions were secured in 7 cases while 12 officials were dismissed. Five were permitted to resign, 16 were reverted to lower posts and 54 were given other minor punishments.

3. District Administration:

The office of the Deputy Commissioner was re-organised with a view to bringing about more efficiency and despatch in its working. The re-organised set up which came into force with effect from 14th July, 1959 consists of four units *viz.*, General Administration Unit; Revenue Unit; Accounts Unit; and Miscellaneous Unit; each under the charge of a magistrate.

The Civil Sessions and Criminal Courts of Delhi were shifted from the Kashmere Gate area to the New Tis Hazari Building which was constructed to accommodate all such courts in one building.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of Criminal, Traffic and Local Acts cases as compared to those in the preceding year. Various steps taken to organise a drive for the clearance of pending cases, specially old ones, yielded good results and the backlog that stood at 31,023 cases at the beginning of the year, was brought down to 16,301 in December, 1959. Only 3,597 cases relate to offences under I.P.C. and Cr. P.C. Other steps taken related to methodical and speedy handling of cases and fixing court-work, thereby providing convenience to litigant-public and minimising chances of corruption. The over-all incidence of crime was kept well under control.

4. Land Reforms:

Considerable progress was achieved in the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act. Out of 306 villages to which this Act applies, work was practically completed in 190 villages and in the remaining 116 villages it is likely to be completed within the next few months. 23,641 land owners were declared bhoomidars and 22,597 tenants were given bhoomidari rights. The right of Assami was conferred on 314 tenants. 52,557 acres of land vests in the Gaon Sabha of Union Territory of Delhi. Lists of land occupied for public purposes were finally prepared and published as required under section 1(2)(c) of the Delhi Land Reforms Act. The Delhi Ceiling and Land Holdings Bill was introduced in the Parliament. The drafts of the Delhi Settlement and Revenue Manuals were also prepared.

The work of consolidation of holdings was not taken up in the remaining 72 villages as the General Master Plan had not been finally completed. 26 villages in which either evacuee property was involved or consolidation proceedings revoked by the competent authority as a result of revision petitions, were re-consolidated. Records of 10 villages in which consolidation had been completed in 1955 but of which the records such as Field Books, Shajra Nasab and Kishtwar, Khatauni Paimaish and Partition Mutations, etc. were left incomplete were also completed during the year.

The Panchayat elections were organised in October, 1959. The experiment of conducting these elections of the system of 'vote by Ballot' came out very successful. 205 Gaon Sabhas and 32 Circle Panchayats have since started functioning.

5. Law and Order:

Law and Order was successfully maintained through-out the year inspite of a large number of demonstrations, processions and meetings.

The Missing Persons Squad recovered 147 persons out of 174 kid-napped, and restored 3,426 stray children out of 3,513 to their guardians; 279 children were challaned under the Bombay Children's Act.

The anti-cheating Squad and the Anti-forgery Branch apprehended 215 and 113 persons respectively as against 117 and 86 respectively in 1958.

The Flying Squad continued to be popular, as will be seen from the number of calls it received during the last three years.

1957	3,573 calls.
1958	7,971 calls.
1959	8,762 calls.

A Control Room was established at the Parliament Street Police Station and round the clock patrolling by nine wireless fitted motor vehicles was introduced. Four new police stations were opened during the year under report.

During the period under report 5870½ lbs. of unauthorised explosives were seized and 67 persons were arrested in this connection and 58 were convicted. The drive against illicit liquor and other narcotics accounted for the arrest of 2181 persons.

With the imposition of a ban on the export of food-grains from Delhi on 10th January, 1959 and of sugar on 27th May, 1959, Delhi Police was entrusted with the work of checking the smuggling of foodgrains and sugar on 150 miles of border with the neighbouring States of Punjab and U.P., as a result of which 993 persons were arrested as against 441 in 1958 and 6702 mds. of food-

grains/sugar, etc. were seized as against 1983 mds. in the previous year.

Under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 106 pimps and 107 prostitutes were arrested during the period under report.

The incidence of the heinous crimes remained stationary during the year under report though the population of Delhi increased by one lakh. There was a fall in the rate of burglary and theft (9942 in 1959 against 10341 in 1958) an improvement in the recovery of stolen property (36 per cent in 1959 against 27.3 in 1958).

The number of prosecutions under the following Acts from 1956 to 1959 were:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Arms Act	134	154	167	289
Gambling Act	1382	1525	1582	1640
Excise Act	1182	1323	1901	1861
Opium Act	107	211	263	287

The number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act was 42531 in 1959 as against 37129 in 1958. The number of prosecutions against cyclists violating traffic regulations increased from 54937 in 1958 to 126806 in 1959. The Traffic Investigation Squad continued to function.

The morale of the police personnel continued to remain high throughout the year. The following police officers were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service:—

1. Malik Bishambar Nath, IPS. Superintendent of Police.
2. Shri M. L. Batra, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
3. Shri Arjan Dass, Sub-Inspector of Police.

HOME GUARDS

In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India, the Home Guard Organisation was officially started in Delhi on the 10th September, 1959. Upto 31st December 1959, 1150 applications for enrolment in the organisation were received. Training of members of Home Guards in foot-drill basic rescue, basic fire-fighting, First Aid and Ambulance etc. has since been started.

6. Jails:

In the Delhi Central Jail there were 18685 admissions in 1959 as against 17131 in 1958. Daily average population of Convicts and Undertrials also increased from 935.58 and 565.53 in 1958 to 1126.75 and 624.00 in 1959. Discipline among the prisoners remained satisfactory throughout the year. Educational and recreational facilities continued to be provided to the prisoners.

During the year 454 convicts were daily employed in jail workshops and produced goods worth Rs. 1,75,823.85. The Wage Earning Scheme was introduced in the Jail with effect from 1st March 1959 and 1278 prisoners earned wages amounting to about Rs. 3122.

7. Excise and Taxation:

The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Delhi Amendment, Act 1959 was enforced with effect from 1st October 1959. This has enabled the Administration to enhance the rate of general sales tax from Rs. 3-2-0 per cent to Rs. 4 per cent. and the rate of tax on luxury items from Rs. 6-4-0 per cent to Rs. 7 per cent. The schedule of luxury goods which comprised 27 items, now comprises 15 items only. Some additional commodities like Gur, Pepper Tamarind, Chillies, Knitting Wool, etc. were made taxable with effect from 1st October 1959. 1139 fresh dealers were registered under the Sales Tax Act as against 885 during 1958. The total number registered dealers stood at 16981 as against 15714 during the last year. The increase in registration was due to levy of sales tax on a number of fresh items. A sum of Rs. 1,65,05,595 was collected as against Rs. 1,64,18,761 during the year 1958.

The revenue receipts under excise during the year showed a fall of about Rs. 7,61,466 as compared to the corresponding period of the last year. This was due to the short supply of power alcohol and enforcement measures towards prohibition. The consumption of country liquor spirit was 71730 gallons as against 64052 gallons during the preceding year. The Delhi Opium Rules were framed and enforced during the year. Under these rules, opium is supplied to opium addicts through two Government depots at Chandni Chowk and Karol Bagh. The system of granting Bhang-licenses by auction was stopped and instead three new licenses for its sale were granted for Rs. 1,51,300 after inviting tenders. The provisions of the Punjab Excise (Amendment) Act, 1956 were extended to the Union Territory of Delhi with a view to effectively curb the menacing increase in excise crime. The number of cases detected during the period was 1015 as against 1127 during the preceding year.

The sale and supply of stamps fetched a sum of Rs. 87,79,204 as against Rs. 74,78,710 during the last year.

Rs. 32,02,701 and Rs. 2,62,229 were realised as Entertainment Tax and Betting Tax respectively as against Rs. 31,99,268 and Rs. 1,97,115 during the last year.

8. Financial Position:

The estimated revenue receipts as provided in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 was Rs. 923.57 lakhs. The revised Estimate was Rs. 1054.31 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1705.48 lakhs of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 566.56 lakhs. The revised estimates of expenditure for 1959-60 were, however, Rs. 1843.78 lakhs, of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 709.85 lakhs.

The following statement would indicate the details of plan Outlay and Progress of expenditure.

(Figures are in lakhs of Rs.)

S.No.	Head of Development	Plan outlay 1956-61 (Revised)	Expenditure during first three years (1956-59)	Anticipated expenditure during (1959-60)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture Production	15.38	2.14	4.17
2.	Minor irrigation	31.81	2.86	2.95
3.	Land Development	2.85	0.72	0.21
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	32.30	4.47	2.73
5.	Forest and Soil Conservation	11.40	3.36	2.67
6.	Fisheries	7.43	0.32	0.22
7.	Co-operation and Ware Housing	35.15	6.50	3.79
8.	Miscellaneous (Panchayats)	2.38		1.80
9.	Community Development	51.30	15.24	5.88
10.	Irrigation	16.63		
11.	Power	403.75	463.62	195.25
		(a)		(58.00)
12.	Village and Small Scale Industries	181.45	89.75	34.88
13.	Roads	38.00	6.62	8.55
14.	Education	380.00	118.06	116.70
15.	Health	260.30	39.50	38.64
16.	Housing	190.09	83.29	65.97
17.	Welfare of Backward classes	15.14	6.43	5.22
18.	Labour and Labour Welfare	9.50	0.34	1.30
19.	Social Welfare		0.67	0.67
20.	Social Services	854.95	248.29	228.50
21.	Statistics	4.75	0.18	0.39
22.	Publicity	2.59	0.58	0.23
23.	Printing Press	5.23		
24.	Miscellaneous	12.57	0.76	0.62
25.	GRAND TOTAL	1697.35	844.45	492.22

9. Agriculture:

8,249 maunds of improved seeds were distributed as against a target of 5,000 maunds. 24,449.5 acres of land was protected against pests and diseases. Two seed multiplication farms covering an area of 87 acres of land are being established. About 12057 tons of sludge and manure was supplied besides 1062 tons of chemical fertilizers made available to the cultivators during the period under review. 17260 tons of compost-manure on the preparation of which particular emphasis was laid, were prepared in the rural areas and applied to crops. 5 trial bores were carried out in 5 Development Blocks for sinking of tubewells at the cost of Rs. 35,000 each. An area of 230 acres was brought under new orchards against a target of 203 acres. In addition, 64 acres of old orchards were renovated and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced to cultivators. A new scheme "Demonstration of Dry Farming and Contour Bunding" was implemented as part of the soil conservation and afforestation programme during the period under review.

10. Animal Husbandry:

79427 animals were treated in Veterinary Hospitals, 8587 castrations were performed, 58286 cattle were vaccinated and 12425 inoculated. 21 Haryana bulls and 8 Murrah bulls purchased at the cost of Rs. 14942 were distributed among the villagers.

In the Regional Poultry Farm, 16,000 hatching eggs and 13,000 chickens were produced during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 89,071 was spent on various schemes of Poultry Development. 2,000 birds were exported to other states. A sum of Rs. 2.42 lakhs was spent on various schemes under the fisheries development.

11. Co-operation:

The number of Co-operative societies increased from 1686 in 1958-59 to 1871 during the year under report. The membership of these societies stood at 1,40,417 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 700 lakhs. In the rural areas, also the number of agricultural credit co-operatives increased from 371 to 380 during the year under report. Financial assistance amounting to Rupees 15 lakhs was provided by various Co-operative Societies to about 11,000 persons belonging to Harijans and other Backward Classes. 99 Women Co-operative Societies which are either Thrift and Saving or Industrial Co-operative Societies were also formed with a total membership of over two thousand and a working capital of three lakhs. Loans over Rs. 45 lakhs were provided by the State Co-operative Bank.

12. Community Development:

Five Community Development Blocks continued to function and their progress has been satisfactory.

13. Power:

The Delhi Electricity Power Control Board which was reconstituted on 2nd September, 1959 sanctioned 15863 applications for lighting and domestic power. In addition applications for power load upto 100 H.P. received from 1st June, 1957 to 28th February, 1959 were sanctioned night load. Applications for power load upto 10 H.P. (Day load) and above 10 H.P. (Night load) received from 1st March, 1959 to 18th August, 1959 and applications for additional power load making a total of 10 H.P. received from 1st April, 1958 to the 18th August, 1959 were also sanctioned.

14. Industry:

The control and management of Industrial Estate, Okhla was transferred from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation to the Department of Industry and Labour with effect from 1st April, 1959. The Department rendered technical information to about 104 industrial units for the establishment of new industries in the Union Territory of Delhi. Advice was also given for introducing modernised technique of production in the existing units to augment production. About 1350 quota certificates were issued to different industrial units engaged in the production of goods using iron and steel covering 3400 tons.

Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 4.80 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1,25,500 was disbursed to 36 industrial units and the remaining amount will be disbursed to the applicants before the close of the financial year. About 2 lakh persons visited the Delhi State Industries Emporium as against 31,600 persons during the preceding year. 243 persons were trained in Ambar spinning at ten spinning centres and 94 trainees were provided with Ambar Charkha sets on hire purchase basis. An Ambar Weaving Training-cum-Production Centre was set up at Alipur where 12 trainees are receiving training. A handicraft exhibition was also organised on the occasion of the Fifth Handicrafts Week Celebrations from 5th December, 1959 to 14th December 1959 which was visited by about 30,000 visitors from all walks of life.

446 traders were prosecuted under the Orissa Weights and Measure Act, 1943 as applied to Delhi and conviction was secured in 265 cases resulting in a total fine of Rs. 7785/- Metric System of Weights and Measures was introduced in the Union Territory of Delhi with effect

from 1st April 1959. The Delhi Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959 framed under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 as applied to Delhi were also promulgated from 1st April 1959. About 19,200 shops and establishments were inspected and prosecutions were launched in 2379 cases and a fine of Rs. 61,025/- was imposed.

15. Labour:

Industrial peace was maintained throughout the period under report and there was no major labour trouble except in the Ajudhia Textile Mills following its closure and the D.T.U. due to disciplinary action against its workers by the management. A court of enquiry under the Industrial Disputes Act was appointed to investigate into the cases of industrial unrest in the Ajudhia Textile Mills. The Government of India appointed M/s Karam Chand Thapar & Sons as Controller of the Mills which re-opened on the 1st October, 1959. As a result of intervention of the conciliation machinery, an informal agreement was signed between the D.T.U. and its Workers' Union which averted the further deterioration in the relations of the two parties. The number of strikes was 22 as against 39 during the year 1958.

The total number of factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 was 991 as against 950 during the preceding year. 833 factories were inspected during the year under review as against 734 during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 96,973 was realised as licensing-fee against Rs. 1,11,256 in the previous year. The decrease was due to non-receipt of renewal papers from some of the factories. 258 management of factories were prosecuted as against 278 launched during the corresponding period of the last year. The number of establishments covered under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was 1,033 as against 1,000 during 1958. 248 boilers were registered under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 as compared with 264 during the previous year. 38 boilers were transferred to other States against 10 boilers brought from other States. The work relating to Indian Electricity Act, 1910 which was transferred to the Director, Central Water & Power Commission, Ministry of Irrigation & Power was re-transferred to this Administration. 161 new societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and Rs. 8,443 were realised as fee.

On 31st December, 1959 the Employment Exchange, Delhi had on its live-register 65,225 job seekers as against 58,025 on 31st March, 1959. The University Employment Bureau registered 1,161 (1,001 men and 160 women) applicants upto 31st December, 1959 and of them 69 candidates were placed in employment. It is proposed to split up the Darya Ganj Employment Exchange into two sub-regional Employment Exchanges to be located at Darya Ganj, Pusa and to have six

sub-office at Delhi Cantonment, New Delhi, Shahdara, Subzimandi, Okhla, and Kamla Market. The training scheme for educated unemployed which was put into operation at the Industrial Training Institute, Pusa in April, 1957, was revised to provide a training for 18 months, and the number of seats was reduced from 250 to 100. This was done as a result of the study at the Seminar held during the year 1958 whereas it was found that the minds of these educated youngmen were fully orientated towards manual labour. The training scheme for shoe-shine boys from the Slum Clearance Area of Jamuna Bazar was put into operation in the month of January, 1959. 40 seats are provided in two batches of 20 each and the period of training is six months for three hours a day. The scheme aims at teaching the art of making chappals and scientific shoe repairs. The first batch completed its training in July, 1959 and the 2nd will complete in January, 1960. The work of construction of two additional workshop-bays at the Industrial Training Institute, Pusa at a cost of Rs. 8.69 lakhs is in progress. The work for the construction of two workshop-bays and a double Storeyed block at a cost of Rs. 7.85 lakhs, at the Industrial Training Institute, Arab-ki-sarai was, entrusted to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Plans for the construction of 250 seats-hostel at the Industrial Training Institute, Pusa and 100 seats-hostel at Industrial Training Institute, Arab-ki-Sarai were under preparation.

16. Transport:

The number of vehicles registered upto 31st December, 1959 was 61,577. Additional permits for 150 taxis, 13 tourist cars, 527 auto-rickshaws (2 seated) and 508 public carriers were issued during the year under report. Reciprocal arrangements for operation of road transport on inter-state routes were entered into with Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan. Taxi and auto-rickshaw stands were provided at 10 new places during the period under report.

17. Education:

As a consequence of rapid and unprecedented expansion of schooling facilities in Delhi, it became necessary to re-organise the whole machinery under the Directorate of Education to improve the standard of education in Delhi. With this end in view the Union Territory of Delhi was divided into three district Zones each under the charge of two Inspectors. This scheme facilitated regular and full-fledged inspections and tangible improvement in the tone and administration of schools. About 700 additional teachers were made available to the existing and newly opened sections, and science and other equipment was also provided. Under the Second Five Year Plan, 16 new Higher Secondary Schools were opened and about 100

new sections were added in the existing schools enabling about 25,000 new admissions as against about 18,000 in the preceding year. 20 High Schools and 13 aided High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools as against 10 during the previous year and 4 Middle Schools were raised to Higher Secondary Standard. Three Government and two aided schools were converted into multi-purpose schools providing additional facilities for optional groups. Crafts like wood-work, leather-work, metal-work and weaving were introduced in the middle departments of 3 girls and 5 boys Higher Secondary Schools. A scheme to provide educational and vocational guidance was introduced in two Government High Schools. The New Delhi Municipal Committee converted 10 primary schools into basic schools by introducing basic pattern in classes I & II during the year.

The Board of Higher Secondary Education conducted the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations for the first time during the year. Previously such examinations were held by the Central Board at Ajmer. Out of 22 Schools under emergency construction 16 schools have been completed by the C.P.W.D. and the work in four more, is in progress.

The strength of each junior division troop of the N.C.C. increased from 33 cadets to 45 cadets and strength of technical unit was doubled. Similarly strength of A.C.C. section increased from 50 to 60 cadets thereby making the total strength as 84,000 cadets and 1,400 teachers. 4 Senior Division and 4 Junior Division Camps were organised in addition to a combined A.C.C. Social Service Camp.

18. Medical and Public Health:

On the Medical and Public Health side the Delhi Administration is responsible for the Administration of the Irwin Hospital, the Police Hospital, the Azad Medical College besides the Employees State Insurance Scheme, and the Drugs Controllers' Office.

The total number of patients admitted in the Irwin Hospital during the year under report was 22,724 while the Out Patients Departments of the hospital had an attendance of 4,35,970 persons. A maternity ward of 137 beds started functioning in April, 1959, and a paid Senior Gynaecologist/Obstetrician alongwith medical, nursing and ancillary staff was provided.

The construction of a new Out Patient Department is in progress and the building is likely to be completed during the year 1960-61 at an approximate cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. The construction of Shri Gopi Nath Sidh Nath Dharmashala which is intended to accommodate persons awaiting admission to the hospital, is in progress.

In the Police Hospital 1,434 patients were treated as indoor patients and 25,723 as outdoor patients. Besides this there were a large number of medico-legal, medical fitness and post mortem cases. The work of Employees State Insurance Scheme also expanded and the total number of the beneficiaries increased from 67,000 to 3,00,000.

The Azad Medical College admitted 70 students during the year 1959 and the classes started w.e.f. 20th July, 1959. This college has since been recognised for post-graduate training in Physiology *i.e.*, M.Sc. of Physiology of University of Delhi. A sum of Rs. 42 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of College Building on the site of the Old District Jail building. The construction of Pathology Block is in progress.

19. Housing:

Of the total amount of Rs. 18.97 lakhs, Rs. 13,23,880 were actually utilized by way of granting loans for the construction of 174 houses under Low Income Housing Scheme.

20. Harijan Welfare:

A sum of Rs. 71,750 was paid to the Harijans on account of Housing subsidy under the Rural Housing Scheme. Industrial loans to the Harijans to the tune of Rs. 42,200 have been recommended by the Harijan Welfare Board and the money will be disbursed to them shortly.

21. Social Welfare:

The Directorate of Social Welfare was established to Co-ordinate on 28th March, 1959, and guide activities of social welfare institutions. Schemes for re-organisation of the Poor House, Remand Home for girls, Certified schools for girls, Welfare services in Prisons, Counselling & Guidance Bureau, Expansion of Probation Services and Home for non-affected Children of Leprosy patients were prepared within the allotment of Rs. 8.67 lakhs and got approved for implementation by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

22. Public Relations:

During the period under report 8 publications were brought out by the Directorate of Public Relations. Accommodation at Kashmere Gate for the opening of an Information Centre in Old Delhi has been secured and necessary staff for the Centre is being appointed. For publicity work in the rural areas, a publicity van at a cost of Rs. 34,200 has been purchased. 725 books were registered during the period and 413 supplied to the Parliament Library.

23. Political Sufferers:

Cash grants amounting to Rs. 12,350 and Small Loans to the tune of Rs. 17,800 were sanctioned during the year under report to 76 Political Sufferers out of the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant. Educational facilities were afforded to over 400 children of Political Sufferers, under the Scheme of educational facilities to the children of Political Sufferers.

24. Food and Civil Supplies:

To tide over the crisis created by the increase in prices of food-grains in the early period of January 1959, 220 fair price shops were opened. A gradual decline of price was noticed during the period under review. Two Roller Mills and two Mills for the manufacture of Maida/Suji started functioning during the year. In the middle of the year Delhi Sugar Dealers Licensing Order and the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959 were promulgated. Delhi area was cordoned off for checking unauthorised movement of wheat, rice, sugar, etc.

The supplies of iron and steel continued to be satisfactory during the year. The demand of coal during the winter was at its peak and was met. No shortage of cement occurred and plenty of cement is now available in Delhi.

APPENDIX—A—(Continued)

(3) HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Central Administration:

Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri continued to be the Lieut. Governor of Himachal Pradesh, during the year. Shri B. N. Maheshwari continued as, the Chief Secretary. The set-up of the Secretariat was re-organised from the 1st October, 1959, with a view to rationalising the administrative arrangements and for effecting economy and efficiency. Under the revised set-up there are two Secretaries in addition to the Chief Secretary. They look after the judicial affairs and finance. Six Heads of Departments namely the Development Commissioner, Chief Engineer, Chief Conservator of Forests, Registrar of Cooperative Societies-cum-Director of Panchayats, Director of Education and Director of Medical and Health Services have been declared *ex-officio* Secretaries to the Administration. They function directly under the Lieutenant Governor.

As a result of the reorganisation, the sanctioned strength of Under Secretaries to the Administration was reduced to five and some reduction was also effected at the lower levels. The over-all saving from these measures will be about Rs. 41,000 per annum.

A Joint IAS Cadre for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi was sanctioned with effect from the 11th May, 1959. Proposals for the formulation of joint IPS, State Civil Service and State Police Service Cadres for these two territories are also under consideration.

2. Law and Order:

The law and order situation remained satisfactory. The number of registered cognizable crime cases showed a decrease as compared to the last year. 1661 cases of various categories of cognizable crime were registered in 1959, as against 1854 during 1958.

3. Election:

The new voting system (marking of ballot papers) was introduced in the bye-election from the Mahasu Parliamentary Constituency.

4. Jail Department:

The Government of India have approved a scheme to set up an open-air jail at Bilaspur. Steps have been taken to complete the preliminaries for the implementation of this scheme. Under this scheme, selected prisoners from existing district jails at Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba and sub-jails at Bilaspur and Solan will be employed as wage-earners on works of public utility outside the prison premises. The scheme is expected to be fully implemented by the beginning of the next financial year.

5. Agrarian Reforms:

Consolidation of holdings.—By November, 1959, the work of consolidation of holdings was completed in 2612 acres of land while it was in progress in an area covering 23,393 acres. The target to be achieved during the financial year is 24,000 acres which is expected to be accomplished in full. The programme of consolidation of holdings as envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan was to cover 1,20,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.5 lakhs. This scheme has been reviewed in the light of the experience gained and a revised scheme to cover an area of 4,57,000 acres has been prepared. The revised scheme costing about Rs. 48 lakhs will be spread over a period of 7 years, beginning from 1960-61.

Settlement operations.—After the completion of settlement in Chamba district, operations have been started in Mandi District. Under this programme 601 estates have been formed, 6,229 chandas laid 1,99,604 fields surveyed; 44,161 guris of pedigree-tables and 20,433

khatonis written during the period under review. The area surveyed measures 1,74,217 bighas. Settlement operations in Mandi are expected to be completed by November, 1964, and will cover about 1,592 sq. miles.

6. Relief Measures:

Gratuitous relief.—Gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 18,000 was granted to fire and flood sufferers upto December, 1959. Another sum of Rs. 50,000 was distributed among cultivators of Sirmur District as loan for purchase of food-grains to overcome the hardship caused by a serious hail-storm.

Emergency Relief Organisation.—Emergency Relief Advisory Committees have been set up at State, District and Tehsil levels with a view to formulating a planned approach to the problems arising from natural calamities. During this year, five officers received training in relief work at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur, bringing the number of officers trained so far to 35.

Political Sufferers.—The Sub-Committee of the Himachal Pradesh Political Sufferers' Committee completed its assignment after examining 535 cases till November, 1959. Its report will now be considered by the main Committee.

Postal facilities.—Two public call offices were opened at Suni and Bhojpur-Sundernagar and proposals for opening 15 post offices, 10 telegraph offices, 10 public call offices and two wireless stations at different places were under consideration of the postal authorities. Telegraph offices at Choupal, Rohru Sarahan and Badahu are expected to be opened during the current financial year.

Chini Treasury.—The sub-treasury at Chini in Mahasu District was upgraded to a full fledged treasury.

Prohibition Programme.—Drinking in public places like hotels, hostels and restaurants was banned in the territory from the 24th July, 1959. The Administration also banned non-medical and non-scientific use of opium with effect from the 1st April, 1959. Medical preparations of opium are, however, being supplied to registered addicts on permits. All Opium vend shops in the Pradesh were closed. Three country liquor vend shops in Mandi and one in Mahasu Districts were also closed. The country liquor quota for Mandi District was reduced by 500 IP gallons. Jubbal and Choupal tehsils, Kumarsain and Kotkhai sub-tehsils and Chachiot tehsil Saho Pargana and Chaurasi Compound and the entire Bilaspur District remained dry during the year.

7. Financial Position:

The estimated revenue receipts as provided in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 was Rs. 288.79 lakhs. The revised Estimate was Rs. 316.56 lakhs registering an increase of Rs. 27.77 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 889.53 lakhs of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 375.24 lakhs. The revised estimates of expenditure for 1959-60 were, however, Rs. 960.48 lakhs, of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 399.66 lakhs.

The following statement shows Plan outlay and progress of expenditure.

Serial No.	Head of Development	Plan outlay 1956-61 (revised)	Expenditure during first three years (1956-59)	Anticipated expenditure 1959-60 (revised)
1	2	3	4	5
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)				
1.	Agricultural Production	59.31	22.31	8.13
2.	Minor Irrigation	47.50	42.36	14.73
3.	Animal Husbandry	33.25	8.53	7.19
4.	Forests and Soil Conservation	40.37	24.55	10.89
5.	Fisheries	2.00	1.17	0.74
6.	Cooperation	47.50	7.82	6.00
7.	Panchayats	26.60	16.88	3.46
8.	Miscellaneous	9.50	4.43	1.00
9.	Community Development	118.75	93.10	40.00
10.	Power	213.75	61.02	30.00
11.	Industries	47.50	9.64	6.10
12.	Roads	427.50	255.28	100.00
13.	Road Transport	31.35	27.18	12.50
14.	Education	114.00	10.87	19.50
15.	Health	169.10	43.20	21.46
16.	Housing	7.60	9.19	3.00
17.	Welfare of Backward Classes	41.28	15.71	10.00
18.	Social Welfare and Labour Welfare	9.07	1.77	1.00
19.	Statistics	4.75	0.18	0.89
20.	Publicity	11.40	4.62	1.00
21.	Local Bodies	10.45	1.87	2.39
22.	Building and Construction	..	76.20	..
GRAND TOTAL		1,472.53	738.88	300.00

Agriculture.—The Administration took over the Regional Soil Testing Centre which was started in 1955 by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The Centre analysed 3,357 soil samples and gave advice to 4,000 cultivators during the period April-November.

The target of bringing 6,000 acres of land under the Japanese method of cultivation was exceeded and a total area of 6,291 acres of land was brought under the new method by the 30th November, 1959.

Improved seeds of wheat (1915 maunds) paddy (579 maunds) and gram (17 maunds) were supplied to cultivators besides redistribution of 600 maunds of wheat seed and 470 maunds of paddy seed procured from registered growers. Plant protection measures were carried on in an area of 3,663 acres, while 39,879 acres of land and 1,060 godowns were treated against rats.

Under the Horticulture Development Scheme, it is expected to distribute 3 lakh plants during the year 1959-60 to cover an area of 2,400 acres. During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, 4,10,000 fruit plants were distributed to the growers. The Plan target of setting up two progeny orchards has already been achieved. Upto November, three more progeny orchards were set-up and it is proposed to set up three more during the remaining period of the current financial year. The Fruit-Canning Unit, set up near Simla last year, is proposed to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 21,000. Sites for setting up three seed-multiplication farms have been selected while proposals for three more are under scrutiny. The target of establishing six farms during the year is likely to be achieved. Under the fertiliser programme, 283 tons of ammonium sulphate and 161 tons of super-phosphate were distributed among the cultivators. 53,999 tons of compost was prepared locally and 1,370 acres of land brought under green-manuring.

The work on the Land Development Scheme was started this year. Plane table survey and contour survey of about 542 acres was carried out.

Two new schemes dealing with research on sub-tropical fruits and intensive research on nuts were introduced at Dahula Kuan and Chini respectively during this year.

Under the apiculture development scheme, 1,450 pounds of honey was extracted. One apiculture Centre was set up at Kotgarh and one sub-station at Kihar in Bandal Valley Chamba.

At the end of November, 1959, thirty seven candidates were receiving training in gardening. Besides, five candidates were given

training in bee-keeping. Under the agriculture education programme, 83 trainees completed their course in the Basic Agriculture School at Chharabra. Ten nominees were sent for B.Sc. agriculture course. Three candidates were sent for post-graduate diploma course at Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Four nominees were sent for soil conservation training at Ootacamund and one at Dehra Dun.

Gopalpur-orchard, Kotgarh was adjudged to be the best apple orchard in the country and the owner was awarded the title of "Udyan Pandit" in apple growing.

Minor Irrigation.—Execution of 64 schemes commanding an area of 30,244 acres was in progress at the end of November. 25 schemes commanding an area of 10,907 acres are expected to be completed within the current financial year. During the first three years of the Second Plan, 53 schemes commanding an area of 9,149 acres were completed.

The Department also constructed 61 buildings till November besides the construction work in the New Bilaspur Township. It is expected that Rs. 74.81 lakhs would be spent on the construction of buildings during the current financial year.

Animal Husbandry.—Under the eradication of Rinderpest programme, vaccination of animals in areas below the altitude of 2,000 feet was completed during the year and vaccination at higher altitudes was started. 2.56 lakh cattle have so far been immunized against the disease. Two Veterinary hospitals and two key village units were started, bringing the total number of hospitals and dispensaries to 57, and key-village units to 24. These key-village units are attached to four artificial insemination and key-village centre. A Feed and Fodder Scheme was launched for improving the pastures and for improving the plantation of fodder trees to feed over 2 million bovine population of the territory.

A disease investigation laboratory was set up at Simla to carry out intensive research for finding the remedies for various obscure diseases among sheep and goats in the Pradesh.

Construction of a sheep breeding-farm at Chamba has been taken up. The farm has started functioning. One wool-analysis laboratory has been set up at Simla. This laboratory will be shifted to Chamba on completion of the farm building. It is expected to utilise funds to the tune of Rs. 71,000 on the farm during the current financial year. Steps were taken to set up poultry-extension centres at Solan and Paonta. 500 cockerels and pullets were supplied from the Regional Poultry Farm to farmers for breeding purposes. Two Angora bucks were purchased from the U.P. Government for cross-breeding purposes to improve goat-breed.

Five candidates were sent for B.V.Sc. training. Two candidates each were sent for training in stock assistants, and Veterinary Compounders' courses. The untrained stock assistants and veterinary compounders working in the Department were trained at Sundernagar. Twenty-four of such candidates completed their training while 32 more were under training.

11. Forest:

The Forest Department initiated special soil conservation measures to prevent silting of the Bhakra reservoir and anti-erosion measures were taken in an area of 1,980 acres. The scheme sanctioned for this purpose for a period of two years is to cover 5,875 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Another Bhakra soil conservation scheme costing Rs. 3 lakhs and envisaging a coverage of 2,650 acres is also under execution. Upto November, afforestation measures were taken in 1,365 acres under this scheme. Special steps were also taken for saving the town of Chamba from the ravages caused by erosion and afforestation was carried on in an area of 68 acres.

The demarcation work was done in eight forests and 2,260 boundary pillars were erected by the end of November. 61 miles of roads were constructed to extend the exploitation of forests. 26 buildings were under construction for providing accommodation to the forest department staff. The propagation of Bhabar grass was further extended over an area of 278 acres.

The Soil Conservation School at Mamul trained 46 subordinate personnel. Another 44 candidates were under training at the school. Five candidates were receiving training in the Ranger's course at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Renuka and surrounding forests covering 3,728 acres were notified as general purpose game sanctuary for a period of 20 years. It is proposed to establish a Young Biologists Club with a miniature Zoo in the territory for inculcating in the young people, love for flora and fauna. Three or four game sanctuaries, in various districts are also proposed to be notified next year.

12. Fisheries:

30,000 mirror carp fingerlings were raised and the target for the year was achieved by November, 1959. The work of collecting fingerlings for stocking in impounded waters remained in progress. Construction of the Trout Farm at Barot is likely to be completed during the current financial year. This farm will supply over one lakh ova every year. A big mirror carp hatchery; is also being set

up at Bilaspur this year to raise fingerlings for stocking in Gobind Sagar.

13. *Cooperation*: Schemes for revitalisation of 200 small cooperative societies, organisation of 150 new societies and construction of 14 godowns were under execution during the period ending November. The number of societies in the territory stood at 805 with a membership of 68,469 on the 30th November, 1959. These societies have a share capital of Rs. 33.50 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 194.18 lakhs. The Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank gave loans amounting to Rs. 5.97 lakhs to individuals and Rs. 9.60 lakhs to societies from 1st July, 1959 to 30th November, 1959. Recoveries were made from these categories of borrowers amounting to Rs. 7.19 lakhs and Rs. 10.13 lakhs respectively during the above period. It was decided to give stipends of Rs. 40 p.m. to institutional candidates during the training at the Mashobra Cooperative Training Centre. On the non-official side 3,000 cooperators are expected to be trained during the current financial year. The programme of the Department for the next year included organisation of 50 village service cooperatives, revitalisation of 200 societies, the starting of a Central Land Mortgage Bank and the setting up of State Level Cooperative Union. It is also proposed to set up five additional training units and one Co-operative Farming Society.

14. *Community Development Programme*: During the year, two pre-extension blocks were opened in Mandi and Bilaspur District, bringing the total number of community blocks to 28. The pre-extension blocks Sarkaghat I entered stage I on the 2nd October, 1959. The entire Pradesh has now been covered under the Community Development Programme. Till the end of September, the people living in various blocks contributed Rs. 2.04 lakhs in the shape of voluntary labour and donation in cash and kind.

15. *Electrification*: During this year upto September, 91 villagers were electrified as against a target of 143 villages for the whole year which is likely to be achieved. 112 miles of high tension and 65 miles of low tension lines were laid and 29 sub-stations constructed. Machinery for setting up the Nogli Power Station has reached the project side and the station is likely to be commissioned by March, 1961. During the next year, it is proposed to electrify six areas namely Tissa and adjoining villages, Jubbal and Rohru, Darang and Guma salt mines, Bharmaur, Nogli-Rohru via Sungri and Choupa and the surrounding villages. Extension of electrification in rural areas of Mandi will also be undertaken.

16. *Industries*: An industrial technical institute was opened at Solan. This was the second technical institute in the territory, the first being located at Mandi. 202 trainees were receiving training in

various courses at these institutes. All the 46 training-cum-production centres continued to function satisfactorily in various districts of the Pradesh and 731 trainees were receiving training in these centres on stipendiary basis. One crafts centre for girls was opened in December at Nahan.

An industrial estate is being established at Solan. The Himachal Pradesh Handicrafts Emporium was set up at Simla. Steps were taken to start six production centres in the Pradesh for different industries namely cotton liveries and furnishing fabrics, woollen shawls, pen holders and foot rulers, foot-wear gudmas and namdas and blankets and tweeds. Two factories and 17 firms were registered in the territory. The Govt. of India have issued a licence for the setting up wool spinning and paper mills in the Pradesh. One Employment Exchange and two Sub-Employment Exchanges were opened at Nahan, Rampur and Solan respectively.

17. *Roads*: During the year upto September, 115 miles of roads of various widths were completed. This mileage included 16 miles of 24 feet wide roads, 46 miles of 16 feet wide roads, 45 miles of nine feet wide roads and eight miles of roads of less than jeepable width. Vehicular traffic was declared open on three roads, namely Kotkhai-Hatkoti Road (25 miles), Banikhat-Dradha Road (13 miles) and Chamba-Kharamukh Road (1½ miles).

Work on construction of arch bridges over Ratti and Gambhar khads (span 130 ft. each), and Kandor (span 933 ft.) over river Sutlej has been undertaken. Kandror bridge, when completed, will be the second highest bridge in the world (height 211 ft. above the river bed). An aerial rope way over river Giri at Guma (Span 100 ft.) is also under construction besides the suspension bridge on river Pabar (span 225 ft.).

Construction of the Hindustan-Tibet Road, the only National Highway in the Pradesh has been speeded up by opening a new division at Chini and it is hoped that the road will become jeepable upto Kanam by June, 1960. Work was started on Luri-Suni Link in order to provide an all-weather alternate route between Luri and Simla which at present remains snow-bound, between Narkanda and Kufri during winter. In order to make the Highway a completely all-weather route, a proposal to construct the Tattapani-Bilaspur link during the Third Plan is under consideration.

18. *State Transport*: Goods traffic was started on Simla-Hatokoti Road (60 miles) and Chowari-Draman Road (30 miles) while vehicular traffic for both passengers and goods was started on the Solan-Rajgarh Road (26 miles), Chamba—Saloomi Road (37 miles) and Baroh-Kaila Road (2 miles). The route-mileage thus rose from

2,635 to 2,790. Out of this length, 402 route miles were transferred to the Mandi-Kuli Road Transport Corporation, which was started in September with the Himachal Pradesh Administration, the Punjab Government and the Indian Railways as partners on 40, 40 and 20 per cent basis. The route-mileage now being operated by the State Transport is 2,388. 38 vehicles are to be added to the transport fleet during the current financial year, out of which 31 vehicles have been received. The fleet strength on the 31st December was 359 vehicles. Fifteen vehicles were given to the Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation and 62 old vehicles were auctioned during the year. The total road mileage covered upto the 30th November was 19,92,685. Efforts were made by the Department to arrange timely clearance of fruits and potatoes, the two main cash crops of the Pradesh. Six lakh maunds of potatoes were carried within a period of 45 days.

19. *Education*: Two degree colleges were opened at Solan and Rampur, bringing the total number of degree colleges in Pradesh to six. A State Library was set up at Solan. 12 High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools and seven Middle Schools upgraded to the high standard. 25 Primary Schools were upgraded to the middle standard.

A pilot project was launched for universal primary education in Renuka Tehsil of Sirmur District and 45 additional Primary Schools were opened to cover the area intensively. The Department chalked out a scheme costing Rs. 2.25 crore for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan for imparting free and compulsory education in the Pradesh to children in the 6—11 years age group. The following statement indicates the number of educational institutions and students on the 30th November, 1959:—

No. of educational Institutions	No. of students	
High and Higher Secondary Schools	66	31,018
Middle and Senior Basic Schools	133	19,936
Primary and Junior Basic Schools	971	42,282
		93,236

The total number of students in various institutions in the 31st March 1959, was 83,817. To intensify the Adult Literacy Programme, 73 Adult education literacy centres were started in the Pradesh.

20. *Medical and Public Health*: One allopathic dispensary and six ayurvedic dispensaries were opened during the year upto November. Steps were also taken for isolation of T.B. patients in the

Chamba Hospital. Medical treatment was provided to 15,28,309 outdoor and 1,76,654 indoor patients. 10,861 minor and 1,760 major operations were performed. On the 31st December, there were 19 hospitals, 62 allopathic dispensaries; 103 ayurvedic dispensaries, 25 primary health centres and eight family planning centres functioning in the Pradesh.

Under the Malaria Eradication Programmes, D.D.T. spraying in two rounds was carried out in 21,764 villages, 3,60,033 houses and 2,05,834 cattle sheds situated in low lying malarial areas. Two dispensary buildings and one building for a primary health centre were constructed besides staff-quarters at three places. An additional ward in the Mandi Civil Hospital was also constructed. It is proposed to set up one dental clinic, two allopathic dispensaries and one D.D.T. squad during the next year.

Under the Leprosy Survey Scheme, 750 new cases were detected and treated. The Goitre team undertook sample survey work in Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmur and Mahasu Districts. 14 V. D. clinics continued functioning satisfactorily in the territory. V. D. teams also undertook tours of the interior for affording on-the-spot treatment. One V. D. sub-clinic was started at Bagi in November. An intensive V. D. campaign was launched in areas adjoining Kulu sub-division of the Punjab. 15 cases of plague and 14 of small pox were reported in Mahasu District. Effective steps were taken to check the spread of these epidemics.

Eight candidates were selected for training in General nursing, eight for Lady Health Visitors Nursing, 7 for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives course and 45 for Midwives course. Besides 17 candidates were sent for M.B.B.S. Course, 3 for Sanitary Inspectors Course, 4 in Leprosy Social Workers Course, 13 in Health Visitors Course and 4 for Ayurvedic Course.

21. *Drinking Water Supply*: Upto September, 19 drinking water supply schemes covering 29 villages were completed. 204 schemes covering 384 villages were under execution while 66 schemes covering 174 villages were investigated. During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, 54 drinking water supply schemes were completed covering 82 villages.

22. *Welfare of Backward Classes*: A decentralized machinery was created for effective and speedy implementation of various schemes for the amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The execution of the schemes has been entrusted to the district and block authorities. At the district level, the work has been entrusted to the Assistant Planning & Development Officers, who have been appointed this year to assist

the Deputy Commissioners in the efficient and speedy implementation of the Plan. The Second Plan targets of opening of junior basic schools in Tribal areas, award of scholarships and stipends to students belonging to backward classes, construction of inns, bridges and Jhoolas and subsidized construction and repairs of houses have already been exceeded. At present there are 19 Junior Basic and 4 Ashram Schools functioning in the Tribal areas of the Pradesh. 2,290 students received stipends. Four inns and 21 bridges and Jhoolas have been constructed. The schemes for giving legal aid and providing subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land are proving helpful to Backward Classes in the acquisition of proprietary rights in land. A new scheme has been sanctioned this year for setting up housing colonies for the nomadic scheduled castes. Work in one colony, near Solan, is under progress while land for two other colonies has been arranged.

Under the Scheduled Tribes Welfare Programme, 200 students are to be awarded stipends and scholarships while monetary help to purchase books and stationery is to be given to 100 students during the year. Two progeny orchards and one chilgoza nursery continued to function. 9 miles of bridle path were under construction in Bharmaur and Pangri area. 20 drinking-water-supply schemes are being executed. 5 miles of roads and 10 bridges are also under construction. Subsidy is proposed to be provided for house construction to 50 Gujjar families during the financial year.

Under the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled castes, distribution of 10,000 fruit plants is in progress and execution of 50 water-supply-schemes is under way. Subsidy for house construction and repairs is proposed to be provided to 400 families during the year.

23. *Social Welfare*: The State Social Welfare Advisory Board took over one coordinated block (upper Church) for Welfare work in addition to the continuation of 50 welfare-extension centres in the Pradesh. The plan target in respect of the establishment of welfare-extension centres has been accomplished.

Under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme, one State Home and two district shelters continued to function.

24. *Child Welfare*: In addition to the continuation of a Bal-Ashram, started last year, it is proposed to set up a Balika Ashram and two Holiday Homes for children this year.

25. *Public Relations*: 149 radio sets were installed in the interior of the Pradesh under the Community Listening Scheme upto November this year, bringing the total number of sets installed in the Pradesh so far to 1,385.

26. *Local Bodies Municipal Committees*: The current year's programme includes construction of roads, pavement of streets, construction of public urinals and latrines, children parks, reading rooms, Municipal Rest Houses, street lighting and construction of Shelter-huts at a total cost of Rs. 2.39 lakhs. The works are in progress and the amount will be utilized in full.

Panchayats: Consequent on the re-organisation of panchayat circles in the Pradesh, the number of panchayats increased from 497 to 518. The number is likely to go up to 600 after the re-organisation which is under way, is completed. Besides there are 29 Tehsil Panchayats.

On the judicial side 517 Nyaya Panchayat Circles have been constituted. 468 Nayaya Panchayats have started functioning. The following table gives an idea of the working of the Nyaya Panchayats during the year:

	<i>Cases instituted</i>	<i>Cases decided</i>
Criminal	1,105	616
Civil Suits	499	293
Revenue Proceedings	471	175

The Samjhota Samities, constituted under the Nyaya Panchayats for compromising and compounding cases did the following work:—

	<i>Cases filed</i>	<i>Cases compromised and compounded</i>
Criminal	8,205	3,520
Civil Suits	6,140	2,717
Revenue Proceedings	741	407

58 camps for training of Nyaya Panches and 29 camps for training of Gram Panchayat members were held. In all 933 Presidents, Vice-Presidents and members of Gram Panchayats and 3,428 Nyaya Panches attended these camps. The first Pradesh Panchayat Sammelan was organised in May, 1959, and it was attended by delegates from almost all panchayats in the Pradesh. During the next year it is proposed to hold five seven-day seminars for the training of

panches. It is also proposed to start a training centre for Panchayat Secretaries.

27. New Bilaspur Township:

In order to intensify the construction of the New Bilaspur Township and Additional Chief Engineer was posted at Bilaspur. The allotment for the construction of the township has been increased from Rs. 92.60 lakhs to Rs. 154 lakhs. Upto December, 1959 a total expenditure of Rs. 78 lakhs has been incurred, out of which a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs was spent during April-December 1959. The construction of a hospital, high school, middle schools, town hall, staff quarters, etc. is under way. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided under the Low-Income-Group Housing Scheme for advancing loans to the allottees. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has already been distributed and the remaining amount too will be distributed before the end of the current financial year. 898 plots were allotted to oustees for construction of houses and shops in the township and 170 oustees started construction work. An amount of Rs. 28,000 is to be given as a subsidy to Harijans this year for the construction of houses.

APPENDIX A—(continued)

(4) LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

1. General Administration:

Shri C. K. Balakrishnan Nair continued as the Administrator of the Territory during the year under report. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of five members.

2. Regulations:

A Survey and Boundaries Regulations has been promulgated for this Union Territory. It is proposed to promulgate a Regulation for Co-operative Societies.

3. Public Works Department:

A full fledged Division with one Executive Engineer, 4 Assistant Engineers and 11 Section Officers has been created to cope with the increasing tempo of work.

4. Financial Position:

There was no budget estimate of receipts for these islands. Budget estimate of expenditure during 1959-60 was Rs. 34.81 lakhs and of this the estimate of expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 18.27 lakhs. The revised estimate of expenditure on plan schemes was slightly higher at Rs. 18.46 lakhs.

Since these islands were formed into a Union Territory only with effect from 1st November 1956, separate plan allocations were made only for the period of four years from 1957 to 1961.

The following statement would indicate the details of Plan Outlay and Progress of expenditure.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Plan outlay 1957-61 (revised)	Expenditure during first twoyears (1957-59)	Anticipated expenditure during 1959-60 (revised)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	2.28	.62	0.53
2.	Animal Husbandry	0.31	.10	0.16
3.	Fisheries	14.10	1.44	4.28
4.	Co-operation	2.50	..	0.52
5.	Community Development	0.50	..	0.05
6.	Power (Electricity Schemes)	1.00	..	0.50
7.	Cottage Industries	4.11	0.60	0.96
8.	Ports and Harbours	5.00	..	..
9.	Other Transport	14.75	2.59	3.53
10.	Education	12.40	3.55	3.41
11.	Health	15.40	2.65	3.38
12.	Publicity Schemes	0.92	0.01	0.18
13.	C.P.W.D. Staff	0.53	0.09	0.93
14.	Cultural Activities	..	..	0.03
	GRAND TOTAL	73.85	11.65	18.46

5. Agriculture:

Agriculture consists mainly of coconut cultivation. The Administration is maintaining coconut nurseries and is supplying fertilizers, seedlings and insecticides. Seeds of various vegetables and of paddy, ragi, groundnut and cotton are also distributed as an incentive for growing these vegetables and crops. A model poultry units has been established at Agathy.

6. Fisheries:

There pablo boats have been fitted with engines. Sir more islanders have been trained in modern methods of mechanised fishing. Fishery requisites worth Rs. 30,000- will be purchased for sale to the islanders at subsidised rates. A kiln for curing and smoking fish is being built at Kavarathy. It is proposed to establish a workshop at Kavarathy for maintaining the fishing boats.

7. Cottage Industries:

Eight Training-cum-Production Centres for coir have been started. Two Training Centres in Wardha Ghami are in operation in Kalpeni and Androth Islands. Implements at subsidised rates will be given for setting up a Handloom Weaving Centre at Agathy. Two islanders have been trained in soap-making and will be given a subsidy for starting a soap-making centre. A Training-cum-Production Centre for gur and vinegar is being started at Agathy.

8. Coir Monopoly:

The Coir Monopoly Scheme by means of which the islanders are getting rice easily on the mainland in-exchange for coir at a fixed rate has been continuing. As a result of this scheme, the islanders are assured supply of rice without any middle-man's profit.

9. Transport and Communications:

The vessel M.V. 'Asoka' was chartered for service between the mainland and these Islands upto the commencement of the monsoon in May, 1959. For the current year, a bigger vessel M.V. 'Sea Fox' is being chartered for this service. The Administration has one motor launch for inter-Island communications and the purchase of one more launch has been sanctioned. The seasonal Branch Post Offices which were in existence last season will be reopened in the Islands with the introduction of the transport service. Wireless Stations will also be set up in Ameni, Androth and Kavarathy islands.

10. Education:

Construction of permanent buildings for schools, a hostel at Ameni and quarters for teachers will be taken up during the current years. Schools for girls have been started in Agathy, Androth, Ameni and Kalpeni Islands. A Handicraft Instructor has been appointed in the school at Agathy. Forty-two students have been awarded scholarships for study in schools and colleges on the mainland. The Administration is maintaining at Elathur, near Kozhikode, a

hostel for students from these Islands. Social Education Centres with night schools for adult education are being continued.

11. Medical and Public Health:

It is proposed to convert the existing Dispensary at Minicoy into a regular Hospital and to open two Maternity Centres in Kadmath and Chetlat Islands respectively. The leper colonies at Androth and Minicoy are being continued. Three more Health Inspectors have been appointed and four more Dais trained.

APPENDIX—A—(Continued)

(5) MANIPUR

1. General Administration.

Shri J. M. Raina, continued to hold charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, Manipur.

Shri T. N. R. Tirumalpad joined as Judicial Commissioner, Manipur Tripura with effect from 23rd March, 1959.

With a view to establishing closer contact between the Administration and the inhabitants of hill areas in the Territory, the two circles of Mao and Tengnoupal were raised to the status of Sub-Divisions, and 15 administrative units or circles were set up, two or three in each of the six hill Sub-Divisions. Each of these units is under the charge of a Sub-Deputy Collector. The valley area continued to be administered through four Tehsils.

In order to expedite the disposal of work, four Secretaries of the Administration were entrusted with functions of Heads of Departments, and two Heads of Departments were empowered to function as Secretaries to the Administration in respect of their Departments.

The Public Works Department was strengthened with the addition of the following two Divisions and a Section:—

1. Water Supply and Irrigation Division.
2. Hydro-Electric Project and Buildings Division.
3. Surveyor of Works (Section).

This raised the strength of the P.W.D. to six Divisions and a Section, each in charge of an Executive Engineer.

The Advisory Committee for Manipur held two meetings during the year.

2. Law and Order:

The law and order situation in the valley area was normal but increased hostile activity was noticed in the hill areas. The Naga hostiles were reported to have committed 33 dacoities and two murders. In one of the incidents, five Police personnel were killed and one constable injured; in another three 303 rifles with 110 rounds of ammunition, a revolver with 12 rounds of ammunition and one musket with 50 rounds of ammunition were taken away from the police party in the Tamenglong area. In the course of three other encounters with the Nagas, 15 hostiles were killed and one Thomson Machine Carbine, 2 Sten guns, 16 rifles and 425 rounds of ammunition belonging to hostiles were seized.

A large quantity of unlicensed arms and ammunition, including 9 Sten guns, 6 Thomson Machine Carbines, 4 machine guns, 86 rifles, 110 bombs, 81 detonators, 1,25,771 rounds of ammunition of all types as well as gun-powder and ammunition components, was recovered by the Police. Most of the material was recovered from Moreh on the Burma border.

Crime Situation.—During the period from 1st January to 15th December, 1959, 1844 cases (including 371 of infringement of Excise Act and 89 of gambling) were registered. Investigation was completed in respect of 1144 cases of which 697 were sent up for prosecution. Of these, 136 ended in conviction and 17 in discharge or acquittal; 14 were compounded, 5 otherwise disposed of and 525 were pending trial in courts.

Three new Police Stations were opened. A Vigilance Section was also set up to help detection of cases of corruption.

3. Legislation undertaken and laws extended:

The following Acts were extended to the territory:—

- (1) The Orissa Warehouse Act, 1956.
- (2) The Bombay Highways Act, 1955.
- (3) The Societies Registration (Assam IV Amendment) Act, 1957.
- (4) The Societies Registration (Assam V, Amendment) Act, 1958.

It was also decided to extend the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act to Manipur.

The following rules were framed and made applicable to the territory:—

- (1) The Manipur Probation of Offenders Rules, 1959.

(2) The Indian Stamp Rules, 1955.

(3) Rules under Section 91(1) of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).

The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill was introduced in Parliament during its Autumn Session held in November-December, 1959.

4. Relief measures:

Twice during the period June to October, 1959, heavy rain and floods caused considerable damage in large parts of the territory. The areas affected were Thoubal, Jiribam, Ukhrul and Tamenglong Sub-Divisions and Imphal East and Imphal West Tehsils. The Public Works Deptt. in cooperation with the local population carried out repairs to the breaches in the river banks. Medical relief was rushed to the affected areas. The following measures were adopted for the relief of the distressed:—

- (i) Free distribution of rice, dal, salt, kerosene oil, milk powder and clothes for boys and girls.
- (ii) Gratuitous relief and subsidy for repairs and building of houses amounting to Rs. 23,825.
- (iii) Distribution of paddy seedlings worth about Rs. 2,985.
- (iv) Grant of agricultural loans in deserving cases.

The total expenditure of various relief measures was Rs. 44,495. Besides, voluntary non-official relief organisations rendered help in cash and kind.

Normally Manipur is surplus in foodgrains. As a result of the damage caused to crops by rain and floods, however, the food position became acute and the price of rice rose to about Rs. 24 per maund in October, 1959. The Administration opened 13 fair-price shops in the valley and released 12,420 maunds of rice from the State godown to serve 36,494 card-holders. In the remote hills areas of Churachandpur and Jiribam, two rice depots were opened and replenished with new stocks of foodgrains. Arrangements were also made to open more fair-price shops according to requirements, where rice would be sold at subsidized rates.

5. General Financial Position:

The estimated revenue receipts as provided in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 was Rs. 29.58 lakhs. The revised Estimate was Rs. 37.85 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 349.42 lakhs of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was

Rs. 168.43 lakhs. The revised estimates of expenditure for 1959-60 were, however, Rs. 427.81 lakhs, of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 210.26 lakhs.

Head of Development	Plan outlay	Expenditure incurred for three years 1956-59	Revised for 1959-60
Agricultural Production	13.52	3.12	4.75
Minor Irrigation	12.20	0.00	3.25
Animal Husbandry	7.32	1.18	0.83 (1.20)
Forests	3.63	1.90	0.68
Cooperation	12.11	6.81	3.70
Fisheries	2.30	0.31	0.49
Community Development	70.54	24.05	20.00
Power	45.00	11.70	16.90
Village and Small Industries	13.06	1.65	5.06
Roads	186.72	58.99	46.57 (11.16)
Road Transport	26.54	9.95	9.09
Tourism	2.20	0.00	0.20
Education	73.06	12.77	4.50 (16.89)
Health	54.44	12.22	13.97 (4.67)
Housing	12.91	5.91	3.00
Welfare of Tribals	76.81	38.09	20.63
Welfare of Scheduled Castes	3.06	1.03	0.69
Social Welfare	1.91	0.83	0.45
Statistics	0.62	0.08	0.22
Publicity	2.63	0.45	1.03
Municipality	4.53	2.53	0.00
TOTAL	625.11	193.57	155.91 (33.92) 189.83

NOTE: Figures in brackets represent expenditure by the Territorial Council.

6. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension:

348 mds. of improved seeds, 2011 mds. of chemical fertilizer, 208 mds. of green manure seeds, 847 improved agricultural implements, and 221 mds. of chemical pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists; 479 acres of land were brought under the Japanese method of cultivation; 438 agricultural demonstrations and 560 crop competitions of various kinds were held; 210 scrub bulls were castrated and 245 cows artificially inseminated.

C. *Survey and Settlement*.—Survey operations of 25,500 acres had been carried out by the end of November, 1959. The total area expected to be surveyed and demarcated during the year was estimated at 90,000 acres. The scheme, which is likely to be completed in about six years' time from 1st January, 1959, is now estimated to cost about Rs. 27 lakhs.

7. Irrigation and Reclamation:

Small irrigation channels with a total length of 229 miles were dug and 74 miles of such channels were renovated. Altogether 2,942 acres of land were brought under irrigation. 1,611 acres of land were reclaimed and 559 acres brought under terraced cultivation.

8. Community Development Blocks:

The Second Plan target of opening one C.D. Block and two Shadow Blocks in the territory was achieved. Eight full fledged C.D. Blocks including one Special Multi-Purpose Block and two Shadow Blocks are now in operation. The total area, population and number of villages covered by these blocks are as under:—

	C.D. Blocks	Shadow Blocks	Total
(i) Area in square miles	6,188	1,348	7,536
(ii) Population	4,02,364	78,305	4,80,669
(iii) No. of Villages	1,212	255	1,467

9. Village and Small Industries:

Grants of subsidy for purchase of equipment were given to 3 Industrial Cooperative Societies and Staff subsidy to one Cooperative Society. Stipends were granted to 20 trainees in different trades.

10. Communication:

97 miles of kucha roads were constructed and 97 miles of existing roads were improved. Similarly 41 new inter-village paths were constructed and 52 miles of existing paths improved. 24 Culverts and 4 wooden bridges were also constructed.

D. MANIPUR STATE TRANSPORT

The Manipur State Transport continued to run the Railway out-agency between Dimapur and Imphal, and Dimapur and Kohima. Ten buses and one Power Wagon were purchased during the year through the D.G., S. & D., and orders for the purchase of additional 9 trucks and 3 Power Wagons were placed.

The Manipur State Transport is at present serving 9 routes.

The total number of vehicles with the Manipur State Transport would be 82 at the end of the year as against 8 vehicles in 1947-48.

Construction of latrines and urinals for passengers at important stations was also taken up.

The receipts of the undertaking amounted to Rs. 6,28,641 and expenditure Rs. 5,47,861 on revenue account and Rs. 2,91,065 on capital account till the end of November, 1959.

11. Education:

Grants-in-aid were given to 32 schools and furniture supplied to 160 schools. In addition 7 new school buildings were constructed. Contributions for mid-day meals to school children were given in 10 schools.

Social Education.—About 3,000 villagers were provided training at the 60 Gram Sahayak Training Camps. The number of Adult Literacy Centres functioning was 74. In addition, 87 Youth Clubs, 31 Farmers Unions and 27 Mahila Samities were set up, and 22 reading room/libraries were started. A women's camp was also held.

Scholarships and Free education.—The rates of scholarships granted to Manipur students for prosecuting higher studies outside the territory were enhanced as under:—

Serial No.	Description of Course etc.	Present value of the scholarship	Enhanced value of the scholarship
		Rs. per month	Rs. per month
1.	Post Graduate course tenable anywhere	60	75
2.	Post Graduate course in Agriculture	85	100
3.	B.Sc. Agriculture at Assam Agricultural College and Pusa Institute	50	75
4.	Graduate course in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in Assam (4 years course)	50	75
5.	Engineering Course	50	75
6.	Overseer and Draftsman Course in Assam	15 to 30	50
7.	M.B.B.S. Course	50	75

Education has been made free upto Class VIII.

12. Health and Rural Sanitation:

32 drinking water tanks, 86 rural latrines and 1,001 yds. of kucha drains were constructed and 157 soakage pits were dug.

Imphal, Water Supply Scheme.—An important project not included in the Second Five Year Plan for Manipur is the Imphal Water Supply Scheme, which was sanctioned in 1955 at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.36 lakhs. This scheme was taken up for execution by the Central Public Works Department but progress was seriously handicapped chiefly for want of essential equipment, e.g., cast iron pipes.

Early in 1958, it was proposed that the execution of the scheme should be transferred to the Manipur Public Works Department, which had been reorganised. It was found that the total quantity of water which would be available under the scheme would not be adequate for the requirements of the increasing population. An alternative scheme was, therefore, prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.32 lakhs. For various technical reasons this scheme was considered as an improvement on the original scheme as it depended on gravitation instead of on the pumping system and would supply 25 gallons of water per head per day as against 14 gallons envisaged under the original scheme. Besides, the annual maintenance cost would be reduced to one-fourth. This scheme has been already approved and is likely to be completed in about 2 years' time.

13. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes 1959-60:

A. EXPENDITURE

The total allotments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for the year were Rs. 20.62 lakhs and Rs. 68,500 respectively. The corresponding expenditure upto November, 1959 was, however, only Rs. 4,73,032 and Rs. 8,100 respectively.

Major schemes undertaken for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes were as follows:—

B. SCHEDULED TRIBES

(a) *Communication.*—Altogether 46 miles of jeepable roads 47 miles of inter-village paths and 110 miles of bridle paths were completed.

(b) *Irrigation.*—28 miles of Irrigation Channels were dug.

(c) *Public Health.*—Against the target of 69 water tanks, 50 were completed and the rest were in progress. The Kangpokpi scheme of piped water supply was completed and the scheme for the extension of Churachandpur water supply was in progress.

(d) *Housing*.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 was proposed to be incurred on the grant of subsidy for the construction of houses (in the form of C.I. sheets) to 200 families at Rs. 500 each

(e) *Medical*.—Construction of 5 new dispensaries was in progress.

(f) *Education*.—Five Community centres, 12 new school buildings and 12 new hostel buildings were completed. Construction of 15 quarters for the teachers was in progress.

290 stipends were awarded to Scheduled Tribes students for prosecuting their studies. Besides, financial grants to 40 institutions for the purchase of furniture were sanctioned.

C. SCHEDULED CASTES

Construction of 4 schools and 2 teachers quarters was in progress. A radio set was supplied to each of the 7 Community centres. The number of stipends granted to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes for the prosecution of their studies was 40. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned as grants to 50 Scheduled Castes families for the construction of houses at Rs. 500 per family. Six Carpentry centres were opened.

14 LOCAL SELF GOVT. AND LOCAL BODIES

(i) *Territorial Council*.—The Manipur Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected and 2 nominated members continued to function during the year. Apart from the training of School teachers, the total number of institutions transferred to the Council was as follows:—

- 8 Government High Schools;
- 42 Hindi Schools;
- 51 Upper Primary Schools;
- 597 L.P. Schools and Junior Basic Schools;
- 1 Sanskrit Tol;
- 57 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries;
- 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

In addition the responsibility for maintaining 42 roads with a length of 537 miles and 52 miles of the river bund, was transferred to the Council. As a part of the development progress, the Council established 55 new Junior Basic Schools and took over from private management 45 Middle English Schools and 90 Lower Primary Schools.

The total grant sanctioned by the Government of India to the Council for the period April to December 1959, was Rs. 38,35,200.

(ii) *Imphal Municipality*.—The office of the Imphal Municipal Board was shifted to its own building. A proposal to extend the area of the municipality from 1·2 square miles to 6·75 square miles was under consideration.

(iii) Four more localities in the valley viz., (1) Oinam, (2) Bishenpur, (3) Moirang and (4) Nambol were declared as Notified Areas during the year, raising the total number of such areas to 8.

15. State Trading in Rice:

The procurement price of rice without bag was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per maund with effect from the 1st March, 1959. Altogether 12,684 maunds of rice and 1,482 maunds of wheat were released from stocks for consumption during the period ending December, 1959.

16. General Administration:

The number of displaced families in Manipur was 1,102 of which 500 were sponsored by the Government of India and the rest came into Manipur of their own accord. All the 500 sponsored families have been settled. One dispensary at Saiton colony was started during the year and a 20-bedded hospital in Lungnu colony was under construction.

APPENDIX—A—(Continued)

(6)—TRIPURA

1. General Administration:

Shri N. M. Patnaik, continued to hold the office of the Chief Commissioner.

Two meetings of the Advisory Committee for Tripura were held during the period April-December, 1959.

2. Law and Order:

The law and order situation, on the whole, remained normal, except for certain border incidents such as kidnapping of Indian nationals, cattle lifting, theft of agricultural produce, etc. Two of the three Indian nationals kidnapped returned to Tripura later. An appreciable decrease in border incidents was noticed after the Indo-Pak Conference held at Dacca and New Delhi in November, 1959.

The relations between the police and the public were generally cordial. The cooperation of the public manifested itself in the formation of village defence parties for the purpose of prevention of crime. The actual incidence of crime, however, registered an increase. The number of offences such as dacoity, robbery, murder, burglary, theft, etc., reported during the year was 1775 as against 1420 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The number of Civil and Criminal motions appeals and special cases (other than Sessions cases) disposed of was 289 as against 102

in the preceding year. Besides, 22 Session cases were instituted and 13 were disposed of.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court disposed of 59 civil and 75 criminal cases during the period. Likewise, the subordinate courts disposed of 1478 out of 1709 civil cases and 4636 out of 7459 criminal cases pending with them.

3. Relief Measures:

Excessive rainfall in June and October, 1959, leading to floods in low lying areas, caused extensive damage, particularly to the standing crops. The total loss was estimated at Rs. 10,38,700. A sum of Rs. 4,95,000 out of a sanctioned amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was disbursed as loans to needy agriculturists to help them purchase bullocks, seeds, fertilisers and agricultural implements. A further sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was disbursed as advances to distressed tribal agriculturists upto Rs. 50 per family. By way of gratuitous relief to the sufferers, a sum of Rs. 3,300 in cash, 1,100 pounds of skimmed milk powder and clothes were distributed amongst them. A regular supply of foodgrains at reasonable rates was arranged through fair price shops in the scarcity affected areas. The indigent section of the population was employed on relief works, on which a sum of Rs. 2,09,677/- was spent.

4. Survey and Settlement:

The progress of survey and settlement operations under the revised programme, which aims at completing the work within 5 years, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 133 lakhs, was satisfactory. Out of a total area of 4,116 sq. miles, the survey covered 1785 sq. miles.

5. Legislation and extension of laws:

The following laws were extended during the year:—

1. The Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946.
2. The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925.
3. The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.

The following rules were also framed during the period:—

1. The Tripura Money Lenders Rules, 1959, framed under the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946.
2. The Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules, 1959, framed under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925.
3. The Tripura Opium Rules, 1959.
4. Grant-in-aid Rules (Recurring) to Privately managed High School in Tripura, 1959.

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill was introduced in Parliament during its autumn session and was referred to a Select Committee.

6. General Financial Position:

The estimated revenue receipts as provided in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 was Rs. 35.51 lakhs. The revised Estimates was Rs. 37.42 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 578.15 lakhs of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 208.58 lakhs. The revised estimates of expenditure for 1959-60 were, however, Rs. 601.86 lakhs of which the expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 247.58 lakhs.

The following statement shows Plan Outlay and progress of expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Head of Development	Plan Outlay	Progress of expenditure 1956-59	Revised for 1959-60
Agricultural Production	30.56	13.64	6.95
Minor Irrigation	5.28	2.15	0.13
Animal Husbandry	8.95	2.04	3.30
Dairying and Milk Supply	2.76	0.83	0.51
Forests and Soil Conservation	15.27	8.63	3.18
Fisheries	3.84	1.15	1.26
Cooperation	17.56	7.17	4.84
Panchayats	1.10	..	..
C. D. & N.E.S.	60.67	28.17	13.50
Power	33.36	15.38	6.98
Village and Small Industries	42.09	16.51	11.02
Roads	366.87	214.27	64.47
Education	127.29	41.79	16.24
Health	95.95	2.35	10.70
Housing	5.40	3.07	1.30
Welfare of Backward Classes	76.13	40.97	15.01
Social Welfare	1.32	0.37	0.41
Labour and Labour Welfare	0.50	0.12	0.31
Statistics	0.39	0.00	0.09
Publicity	2.60	1.58	0.52
Local Bodies and Urban Development	27.88	4.22	12.11
	925.77	438.82	219.86

7. Agricultural Production:

The actual expenditure incurred under this head during the period of nine months ending with December, 1959, was Rs. 1,82,900. The Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India visited the territory and made certain recommendations about stepping up agricultural production. As a result, some new schemes were introduced without disturbing the financial ceiling. The physical progress in respect of important schemes relating to Agricultural Production was as follows:—

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Target for the whole year	Achievement upto Dec. 1959
1.	Production of Bonemeal	200 mds.	56 mds.
2.	Production of improved variety of seeds in the Seed Multiplication farms	1500 mds.	900 mds.
3.	Distribution of improved seeds (Paddy)	1,000 mds.	410 mds.
4.	Purchase of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	20 tons	20 tons
5.	Production of local compost	75,000 tons	39112 tons
6.	Excavation and Re-excavation of Jute retting tanks	122 Nos.	122 Nos.
7.	Starting of Demonstration centres	16	16

The target of 190 acres for establishment of new orchards was fully achieved. Land acquisition proceedings were started for setting up 2 horticultural nurseries and 2 progeny orchards. Further, 10 maunds of groundnut, 80 maunds of sugarcane setts, 13,500 arecanut and cocoanut seedlings, 1500 pounds of cashewnut seeds and 9 maunds of pea seeds were distributed in connection with the scheme for the cultivation of cash crops.

8. Minor Irrigation:

A separate Division of the P. W. D. was sanctioned for investigation of minor irrigation schemes and their implementation. With the appointment of the necessary technical staff, field investigations were completed in about 2100 acres in Ghoramara Chara, and were in progress in about 1900 acres of Haora river, Lal Chara and Laxmi Chara.

9. Dairying & Milk Supply:

The scheme is intended to supply 50 maunds of milk to the urban population and Agartala which will suffice for 11,000 people. The total estimated expenditure for the Milk Supply Scheme was Rs. 2.46 lakhs,

out of which an amount of Rs. 82,500 was spent during 58-59 and Rs. 51,200 are likely to be spent during 1959-60. This scheme was transferred to the Territorial Council.

10. Forests and Soil Conservation:

The programme for the year included demarcation of Reserve forest boundary, creation of new plantations, construction of forest roads and planting of old jhum areas for soil conservation. The expenditure, incurred during the half-year ending 30th September 1959, was Rs. 96,900.

11. Fisheries:

The actual expenditure upto December, 1959, under this head was Rs. 10,600. A site for the reclamation of 37 acres of water area for fish cultivation and another for starting a fish seed farm were selected. Altogether, 5,09,000 fingerlings were sold on subsidy basis and 8,000 without subsidy. With the recruitment of necessary staff, the technical survey of inland water areas was taken in hand.

12. Cooperation and Warehousing:

The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, was extended to the territory. A Land Mortgage Bank is proposed to be set up.

Upto the end of December, 1959, a sum of Rs. 14,412 was paid as subsidy to the existing 25 large-sized Credit Societies for their supervisory staff and Rs. 4,389 to 5 primary Marketing Societies. Besides, a sum of Rs. 16,022 was paid to the State Cooperative Union as subsidy for its staff. 21 small-sized Cooperative Societies were organised and 1,178 Cooperative and 47-office-bearers of various Cooperative Societies were trained.

13. Community Development Projects and N.E.S. Blocks:

Eight blocks were set up by the end of the year 1958-59. One Pre-Extension Block was sanctioned in October, 1959, and all its preliminaries were finalised. The provisions of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act as extended to Tripura were brought into force in two Development Blocks with effect from the 1st November, 1959. The area covered by these Blocks is 2830 sq. miles and the population 3,27,386.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was demonstrated in each Village Level Workers' circle.

Village Leaders' Training Camps were organised in all the Blocks. Lectures on improved agriculture, cooperatives, development of cottage industries, Panchayats and Youth Programme were arranged in these camps. Practical demonstrations were also given on the use of improved implements for various agricultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, thinning and manuring.

A programme for the training of non-official members of the Block Development Committee was drawn up.

14. Power:

Electrification of Dharamnagar town was completed. Generating sets were also installed in the power houses at Kailashar and Udai-pur. The Central Water and Power Commission continued investigation of hydro-electric schemes at Dumbur and Chakmaghat.

15. Village and Small Industries:

(a) *Small Scale Industries*.—Besides the continuance of the existing scheme a sum of Rs. one lakh was sanctioned for the grant of financial assistance to Small-scale Industries.

(b) *Handloom*.—Schemes for the organisation and registration of handlooms, popularisation of handloom fabrics, supply of looms with accessories and financial assistance to Cooperative Societies of weavers were implemented.

(c) *Khadi and Village Industries*.—Two schemes, namely, Bee-Keeping and the Gur and Khandsary Industry, were implemented departmentally.

(d) *Sericulture*.—Three candidates trained at Mysore were employed under the scheme of ori and tassar rearing.

(e) *Industrial Estate*.—Construction of sheds was completed for setting up 15 small Industrial Units in the Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2,08,863 had been incurred upto December, 1959.

16. Roads:

The original second Plan allocation for roads for Tripura was Rs. 304 lakhs. This was increased to Rs. 350 lakhs last year. The expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of the financial year is estimated at Rs. 291.87 lakhs approximately.

17. Education:

Educational Institutions upto the Secondary stage are now the responsibility of the Tripura Territorial Council. Progress under other schemes of Education was as follows:—

(a) *University Education*.—20 residential quarters were provided in the Government College Campus for housing the teaching staff. In addition to the grant of Rs. 25,000 paid to the R. K. Mahavidyalaya in 1958-59 for purchase of books, furniture, equipment, etc. a sum of Rs. 50,000 was earmarked for grant during the year for other improvements.

(b) *Training of Teachers*.—Against the Plan provision of Rs. 3.121 lakhs for development of the existing Basic Training College, a sum

of Rs. 1.154 lakhs was spent on the acquisition of land and construction of buildings upto 1958-59. During the year, equipment worth Rs. 23,100 was purchased for the college. The number of teachers under training in the College was started during the year at Kakraban (Udaipur Sub-Division) with arrangements for training 50 teachers. 21 untrained teachers of Secondary Schools were sent outside Tripura for receiving Teachers' Training (B. T. Course) and 14 Hindi teachers were under training in the Hindi Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala. 1200 non-trained teachers went through a short orientation course for five weeks in 17 centres in accordance with the programme of orientation of non-basic schools.

(c) *Handicrafts Training*.—52 persons were under training under this scheme.

(d) *Social Education*.—The mobile unit attached to the Janata College continued to operate. Additional films for the unit were proposed to be purchased.

(e) *Technical Education*.—Against the Plan Provision of Rs. 14.50 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was incurred on construction of buildings and purchase of equipment for starting a Polytechnic Institute. The number of students undergoing training in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was 107.

(f) *Technical and Special Training*.—The number of boys undergoing Civil, Mechanical and Engineering Courses of the Diploma Standard was 59 in the first year and 48 in the second year.

91 trainees were on the rolls of the Basic Training College. Similarly 52 trainees were undergoing training in the Craft Training Institute. A new Basic Teachers' Training College is proposed to be started with provision for training 50 persons. The number of students attending degree courses in Engineering was 13, as follows:—

Civil Engineering	..	3
Mechanical -do-	..	4
Electrical Engineering	..	3
Chemical Engineering	..	2
and Mining Engineering	..	1

One student was sent for training in the Rangers' Course at Dehra Dun and two students for training as Foresters at Jhaukbari Foresters' School in Assam.

29 local girls were undergoing training in the Auxiliary Nurses-cum-Midwifery class in the V. M. Hospital, Agartala. Two girls are studying in the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi, in the Lady Health Visitors course.

Out of the 4 Medical Officers, who were sent for post-graduate studies in different courses, three returned after completing their

courses. Besides, 4 students were sent outside the territory for attending M.B.B.S. Course.

Three students were sent for training in Agricultural Degree Course. 40 students were admitted for training in the Basic Agricultural School, Lembucherra, in October, 1959.

18. Health:

The responsibility for the construction of Sub-divisional hospitals, Rural Water Supply and Primary Health Centres etc. now rests with the Territorial Council. Administrative approval was accorded to the Agartala Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,63,700. The project report of the Dhalai Jalla Drainage Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,82,400 was technically approved.

The Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery class was continued. A new session of the Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery class commenced with 29 girls in October, 1959.

A senior and general nursing course was started to meet the requirements of nursing staff in the territory.

19. Housing:

A sum of Rs. 1.81 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Administration for construction of houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Altogether, 63 houses had been built by the end of September, 1959, and 18 were under construction.

20. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

A. SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(a) Jhumia Settlement Scheme.—Arrangements were made to settle 1611 Jhumia families on land at a total estimated cost of Rs. 10.957 lakhs. The number of families already settled by the end of 1958-59 was 9554.

(b) Education.—The construction of 8 wings of boarding houses to accommodate about 64 students was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000.15 Primary Schools located in areas predominantly inhabited by the tribals were selected for a grant of Rs. 1,000 each to be spent on renovation of their buildings. Two Cultural Centres were proposed to be set up to encourage traditional art, songs and dances of the tribals.

(c) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.—The tribals were grants for terracing and contour bounding. Improved seeds, manure and fertilisers were distributed among the newly settled Jhumia tribals. The work of starting one Piggery and two Poultry centres in selected tribal colonies is also in progress. For Pisciculture and irrigation, a sum of Rs. 0.90 lakhs was provided for formation of lakes and construction of nursery tanks.

(d) *Co-operation*.—The number of co-operative societies and labour cooperative societies functioning in the tribal areas was 30 and 4 respectively. A sum of Rs. 21,900 was spent on promotion of co-operation.

(e) *Cottage Industries*.—The total expenditure on schemes relating to development of Cottage Industries during the year was estimated at Rs. 1.568 lakhs as against Rs. 54,000 during the previous years. The tribals were encouraged to undertake training at the Industrial Institute in spinning, weaving and basket work as also in blacksmithy, carpentry, leather and cane work etc. for which stipends were offered. The trainees after completion of their course, were given financial assistance for purchasing tools and raw materials. During the year under review, thirty tribal trainees were in receipt of a stipend of Rs. 50 each per month. There were six training-cum-production centres and two mobile training institutes in the interior of tribal areas besides the two new ones which are being set up during the current year.

B. SCHEDULED CASTES

The number of Scheduled Castes persons in the territory is only 40,457. Schemes for their welfare include financial assistance for housing, free educational facilities and grant of stipends for learning various crafts. The total expenditure on these schemes during the year was estimated at Rs. 48,500.

C. EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on various items for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the Second Five Year Plan is indicated on the following two statements:—

Statement showing progress of Tribal Welfare Schemes.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme.	Total Provision.	Estimated Expenditure during 1959-60
1	Education	4.80	1.170]
2	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	9.83	2.155
3	Medical and Public Health	6.72	1.623
4	Industries	4.90	1.568
5	Housing	5.00	Nil
6	Communications	1.00	Nil
7	Cooperation	1.63	0.685
8	Discretionary Grant	0.60	0.120
9	Jumia Settlement	61.12	10.957
10	Legal Aid	Nil	0.010
	TOTAL	95.60	18.288

*Statement showing progress of Schemes for the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes*

1	Housing	0.90	0.15
2	Education	0.25	0.18
3	Industries	0.75	0.15
4	Legal Aid	Nil	0.005
TOTAL		1.90	0.485

21. Social and Labour Welfare:

The Labour Welfare Centre offered facilities for recreation, adult education and vocational training for the tea garden labourers.

22. Labour Welfare Centres:

Two Labour Welfare Centres at Fatikcherra and Kalacherra imparted recreational and educational facilities and also vocational training to the tea plantation workers during their off-time. A coaching class for education of labourers' children was continued in the centre at Kalacherra. One Night School for adult labourers in each centre was continued.

23. Publicity:

Besides publishing booklets, handbills, pamphlets, charts, etc., etc., in Bengali and English, the publicity Organisation arranged cinema shows and held a plant publicity exhibition to popularise the Second Five Year Plan. Cultural functions, Dramas and Kabigans etc. were held all over the territory by the Song & Drama Unit.

24. Local Bodies and Urban Development:

A sum of Rs. 12,02,100 was sanctioned by the Government of India for improvement of town roads, sanitary conditions, and civic amenities in Agartala town. Besides, proposals for the grant of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for improvement of rural roads and a sum of Rs. 46,000 for construction of markets were under consideration.

25. Local Self-Government and Local Bodies (Territorial Councils, Municipal Boards, Cooperative Movement etc.)

(1) Territorial Council:

The Council held 4 meetings during the period April-December, 1959. Certain Development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan were transferred to the Council for implementation.

The total income of the Council for the year 1959-60 was estimated at Rs. 1,37,77,400 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,37,67,400.

(2) Municipal Boards:

The total income of the Agartala Municipality for the year 1959-60 was estimated at Rs. 3,53,245 (including Government grant of Rs. 2,15,000) and the expenditure at Rs. 3,51,729. The management of this Municipality covering an area of 3.14 sq. miles comprising a population of about 52,000 was under the Administrator (District Magistrate and Collector of Tripura) who was first appointed in April, 1955, in supersession of the Municipal Board.

(3) Cooperative Movement:

16 Cooperative Societies were organised during the year raising the total number of such societies in operation to 465. The Apex Cooperative Bank disbursed short-term loans aggregating to Rs. 25 lakhs and medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 3.50 lakhs to the various Cooperative Societies.

26. State Trading Organisation:

State Trading in food-grains was carried out on a limited scale during the year. After the harvest, foodgrains were procured from the surplus areas to arrest abnormal fall in prices. In deficit areas and in the lean season, foodgrains were also sold through fair price shops.

Licences were issued to the Cooperative Societies to deal in food-grains.

27. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons:

Rehabilitation benefits were given to 358 families besides the payment of the remaining instalments of loan to those who had already received assistance.

1,300 acres of Tilla Land were terraced and brought under cultivation, benefit 5,072 families.

The rehabilitation of 250 unattached trained women in the Narsingarh Project was in progress.

Education.—The activities of the Department were transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council with effect from 1st July, 1959.

An expenditure of Rs. 24,200 was incurred on affording educational facilities to 1,300 students.

Medical.—52 Dispensaries were transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council.

An expenditure of Rs. 42,000 was incurred on the grant of financial assistance to displaced T.B. patients. This included a sum of Rs. 32,000 spent on reservation of beds for their treatment outside the territory.

Vocational Training.—140 persons were trained in footwear, pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving, tailoring and basket-making. Training was also imparted to 114 unattached women in tailoring, embroidery, weaving etc. at Abhoynagar. In addition College Simla have been merged).

The total expenditure upto the 30th September, 1959, was as under:—

	Rs.
Relief	2,95,000
Rehabilitation	7,25,000
Loans	21,32,000
TOTAL	31,52,000

APPENDIX I

Recruitment through combined competitive Examination

Number of appointments made to the I.A.S., I.P.S. and the various Central Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1958 and the number of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe candidates among them:

Name of Service	No. of appts.	No. of Sch. Caste candidates	No. of Sch. Tribe candidates
<i>All India Services</i>			
Indian Administrative Service	53	1	1
Indian Police Service	43	1	..
TOTAL	96	2	1
<i>Class I Services</i>			
Indian Foreign Service	10	1	..
Indian Audit & Accts. Service	16	1	1
Indian Defence Accts. Service	7	..	..
Indian Railway Accts. Service	16	..	..
Indian Customs & Excise Service	7	..	..
Indian Income Tax Service	20	1	..
Indian Postal Service	6	..	..
Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Rail- ways	20	..	1
TOTAL	102	3	2
<i>Class II Services</i>			
Central Secretariat Service Grade III	31	1	..
Railway Board Secretariat Service Grade III	3	..	..
Customs Appraisers' Service	10	..	..
Military Lands & Cantonment Service	6	..	..
TOTAL	50	1	..
GRAND TOTAL	248	6	3

APPENDIX II

SYLLABUS

1. The evolution of the modern Indian State as a democratic secular and welfare state. Survey of main currents of Indian History; political, economic and social. Interplay of world forces—Asian and European.
2. The Constitution of India—its evolution, basic principles and main provisions. Parliamentary democracy—its postulates and implications. Central and State Governments—their relationship.
3. Public Administration—principles, organisation and procedure. Machinery of Government—Central Ministries and Departments—Central Public Corporations and other semi-autonomous bodies. The Public Services—ideals, attitudes and code of conduct.
4. Indian Economy—Economic Policy, Development and Administration. Public Finance—Policy, budgeting, fiscal legislation and administration. Public enterprises.
5. State and the Social Services. Sarvodaya-Gandhian philosophy. Welfare State. Socialism. Social Services, social security and social welfare. Industrial relations—trade unions.
6. Science and technology—impact on economy, administration and social institutions in general, with particular reference to Indian conditions.
7. Statistics.
8. Population trends according to Census Reports.
9. Indian Culture and Recent History of Progress in Science, Arts, and Literature.
10. Phonetics and Linguistics along with the common features of the various languages prevalent in India.
11. Basic Principles of Law including Personal laws, Equity and Jurisprudence.
12. Hindi.

APPENDIX III

Training Institutions

No of probationers and officers trained in the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, the Central Police Training College, Mt. Abu and the Secretariat Training School, New Delhi.

I. National Academy of Administration:

(with which the I.A.S Training School, Delhi and I.A.S. Staff College Simla have been merged).

1. I.A.S. Probationers appointed to the service in 1958	64
2. I.A.S. Probationers appointed to the service in 1959	53
	(under training)
3. I.A.S. Officers appointed by promotion from the State Services under the Special Recruitment Scheme	12
4. Officers appointed from open market under the Special Recruitment Scheme	20
5. I.A.S. Officers from the State of Jammu & Kashmir	5

II. Central Police Training College, Mt. Abu

1. I.P.S. Probationers appointed to the service in 1958	34
2. I.P.S. Probationers appointed to the service in 1959	43
	(under training)
3. I.P.S. Officer from Jammu & Kashmir	1

III. Secretariat Training School

1. Assistant Superintendents	37
2. Assistant Supdts. undergoing training	55
3. Probationers in Gr. III of the Rly. Board Secretariat Service	3
	(under training)
4. Officers of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	2
	2
	(under training)
5. Officers of the Deptt. of Tourism	5
	5
	(under training)
6. Assistants	249
7. Assts. belonging to the IFS(B)	30
8. Assts. belonging to the Rly. Board Sectt. Service	21
9. Lower Division Clerks recruited through the U.P.S.C. Exam. Dec. 1958	255
10. Nominees of Govt. of Nepal under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan	2
11. Assistants and Clerks deputed by the various Ministries and their included Attached Offices for training in typewriting	511
12. Reception Officers employed under the Secretariat Security Organisation	31
13. Candidates tested in typewriting under the auspices of the U.P.S.C.	44,79
14. Candidates tested in typewriting and shorthand for registration at the Delhi Employment Exchange	3973
15. Candidates tested in typewriting and stenography for selection for appointment under the Delhi Administration	197

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the number of I.A.S. officers in position on 1st January 1960 and the number appointed to the Service during the year 1959

States	Total Authorised Cadre Strength	Number of officers in position on 1-1-60			Number of officers appointed during the year 1959		No. of officers appointed from open market under the Spl. Rectt. Scheme during 1958-59
		I.C.S.*	I.A.S.	Total	Competitive Exam.	Promotion from State Service	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	151	16	131	147	5	5	5
Assam	80	9	65	74	4	..	5
Bihar	157	19	131	150	6	4	13
Bombay	219	36	171	207	5	..	9
Delhi-Himachal	35	..	4	4	1	3@	..
Jammu & Kashmir	33	..	16	16	..	16@	..
Kerala	66	3	54	57	1	3	7
Madhya Pradesh	160	12	147	159	4	3	6
Madras	150	22	104	126	4	5	2
Mysore	100	3	83	86	2	..	10
Orissa	100	5	90	95	3	3	1

Punjab	109	18	91	109	4	9	4
Rajasthan	122		118	118	4	3	10
Uttar Pradesh	241	43	198	241	8	2	13
West Bengal	139	30	103	133	2	8	3
TOTAL	1,862	216	1,506	1,722	53	64	88

* NOTE:—Excludes I. C. S. officers permanently seconded to IFS and those who have been permanently allotted to the judiciary, who have not become members of IAS.

@ Appointments made at the initial constitution of the cadre by selection of officers from State Civil Service and the other State Services.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the number of I.P.S. officers in position on 1st January 1960 and the number appointed to the Service during the year 1959.

States	Number of officers in position			Number of officers appointed during the year 1959	
	I.P.	I.P.S.	Total	Competitive Examination	Promotion from state Police Service
Andhra Pradesh	1	64	65	3	..
Assam	2	34	36	2	..
Bihar	9	56	65	2	3
Bombay	12	114	126	6	6
Jammu & Kashmir	..	11	11	..	11
Kerala	1	24	25	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	4	90	94	5	5
Madras	9	39	48	2	3
Mysore	1	43	44	2	..
Orissa	4	40	44	2	3
Punjab	7	70	77	4	..
Rajasthan	..	70	70	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	14	132	146	7	8
West Bengal	13	85	98	3	..
TOTAL	77	872	949	42	45

APPENDIX VI

Industrial Management Pool

Statement showing, grade-wise, the number of candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C. for appointment to the Pool, the number of candidates to whom offers of appointment were issued upto the 31st December 1959 and the number yet to be absorbed.

Grade	No. of candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission	No. of candidates of whom offers of appointment have been issued	Balance
<u>Grade I</u> (Rs. 2750/- fixed)	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Grade II</u> (Rs. 2500/- fixed)	4	3	1
<u>Grade III</u> (Rs. 2000/-125-2250)	9	7	2
<u>Grade IV</u> (Rs. 1600-100-2000)	35	23	12
<u>Grade V</u> (Rs. 1300-60-1600)	45	39	6
<u>Grade VI</u> (Rs. 1000-50-1400)	50	47	3
<u>Grade VII</u> (Rs. 600-40-1000)	67	64	3
<u>Junior Grade</u> (Rs. 350-25-500-30-620)	2	2	Nil
	212	185	27

Of the 185 candidates to whom offers have issued, 116 have accepted the offer, 55 have declined, two candidates have been found unsuitable for appointment to the Pool and the final replies of 12 candidates are awaited.

The following table shows the allotment of these 116 candidates who have accepted the offer to the various Ministries/Departments:

1. Ministry of Commerce & Industry	50
2. Department of Iron and Steel	33
3. Department of Mines and Fuel	18
4. Department of Communications & Civil Aviation	7
5. Department of Transport	5
6. Ministry of Defence	2
7. Department of Food	1
	116

Of the remaining 27 candidates, 3 are not available for appointment to the Pool as their parent Departments are unable to release them. Efforts are being made to absorb the remaining 24 candidates also in the Pool as early as possible.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing appointments made to Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

Year of Examination	Appointments made
1950	8
1951	7
1952	5
1953	4
1954	6
1955	38
1956	33
1957	51
1955 (Spl. Rect.)	*24
1958	27

*3 more candidates are expected to join later.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of appointments made to Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service on the results of the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

Year of Examination	Total number of appointments made.
July 1955 (for Scheduled Castes only)	98
November, 1955	800
July, 1957	400
April, 1959 (for Scheduled Tribes only)	21
May, 1959	150

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing to total strength of permanent and temporary duty posts in the different grades of the Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service/Central Secretariat Clerical Service, the authorised permanent strength of these grades as on 1-5-1959 and the no of officers confirmed during 1959.

Grade	Total number of permanent and temporary duty posts as on 1-5-1959	Authorised permanent strength at the initial constitution (and date of initial Constitution);	Authorised Permanent strength as on 1-5-1959	No. of officers confirmed during 1959
1	2	3	4	5

Selection

<i>Central Secretariat Service.</i>				
Grade I	484	180 (22-7-50)	375	14
Grade II	636	300 (22-7-50)	475	157
Grade III	1086	400 (1-11-51)	700	118
Grade IV	<u>4818</u>	1819 (1-11-51)	<u>4100</u>	67
<i>Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service</i>				
Grade I	89	47 (1-5-55)	83	20
Grade II	224	95 (1-5-55)	150	112
Grade III	1514	509 (1-12-51)	1100	418
<i>Central Secretariat Clerical Service</i>				
Grade I	2968	1450 (1-5-54)	2000	821
Grade II	9390	3100 (1-5-54)	7200	1353

APPENDIX X
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DISPOSAL OF

TABLE—I

COMPLAINTS

Year Period	Total number for disposal		Number disposed of		Percentage of disposal		Number pending	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	N	G	NG
	1956—57	1,397	3,279	1,076	2,640	77.02	80.51	321	639
1957—58	2,181	6,359	1,663	4,800	76.25	75.48	518	1,559
1st April to 31st December 1958	1,784	6,529	1,271	4,949	71.30	75.80	513	1,580
1st January to 31st December 1959	2,316	8,333	1,805	6,561	77.93	78.4	511	1,772

VIGILANCE CASES

Year Period	Total number for disposal		Number disposed of		Percentage of disposal		Number pending	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG
1956—57	616	**	344	**	55.84	**	272	**
1957—58	685	3,009	327	1,647	47.74	54.73	358	1,362
1st April to 31st December 1958	475	3,239	210	1,599	44.21	49.36	265	1,640
1st January to 31st December 1959	525	9,510	258	6,122	49.14	64.37	267	3,388

**Figures regarding Non-gazetted officers were not collected.

APPENDIX X

Analysis of Disposal of Vigilance Cases

TABLE—II

Year Period	Dismissal		Removal		Compulsory Retirement		Reduction		Recovery from pay		Withholding of increments or promotions		Censure		Allowed to retire on reduced pension		Other action	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG
1956—57	9	**	9	**	4	**	8	**	14	**	36	**	33	**	..	**	231	**
1957—58	7	108	9	138	4	9	8	114	6	99	..	211	26	183	3	1	243	784
1-4-1958 to 31-12-58	4	89	5	126	4	7	10	96	1	74	20	256	28	208	2	5	136	738
1-1-59 to 31-12-59	7	304	8	264	2	23	15	268	8	715	20	949	30	1,484	..	13	168	2,102

** Figures regarding Non-gazetted officers were not collected

APPENDIX X

TABLE III

Comparative Statement of cases dealt with by the Special Police Establishment.

Number of Cases	1957	1958	1959
Investigated	1,606	1,681	1,671
Sent up for trial	282	309	264
Reported for Departmental Action (including Suitable Action)	326	413	501
Dropped for want of proof	159	149	101
Decided by Courts	224	290	232
Ending in conviction	145	233	190
Ending in acquittal or discharge	79	57	42
Decided as a result of Departmental Proceedings	311	344	363
Ending in punishment	253	309	325
Ending in exoneration	58	35	38
Percentage of convictions	64.7	80.3	81.9
Percentage of successful Departmental Action cases.	81.3	89.8	89.5
Total fines imposed in S.P.E. cases	1,50,975	1,28,347	2,68,930

APPENDIX X

TABLE IV

Statement of persons involved in special police establishment cases during 1958 and 1959.

		G.Os.	N.G.Os.	O.P.S.	Total
Total number involved	1959	541	2,350	113	3,004
	1958	472	2,117	52	2,641
Number prosecuted	1959	22	117	1	200
	1958	7	192		199
Number reported for D.A. (including for suitable action)	1959	164	665	22	851
	1958	105	374	13	492
Number convicted	1959	10	108		118
	1958	5	104		109
Number punished departmentally	1959	27	291	7	325
	1958	47	311	3	361
Number dismissed or removed from service	1959	3	62	2	67
	1958	13	80	1	94
Otherwise punished	1959	24	229	5	258
	1958	34	231	2	267
Firms/Persons blacklisted	1959				140
	1958				99

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the volume of work handled in the Union Public Service Commission during the year 1959.

I. Examinations:

The Commission conducted 30 examinations during the year 1959. In addition, they conducted 48 Bi-weekly/Weekly Typewriting Tests at Delhi. The total number of applications received during the same period was 62,671. The number of candidates who had qualified at various written examinations and were interviewed during the year under report was 1,337. Details are given in the statement below:—

S. No.	Name of Examination	No. of applications received	No. of candidates interviewed.
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Indian Administrative Service etc.</i>			
1	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, 1958	..	621
2	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, 1959	11,221	85
3	Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, 1959	64	..
4	Indian Police Service Probationers' Final Examination, 1959	35	..
5	Indian Police Service Probationers' Final re-examination, 1959.	7	..
<i>II. Technical Services</i>			
6	Engineering Services Examination, 1958	..	499
7	Engineering Services Examination, 1959	2,176	38
8	Survey of India (Class I and II) Examination, 1958	..	21
9	Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1959	2,943	61
10	Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1960	1,925	..
<i>III. Defence Services</i>			
11	National Defence Academy Examination, June 1959	3,626	..
12	National Defence Academy Examination, December, 1959	2,936	..
13	Air Force Flying College Examination, April, 1959	1,113	..
14	Air Force Flying College Examination, November, 1959	1,311	..
15	Military College Examination, May, 1959	1,662	..
16	Military College Examination, November, 1959	1,613	..
17	Indian Navy Examination, June, 1959	231	..

1	2	3	4
18	Indian Navy Examination, December, 1959	189	..
19	Army Medical Corps Examination, 1959	106	..
20	Air Force Flying College Examination, April, 1960	1,014	..
<i>IV. Ministerial Services</i>			
21	Assistant Superintendents' Examination, 1959	2,108	..
22	Assistant Superintendents' (Intelligence Bureau) Examination, 1959		12
23	Assistants' Grade Examination, 1959		..
24	Assistants' Grade (Scheduled Tribes) Examination, 1959	194	..
25	Hindi Assistants' Examination, 1959	597	..
26	Clerks' Grade Examination, 1959	6,271	..
27	Stenographers' Examination, 1959	5,135	..
28	Typewriting Test (English) January, 1959	8,739	..
29	Typewriting Test (Hindi) January, 1959	64	..
30	Quarterly Typewriting Test, (English) April, 1959	236	..
31	Quarterly Typewriting Test, (Hindi), April, 1959	37	..
32	Quarterly Typewriting Test, (English) July, 1959	363	..
33	Quarterly Typewriting Test, (Hindi), July, 1959	14	..
34	Quarterly Typewriting Test (English) October, 1959	234	..
35	Quarterly Typewriting Test (Hindi) October, 1959	23	..
36	48 Bi-weekly/Weekly Typewriting Tests	6,234	..
37	Quarterly Typewriting Test (English) January, 1960	229	..
38	Quarterly Typewriting Test (Hindi) January, 1960	21	..
TOTAL		62,671	1,337

II. Recruitment by Interview and Selection

	Cases	Posts
A. (i) Requisitions pending advertisement carried over from 1958	126	454
(ii) Requisitions for which advertisements were issued, but for which recommendation letters were not issued up to 31st December 1958	341	745
TOTAL	467	1,199
B. Requisitions received during 1959		
(i) Fresh Cases	1,045	1,910
(ii) Readvertisement cases	24	71
TOTAL	1,069	1,981

Requisitions disposed of during 1959 by

(i) Advertisement	794	1,408
(ii) Otherwise	224	540
TOTAL	1,018	1,948
D. Balance of Requisitions pending advertisements on 31st December 1959.		
(Closing balance)	177	487
E. No. of applications received	32,366	..
F. No. of candidates interviewed		
(i) In India	7,613	..
(ii) Abroad	90	
TOTAL	7,703	
G. Requisitions disposed of finally	1,003	1,938
H. Balance of requisitions pending final disposal on 31st December 1959 (Closing balance)		
	533	1,242
I. No. of released/retired officers recommended for appointments	11	
J. No. of cases where surplus Government servants recommended by D.G.R.E. and D.G.S. Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs		
	4	
K. No. of Advisers		
(i) Official	633	
(ii) Non-Official	721	
TOTAL	1,354	
L. No. of cases where candidates got by personal contacts were interviewed		
		97

III. Advice Tendered by the Commission

Serial No.	Subject	No. of references/ officers involved
1.	Re-employment	683 officers
2.	Appointment of non-Indians	10 officers
3.	Appointment of State Service officers on transfer/deputation	173 officers
4.	Regular appointments	44 officers
5.	Appointments of officers pending availability of the Commission's nominees	605 officers
6.	Confirmations and <i>ad hoc</i> promotions (other than Departmental Promotion Committee)	251 officers
7.	Confirmations in appointments to Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service of officers selected under the Emergency/Special Recruitment Schemes	136 officers
8.	Quasi-permanency	2,177 officers
9.	Disciplinary Cases	107 officers
10.	Extraordinary Pension Cases	54 officers
11.	Legal Re-imbusement Cases	46 officers
12.	Seniority	224 officers
13.	Ministerial Appointments	103 officers
14.	Recruitment Rules	281 references
15.	Service Schemes Matters	70 references
16.	Miscellaneous Cases	16 references

In addition, Members of the Commission presided over 148 Departmental Promotion Committees, involving considerations of 6,346 officers.

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 1856 officers.

3. Appointments of 783 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 1,103 officers who were due to attain the age of superannuation during the next year were also scrutinised and the Ministries were advised to take timely action to fill up the posts in consultation with the Commission, where necessary.

APPENDIX XII

INTEGRATION OF SERVICES IN THE REORGANISED STATES

S. No.	Name of State	Total No. of employees in the integrated units		No. of Departments in respect of which common gradation lists have been prepared.		No. of employees in respect of whom re-fixation of pay is required to be made consequent to re-organisation.		No. of cases in which re-fixation of pay has been completed.	
		Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh			*	*	Information not available.			
2	Bombay (26-11-59) (26-11-59)	5,361	1,17,484	2,100	23,252	2,117	92,104	64	79,603
3	Mysore (26-2-59)	2,658	1,39,384	29	33	No information is available.			
4	Madras (18-3-59)	72	7,106	Information is not available.		28	513	8	46
5	MadhyaPradesh (23-11-59)	6,555	1,78,620	46	1	6,655	1,78,620		
6	Punjab. (12-11-59)	3,048	30,785		£ 46	41	527	36	312
7	Kerala (19-3-59)	1,807	27,933		£ 16	183	8,465	106	6,526
8	Rajasthan (24-12-59)	278	8,178		(2-11-59) 29	278	8,178	185	6,857

*Indicates number of persons.

£Indicates total number of departments—break up not available.

APPENDIX XIII

Progress of work done by the Central Advisory Committee and the State Advisory Committees on integration of services as a result of States Reorganisation as on 31-12-1959.

Central Advisory Committee

State	No. of representations received and forwarded to the Committee.	No. of representations on which recommendations of the Committee have been received	No. of representations on which orders have been passed
Andhra Pradesh	292	269	243
Bombay	79	35	27
Kerala	263	87	86
Madhya Pradesh	287	159	145
Madras	13	10	10
Mysore	3	1	1
Punjab	262	139	57*
Rajasthan	66	41	41
TOTAL	1,265	741	610

*82 cases are pending consideration of 'the Grouping Formula' adopted by the Government of Punjab.

State Advisory Committee

State	No. of representations in respect of which recommendations have been received	No. of representations on which orders have been passed.
Andhra Pradesh	165	165
Bombay	346	346
Kerala	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	..
Madras	17	17
Mysore	..	..
Punjab	437	390
Rajasthan	686	534
TOTAL	1,651	1,452

The State Governments are being pressed to finalise the final allocation lists after deciding the representations made against provisional allocations.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the amounts sanctioned under 'Social & Moral Hygiene' and 'After-care' and 'Care' Programmes

Name of State/Union Territory	Amount of Central assistance sanctioned during 1958-59 under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme	Amount of Central assistance sanctioned during 1958-59 under the 'Care' Programme
1. Assam	52,000	..
2. Andhra Pradesh	1,29,900	..
3. Bihar	94,698	17,988
4. Bombay	1,49,000	2,07,000
5. Delhi	73,732	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	48,500	48,500
7. Jammu and Kashmir	13,000	26,000
8. Kerala	58,000	34,000
9. Madhya Pradesh	18,000	..
10. Madras	51,788	1,22,300
11. Mysore	25,000	66,000
12. Orissa	68,000	9,000
13. Punjab	60,834	..
14. Rajasthan	2,07,000	..
15. Uttar Pradesh	1,92,252	36,731
16. West Bengal	..	..
17. Tripura	25,000	25,000
TOTAL	12,66,706	5,92,519

APPENDIX XV

Regulations and Bye-Laws framed under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

S. No.	Full Title	Notification No.	Date	Date of Delhi Gazette Part IV.
1	2	3	4	5
1	D. M. C. (Special Funds) Regulations, 1959	40/20/58—Delhi.	7-1-59	22-1-59 Ordinary
2	D. M. C. Service Regulations, 1959	40/11/58—Delhi.	3-4-59	4-4-59 Extra-ordinary
3	D. M. C. Service (Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1959	40/17/58—Delhi.	3-4-59	4-4-59 „
4	D. M. C. (Borrowing) Regulations, 1959	40/21/58—Delhi.	4-4-59	4-4-59 „
5	D. M. C. Employees (Imposition of Fines) Regulations, 1959	40/19/58—Delhi.	6-4-59	6-4-59 „
6	D. M. C. (Maintenance of Accounts) Regulations, 1959	40/24/58—Delhi.	4-4-59	6-4-59 „
7	D. M. C. (Sanitation and Pulic Health) Bye-Laws, 1959	40/15/58—Delhi.	4-3-59	5-3-59 „
8	D. M. C. (Tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in newspapers) Bye-laws, 1959	40/25/58—Delhi.	4-3-59	6-3-59 „
9	D. M. C. (Assessment List) Bye-Laws, 1959	40/26/58—Delhi.	20-3-59	21-3-59 „
10	D. M. C. (Property Taxes) Bye-Laws, 1959	40/26/58—Delhi.	20-3-59	21-3-59 „
11	D. M. C. (Theatre Tax) Bye-Laws 1959	40/26/58—Delhi.	20-3-59	21-3-59 „
12	D. M. C. (Tax on Vehicles and Animals) Bye-Laws, 1959	40/26/58—Delhi.	20-3-59	21-3-59 „
13	D. M. C. (Taxation Miscellaneous Provisions) Bye-Laws, 1959	40/26/58—Delhi.	20-3-59	21-3-59 „
14	D. M. C. (Drainage) Bye-Laws, 1959	22/ 7/59—Delhi	4-4-59	6-4-59 „
15	D. M. C. (Building) Bye-Laws, 1959	40/8/59—Delhi.	4-4-59	6-4-59 „

APPENDIX XVI

The expenditure incurred by the State Governments/Administrations on the Welfare of Backward Classes during the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 and the amounts allotted during 1959-60 for Grant-in-aid to State Governments/Administrations for the Welfare Schemes are as follows:—

Category of Schemes	Expenditure incurred including State and Central Share in						(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		Amount allotted for grant-in-aid during 1959-60	
	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Tribes	284.450	117.005	372.699	26.339	428.448	292.425	338.845	463.319
Scheduled Castes	266.041	43.01	343.077	102.824	441.414	115.699	175.85	150.11
De-Notified Tribes	22.499	8.269	22.024	14.402	31.250	13.725	16.45	20.53
Other Backward Classes	47.112	1.03	76.339	6.474	92.854	8.311	46.005	9.26
TOTAL	620.102	169.314	814.139	330.039	993.966	430.160	577.15	*643.219

*In addition a sum of Rs. 115.98 lakhs has been allocated for the development of under-developed areas during 1959-60.

APPENDIX XVII

List of Bills passed by State Legislatures and assented to by the President during 1959.

Andhra Pradesh:

1. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Validation Bill, 1958.
2. The Andhra Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Andhra Pradesh (Abolition of Cash Grants) Bill, 1958.
4. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Nagarjunasagar Project (Acquisition of Land) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7. The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
8. The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
9. The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959.
10. The Krishna District Road Transport Service (Validation) Bill, 1959.
11. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959.
12. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Assam:

1. The Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1959.
2. The Assam Ancient Movements and Records Bill, 1959.
3. The Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958.

Bihar:

1. The Pharmacy (Bihar Validating) Bill, 1958.
2. The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Bihar Second Amendment) Bill, 1959.

3. The Bihar Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
5. The Bihar Molasses (Control) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.
6. The Bihar Molasses (Control Amendment) Bill, 1959.
7. The Bihar Natural Calamities Loans (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The Industrial Disputes (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1959.
9. The Bihar Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Validating) Bill, 1959.
10. The Bihar Electricity (Temporary Control) Bill, 1959.
11. The Bihar Sales Tax Bill, 1959.
12. The Bihar Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Bombay:

1. The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Bill, 1958.
2. The Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Bombay Village Panchayats Bill, 1958.
4. The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
5. The Madhya Pradesh Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
6. The Bombay Prohibition (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
7. The Bombay Opium Smoking (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The Bombay Sales Tax Laws (Validating Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
9. The Bombay Act for Avoiding Wagers (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
10. The Bombay Non-trading Corporations Bill, 1959.
11. The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
12. The Prisons and Civil Jails (Bombay Extension, Unification and Amendment) Bill, 1958.
13. The Bombay Police (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
14. The Criminal Law Amendment (Bombay Amendment and Extension) Bill, 1959.
15. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

16. The Bombay Bandhi Jama, Udhad and Ugadia Tenures Abolition Bill, 1959.
17. The Bombay Ankadia Tenure (Saurashtra Area) Abolition Bill, 1959.
18. The Bombay Land Requisition (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
19. The Bombay Court Fees Bill, 1959.
20. The Bombay Land Revenue Code (Extension to Saurashtra Area) Bill, 1959.
21. The Bombay Rents Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
22. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1959.
23. The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
24. The Bombay Ferries and Inland Vessels (Unification and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
25. The Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees (Unification and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
26. The Bombay State Commissioners of Police, Bill 1959.
27. The Bombay Habitual Offenders Bill, 1959.
28. The Bombay Government Premises (Eviction) (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
29. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bombay Second Amendment) Bill, 1959.
30. The Bombay Repealing and Amendment Bill, 1959.
31. The Bombay (Saurashtra Area) Aghat Tenure and Ijaras Abolition Bill, 1959.
32. The Transfer of Property (Bombay Provision for Uniformity and Amendment) Bill, 1959.
33. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
34. The Saurashtra Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Kerala:

1. The Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Second Amendment Bill, 1958.
2. The Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary powers) Amendment Bill, 1958.
3. The Indian Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 1958.

4. The Kerala Co-operative Societies Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
5. The Kerala High Court Bill, 1957.
6. The Kerala Education Bill, 1957.
7. The Travancore-Cochin Requisitioning and Acquisition of Property (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
8. The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
9. The Kerala Stamp Bill, 1958.
10. The Kerala Building (Lease and Rent Control) Bill, 1958.

Madhya Pradesh:

1. The Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Bill, 1958.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Bill, 1958.
3. The Madhya Pradesh Zamindari Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
4. The Land Acquisition (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959.
5. The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959.
6. The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities (Extension to Sironj Region) Bill, 1959.
7. The Madhya Pradesh Accommodation (Requisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The Madhya Pradesh Zamindari Abolition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959.
9. The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Cattle Preservation Bill, 1959.
10. The Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Bill, 1959.
11. The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Workmen (Standing Orders) Bill, 1959.
12. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1959.
13. The Madhya Pradesh Public Security Bill, 1959.
14. The Indian Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Madras:

1. The Madras Panchayats Bill, 1958.
2. The Tiruchirapalli Kaiseruvaram and Mattuvaram Bill, 1958.
3. The Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Madras Gradan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959.

5. The Payment of Wages (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1959.
6. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
7. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1959.
9. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1959.
10. The Indian Partnership (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1959.
11. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Mysore:

1. The Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958.
2. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1958.
3. The Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Bill, 1959.
4. The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance Bill, 1959.
5. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Bill, 1959.
6. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill, 1959.
7. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The Mysore Rent Control Law Continuance (Nos. 2) Bill, 1959.
9. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Orissa:

1. The Orissa Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
2. The Orissa Tenants' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
3. The Land Acquisition (Orissa Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1959.
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1959.

Punjab:

1. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
2. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Punjab Laws (Extension No. 6) Bill, 1958.
4. The Electricity (Supply) (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1959.

5. The East Punjab (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
6. The Punjab Local Authorities (Aided Schools) Bill, 1959.
7. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959.
9. The Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Bill, 1959.
10. The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
11. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
12. The Essential Commodities (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1959.
13. The Punjab Reclamation of Land Bill, 1959.

Rajasthan:

1. The Motor Vehicles (Bombay Amendment) Repealing (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
2. The Rajasthan Jagirdars Debt Reduction (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
3. The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
4. The Rajasthan Suits Valuation Bill, 1958.
5. The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Bill, 1959.
6. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1958.
7. The Nathdwara Temple Bill, 1959.
8. The Rajasthan Industrial (Tribunal) (Constitution and Proceedings) Validating Bill, 1959.
9. The Rajasthan Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
10. The Rajasthan Urban Improvement Bill, 1959.
11. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 1959.
12. The Rajasthan Hindu Public Trusts Bill, 1959.
13. The Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1959.
14. The Rajasthan Municipalities Bill, 1959.
15. The Rajasthan Panchayats Samitis and Zila Parishad, Bill, 1959.
16. The Rajasthan Transport Authorities (Constitution and Proceedings) Validating Bill, 1959.

17. The Durgapur State Devesthan Nidhi (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
18. The Rajasthan Sub-grants Resumption Validation Bill, 1959.

Uttar Pradesh:

1. The U. P. Warehouse Bill, 1958.
2. The U. P. Government Estates Thekedari Abolition Bill, 1957.
3. The U. P. Nagar Mahapalika Vidheyak, 1957.
4. The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
5. The U. P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
6. The Government Grants (U. P. Sanshodan) Vidheyak, 1959.
7. The U. P. Nagar Mahapalika (Amendment), 1959.

West Bengal:

1. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.
2. The West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Bill, 1958.
3. The Chandernagore (Assimilation of Laws) (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
4. The Durgapur (Development and Control of Building Operations) Bill, 1959.
5. The West Bengal Transferred Territories (Assimilation of Laws) Amendment Bill, 1959.
6. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1959.
7. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
8. The West Bengal Wild Life Preservation Bill, 1959.
9. The Calcutta Thika Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1959.