



REPORT

1963 - 64

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Home Affairs chiefly deals with maintenance of public order, manning of the public services, administration of the Union Territories, study of manpower problems and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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CHAPTER I
PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Creation of new All India Services

Legislation for the creation of All India Services in the fields of engineering forestry and health has been enacted on 6th September, 1963. The Services will be constituted after finalising the details in consultation with the State Governments.

2. (i) Results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1962.

The number of candidates selected for appointment on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1962 were as follows :—

	Gen.	S.C.	S.T.	Total
I.A.S.	75	11	4	90
I.F.S.	12	4	—	16
I.P.S.	56	15	4	75
Central Service, Class I	117	24	1	142
Central Services, Class II	53	—	—	53
Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Civil Service, Class II	14	—	—	14
Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Police Service, Class II	6	—	—	6
TOTAL	333	54	9	396

(ii) Cadre Strengths of I.A.S. and I.P.S. :—

The cadre strengths as on 20th December, 1963 of the two All India Services were as follows :—

	Authorised	Actual	Appointments during 1963	
			By Examination	By Promotion
I.A.S.	2278	1982	90	30
I.P.S.	1258	1078	71	23

3. Triennial Review of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres :—

A triennial review of the I.A.S./I.P.S. Cadres is in progress in this Ministry. An analysis is being undertaken of the trends of expansion and the utilization of reserves.

4. Training

- (a) *National Academy of Administration* : The Academy conducted :
- (i) the training of 98 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1961;
 - (ii) a refresher course for senior Central and State Government Officers of 10-15 years' service, the subject for the course being "Personnel Management in Public Enterprises";
 - (iii) the Foundational Course of five months' duration for 317 candidates appointed to the All India and Central Services, Class I, on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962. 90 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962 are presently undergoing training at the Academy.

- (b) *Central Police Training College* : The College arranged :

- (i) training for 69 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1961, 7 directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police of Madhya Pradesh, 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police of Goa, 5 Company Commanders of the Central Reserve Police and 4 Junior Fellows of His Majesty's Government of Nepal (under the Colombo Plan).
- (ii) training for 30 emergency recruits to the grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police of Central Organisation and State Services.
- (iii) The eighth Advanced Course for Police Officers has commenced on 20th January 1964. So far 104 officers have received training in these Advanced Courses. 75 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962 are presently undergoing training at the College.

- (c) *Secretariat Training School* :

During the year 1963, besides the training of persons recruited to various grades on the results of the competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, the Secretariat Training School continued (i) refresher courses for Section Officers and Assistants already in service; (ii) short training courses for Section Officers in charge of Central Registry/Typing Pools/Administration/Establishments Sections, and Cash and Accounts Sections; (iii) training of Assistants/UDCs in Cash and Accounts matters; and (iv) training in Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. It was also decided to admit UDCs and Stenographers to the refresher courses for Assistants. 'Case Study' has now been included in the curriculum for Section Officers.

As in the previous years, the School continued to impart training to officials of autonomous bodies such as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Airlines Corporation and State Trading Corporation etc. besides training of officials of certain Union Territories.

During the year, the School published the second edition of 'Notes on Financial Rules' and a book entitled 'Hindi Typewriting Prashikshak'. The second edition of 'Organisational Set-up and Functions of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and a revised and enlarged edition of 'Notes on Office Procedure' are likely to be brought out soon.

5. *Industrial Management Pool*

There are at present 111 officers serving in the Pool. No new officers were recruited. 23 officers were confirmed in their respective grades. 31 were promoted to the next higher grade. 1 Officer resigned; 1 reverted to his parent Department and the probation of one was terminated during the year. Three persons in the list are still awaiting appointment.

6. *Central Secretariat Services :*

(a) *Decentralisation of control*

Regulations relating to (i) Seniority of transferred officers of the decentralised grades of the three Central Secretariat Services, (ii) preparation/revision of the Select Lists for promotion to Grade I of C.S.S.S. and (iii) appointment of Grade I Stenographers to the Section Officers' Grade have been promulgated. Regulations relating to Select Lists for promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade of the C.S.S. and relating to competitive examinations for the various grades are being framed.

(b) *Recruitment*

14 Section Officers, 30 Assistants, 131 Stenographers and 387 Lower Division Clerks have been (or are being) recruited to the respective Central Secretariat Services on the basis of competitive examinations held in 1962.

7. *Foreign Assignments*

A 'Foreign Assignments Section' has been recently started to process request received from foreign Governments, through the Ministry of External Affairs, for Indian Experts in various fields.

8. *Implementation of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission*

The Government of India have accepted a scheme, recommended by the Second Pay Commission, of recruitment to some of the non-gazetted posts under the Central Government departments by transfer of selected personnel from the appropriate services of the State Governments. The scheme which was drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and the Ministries of the Government of India provides for the recruitment of suitable State service personnel to one-third of the direct recruitment vacancies in such

class III and class IV posts under the Central Government departments as do not carry all-India transfer liability. The recruitment under the scheme will be on a zonal basis from among the employees of the State Governments who are not more than 35 years of age; the zone of recruitment will be determined by each Ministry for its various departments and offices in accordance with the jurisdictions of its field organisation. The Governments of Madras and Maharashtra have not agreed to participate in the scheme; but these States will be able to join the scheme later if they wish to do so. The scheme will not apply to Class III and class IV posts in the Central Secretariat and Attached Offices in Delhi. For the present, the scheme will also not be made applicable to the civilian services under the Ministry of Defence. For the officers under the control of the Ministry of Railways, the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and the Indian Audit and Accounts Departments, the scheme will be made applicable to class III and class IV services/posts by these departments in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

9. Territorial Army and other Auxiliary Forces : Concessions to Reservists in Government service :

Protection of pay, allowances and other conditions of service, which were so far available to officer ranks only, have been extended to Reservists in other ranks who are called up for training or active service. The period of active service will be counted as duty in the civil post for purposes of leave, increments and pension. Such service will be treated as service outside the ordinary line and the benefit of proforma promotion in the parent department under the "Next Below Rule" will be admissible. Seniority in the higher post to which a Reservist would otherwise be entitled will also be assured. Vacancies caused by the calling up of Reservists will be filled only on a purely temporary basis even when a temporary post held by a Reservist is made permanent. Temporary Government servants and persons on work-charged establishment have technically no lien on the posts they hold but on release from military duty they will be absorbed in posts in which they would have otherwise continued subject to those posts being available.

When a Reservist takes leave to undergo training, the civil leave salary and allowances will be paid in addition to the service pay and allowances. On active service a Reservist may draw civil or military pay and allowances, whichever is more favourable to him; if the civil pay and allowances are higher, the difference would be debited against the civil department concerned. The Ministry of Home Affairs have recommended to the Ministries concerned that similar action should be taken for employees of public sector undertakings.

10. Civil Defence Service :

In view of the important and useful role the Civil Defence Services are expected to play in the life of the citizens, the Central Government employees

have been permitted to join these services as volunteers unless they hold key posts from which they cannot be released during an emergency. It is expected that civil defence training will be conducted outside office hours but when in an emergency Government servant volunteers are called up under the Civil Defence Services Rules, 1962, on a whole-time basis, the period of their absence will be treated as special casual leave. The volunteers will also be permitted to receive in addition to their civil pay such allowances as may be admissible under the C.D.S. Rules, 1962. Such Government servants as wish to take up whole-time paid employment in the Civil Defence Organisation will be sent on deputation basis if they are permanent, and on such basis as may be determined on merits in each individual case if they are temporary. The Ministry of Home Affairs have recommended to the Ministries concerned that similar action should be taken for employees of public sector undertakings.

11. *Forwarding of application for higher posts :*

In February 1963 the orders relating to forwarding of applications of scientific and technical personnel were further liberalised. Applications of permanent scientific and technical personnel for outside posts can, subject to the consideration of public interest, be forwarded twice a year instead of once as laid down earlier.

12. *Legal and financial assistance to Govt. servants :*

The Government of India have further liberalised the existing orders for the grant of legal and financial assistance to the Government servants involved in legal proceedings.

When, in civil suit, a Government servant is sought to be made liable for damage for acts of negligence in the discharge of his official duties of civil nature, and Government is impleaded on the ground of vicarious liability, Government would arrange for the defence of the Government servant also, provided the defences of Government and the Government servant are substantially the same and there is no conflict of interest.

When a Government servant is required to vindicate his conduct in a court of law in certain circumstances, he may be sanctioned interest-free advance not exceeding Rs. 500/- or the substantive pay for three months whichever is greater.

13. *Special casual leave for taking departmental examination :*

It has been decided that special casual leave may be granted to Central Government Servants who are eligible to appear at departmental promotion examinations which are neither obligatory nor entail a condition of preferment in Government service. Special casual leave will not, however, be admissible to departmental candidates for appearing at the open competitive

examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for direct recruitment.

14. *Scheme for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees.*

With the object of promoting harmonious relations and securing the greatest measure of cooperation between the Government, in its capacity as employer, and the general body of its employees in matters of common concern, and with the object, further, of increasing the efficiency of the public service, the Government of India have decided to establish a machinery for joint consultation and arbitration of unresolved differences.

Action to implement the Scheme is being taken in consultation with the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the service associations/trade unions of Central Government employees.

15. *Reservation of vacancies in the civil services for persons who take up military service during the present emergency.*

Orders were issued that until further notice 50% of the permanent vacancies in the Class I and Class II engineering and medical services/posts under the Government of India, which are to be filled by direct recruitment shall be reserved for graduate engineers and doctors who are commissioned in the Armed Forces on a temporary basis during the present emergency and are later released. Only such of these persons will, however, be entitled to be considered for the reserved vacancies as (a) would have been eligible for appointment to the services/posts mentioned above, if they had not joined military service; and (b) are, when being considered for the reserved vacancies, physically fit according to the rules applicable to the particular services/posts.

16. *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. Two non-Indians were appointed to Class I posts by the administrative Ministries (excluding Railways) during the period 1st July 1962 to 30th June 1963, in exercise of the powers delegated to them. No non-Indian was appointed against Class II posts during this period.

17. *Age concession.*

The upper age limit for admission to competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. or any other authority for recruitment to various services and posts under the Government of India (except those conducted for entry into the Defence Services), has been relaxed by three years in the case of residents of Goa, Daman and Diu. This concession is for a period of three years *i.e.* up to 16-7-66.

18. *Displaced Goldsmiths.*

The following concessions have been granted to *bona fide* displaced goldsmiths for purposes of employment under the Government of India—

(i) *Age concession*

- (a) For employment as craftsmen or semi-skilled workers in industrial establishments—up to 45 years of age.
- (b) For employment in Class III and Class IV posts in non-industrial establishments/offices where recruitment is made otherwise than through a competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C.—5 years.

(ii) *Priority for employment*

On registration with the Employment Exchanges, displaced goldsmiths are eligible for priority III, *i.e.* the priority given to retrenched Central Government employees, for purposes of employment assistance.

19. *Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by Promotion.*

There was no reservation in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments made by promotion except where such promotion was made on the basis of a competitive examination limited to departmental candidates. This policy was reviewed and the following orders have recently been issued :—

- (i) There will be no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion to a Class II or a higher Service or post, whether on the basis of seniority-*cum*-fitness, selection or competitive examination limited to departmental candidates.
- (ii) In the case of Class III and Class IV appointments, in grades of services to which there is no direct recruitment whatever, there will be reservation at 12½% and 5% of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in promotion made by (i) selection or (ii) on the results of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates.

20. *Measures for securing increased representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Services. Review of the "carry forward" rule.*

According to the orders in force till recently, if a sufficient number of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes eligible for the 'reserved' vacancies was not available from the respective classes in a particular year, such vacancies were to be treated as 'unreserved' during that year, and the shortfall in the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates was to be carried forward up to two subsequent

recruitment years before the reservation was finally treated as lapsed. This did not, however, provide for any restriction on the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes being carried forward to the two successive years. These orders were capable of offending against the provisions of Article 16(1) and (2) of the Constitution as they could lead to excessive reservation, practically denying to members of other communities reasonable opportunity of employment. On review of this policy, it has now been decided that, if a sufficient number of suitable candidates eligible for reserved vacancies is not available on any occasion of recruitment such vacancies shall be carried forward for subsequent occasions of recruitment; but on no such subsequent occasion shall the number of normal reserved vacancies and the "carried forward" reserved vacancies, together exceed 45% of the total number of vacancies.

21. *Absorption of the surplus employees of the Department of Rehabilitation.*

The Special Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs set up in the Directorate General of Employment and Training with a view to finding suitable alternative employment for the employees declared surplus as a measure of economy from the Department of Rehabilitation etc. has placed in alternative employment 217 Gazetted Officers (12 Class I and 205 Class II) by the end of November, 1963. Of the 217 Gazetted Officers, 145 have been secured employment through the Special Selection Board of the U.P.S.C. Of the 61 Class II Officers still awaiting employment assistance, 22 are being considered by the Special Selection Board of the U.P.S.C. against vacancies notified to the Commission by the Central Government establishments and the remaining 39 have been sponsored for employment under the Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India. Further, 2,366 Class III and 805 Class IV employees have also secured alternative employment through the Special Cell. There are still 306 Class III and 56 Class IV employees declared surplus but not yet retrenched, awaiting alternative employment in Delhi in addition to 74 in the U.P., 6 in Punjab and 23 in Rajasthan seeking local alternative employment.

22. *Staff Welfare.*

The Ministry continued to take active interest in the welfare problems of the employees of the Central Government all over the country. The Central Government employees also are taking keen interest in various social, cultural and sports activities. Apart from the usual sports and recreational activities, a Cross Country championship was organised this year which proved a great success.

It has now been decided to set up a Central Sports Control Board to organise all sports activities among the Central Government employees in Delhi and at other places like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur etc. This step has been taken to exercise more effective control over the finances and

arrange sports activities in the best possible manner. The Sports Control Board will make arrangements to impart proper coaching to sportsmen.

A Central Government Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd. has started functioning in Delhi from 1-7-1963. Apart from one main store, four branch stores have been opened in Government residential colonies and offices. The response to the scheme has been encouraging and, so far, the share capital subscribed by the Central Government employees is about Rs. 3 lakhs and the Government have invested a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the share capital. There is a steady increase in the sales at the stores. In view of the initial success of the store, the Society is launching a phased programme of opening branch stores in Government residential colonies and major office buildings. It is also proposed to extend this to other important cities where there is a concentration of Central Government employees, such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc.

The Griha Kalyan Kendra secured an order for the stitching of garments from Ministry of Defence, which they completed successfully. They have secured another big order from that Ministry. Such orders have created opportunities to the relations and dependents of the Central Government employees for supplementing their family income.

23. *Administrative Vigilance Division.*

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption presided over by Shri K. Santhanam, MP, recommended the setting up of a Central Vigilance Commission to deal with the problem of corruption in the public services. After giving very careful thought to the recommendations of the Committee, Government have decided to set up a Central Vigilance Commission with extensive functions designed to ensure that complaints of corruption or lack of integrity on the part of Government servants are given prompt and effective attention, and that the offenders are brought to book without fear or favour. A statement indicating Government's decision to set up the Commission was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 16th December, 1963.

The Central Bureau of Investigation, was set up with effect from the 1st April 1963. The Delhi Special Police Establishment has been incorporated in the Bureau as the Investigation and Anti-Corruption Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

During the period January—October, 1963, 727 preliminary enquiries and 636 regular cases were registered by the Special Police Establishment. Prosecution was launched in 215 cases and 203 cases were decided by courts. Of these, 179 cases resulted in conviction giving a percentage of successful cases at 88.2. The persons convicted include 5 gazetted officers, 125 other public servants and 87 private persons. Fines totalling Rs. 3,72,176 were imposed by the courts during the period.

414 cases were decided by departments during the period January—October, 1963, out of which 354 ended in punishment, giving a percentage of successful cases at 85.5. In 354 cases ending in punishment, 43 gazetted officers and 357 other public servants involved were punished.

24. Teaching Hindi to Central Government Servants.

During the year under report, facilities for Hindi teaching were extended to a number of new stations raising the number of centres from 178 to 224, including 6 Hindi Typewriting and Stenography training centres. The number of trainees during 1963 was 53,218 in Hindi courses, 1,113 in Hindi Typewriting and 350 in Hindi Stenography.

In December 1962, and June 1963 examinations, 27,643 candidates passed Hindi examinations, 1,052 qualified in Hindi typewriting and 190 in Hindi Stenography. About 10% of the candidates who acquitted themselves creditably in these examinations were granted cash awards.

It has been decided to increase the duration of the Praveen course from six months to nine months. For the other two courses, Prabodh and Pragya, the duration will be 6 months and 1 year respectively as at present. The syllabus has been revised in the light of the experience gained on the advice of an expert committee. Necessary steps have also been taken for preparation of suitable text books.

The expenditure on the scheme during 1963-64 is estimated as Rs. 18,35,600 against the original budget provision of Rs. 17,20,300. The expenditure per trainee has been progressively reduced from Rs. 70 in 1959-60 to Rs. 35 in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 33 in 1963-64.

25. Economy Committee.

An Economy Committee, with the Home Secretary as Chairman, made a summary study of the staff strengths of 24 Ministries/Departments and recommended the following reductions:—

Grade	Reduction with refer- ence to sanctioned strength	Reduction with refer- ence to actual strength
1	2	3
1. Secretary	1	—
2. Additional Secretary	1	—
3. Joint Secretaries and officers of that rank	7	5
4. Deputy Secretaries and officers of that rank	28	18
5. Under Secretaries and officers of that rank	68	53
6. Section Officers and officers of that rank	146	121
7. Assistants/Upper Division Clerks	496	301
8. Lower Division Clerks	739	46
9. Class IV Staff	477	118

(In addition, certain technical and advisory posts have also been declared surplus.)

These recommendations were accepted. Pending absorption elsewhere, however, the surplus officers were allowed to be retained as supernumeraries. In order to facilitate the absorption of surplus staff, a ban on promotions has been imposed in the case of decentralised grades of the Central Secretariat Services. The availability of surplus officers is also taken into account when making appointments to posts of Under Secretary or equivalent and above.

A ban on creation of fresh posts has also been imposed for a period of one year, to begin with. Relaxation of the ban is allowed only with the specific approval of the Home and Finance Ministers.

26. *Union Public Service Commission.*

As against the sanctioned strength of nine Members, including the Chairman, the actual strength of the Commission during the major part of the year under review was seven. Two Members retired on 31st May, 1963 (A.N.) and 30th June, 1963 (A.N.) respectively. Two new Members joined the Commission on 19th April, 1963 and 1st June, 1963 respectively.

The Emergency continued to have its impact on the work of the Commission. This is reflected in the larger number of applications received and candidates recommended for appointment by the Commission. The special measures regarding recruitment to civil posts connected with the defence effort, which were initiated immediately after the declaration of the Emergency, were continued during the year 1963. Bulk recruitment of candidates keeping in view not only the requisitions actually received but also the anticipated demands was resorted to wherever possible. Whenever necessary, special selection boards were constituted to interview candidates so that there was no avoidable delay in the selection of candidates required in connection with the Emergency. In certain categories of technical posts, for which there has been a persistent shortage of qualified candidates, the Commission have introduced the method of continuous recruitment. Under this method, a general advertisement is issued against existing and anticipated requirements at regular intervals in respect of specified categories of posts, it being open to intending candidates to apply in response to the advertisement at any time during the year.

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL

27. Recognition of Successions :

In pursuance of clause 22 of Article 366 of the Constitution of India, the President has recognised the succession of the following Rulers of Indian States during the year 1963 :—

1. Thakore Sahib Shri Surendrasinhji,
Thakore Sahib of Sayla,
Sayla (Gujarat).
2. Shri Shripatrao,
Raja of Aundh,
Aundh (Maharashtra).
3. Shri Jyotindra V. Desai,
Bhagdar of Vasavad Taluka (Gujarat).
4. His Highness Shri Raghubirsinhji,
Maharaja of Rajpipla (Gujarat).
5. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra
Shri Narendra Singh Bahadur,
Maharaja of Panna (Madhya Pradesh).
6. His Highness Maharaja Sri Bir Pratap Singh Deo,
Maharaja of Sonapur (Orissa).
7. Thakor Shri Sardarsinhji Kesarisinhji,
Thakor of Ambaliara (Gujarat).
8. Raja Trilochan Singh Deo
Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra,
Raja of Narsinghpur (Orissa).
Thakur Ganga Singh, Thakur of Nimkhera (Madhya Pradesh)
died on the 24th November 1963. The question of succession in
this case is under consideration.

28. Zonal Councils.

During the year under review, the Eastern and Central Zonal Councils have met twice, whereas the Southern and Northern Zonal Councils met once. These meetings were presided over by the Union Home Minister. Some of the important matters that came up before the Zonal Councils during this period are mentioned below :—

- (i) Sharing of waters and power, and connected matters.
- (ii) Development of power resources.
- (iii) Man-power Planning.

- (iv) Deputation of medical and technical personnel from surplus States to deficit States.
- (v) Training facilities at Zonal level.
- (vi) Construction and maintenance of inter-State roads and bridges.
- (vii) Development of means of transport and communications.
- (viii) Formation of Common Police Reserve forces for different Zones.
- (ix) Border adjustments between States.
- (x) Implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities and other measures for emotional and national integration of the country.
- (xi) Review of the situation arising out of the National Emergency.

A number of Committees set up by the Zonal Councils for the purposes of coordinating development of power resources, man-power planning and for watching the progress of implementation of the various policy decisions taken by the Chief Ministers' Conference relating to the safeguards for linguistic minorities and national integration have also been functioning in the different zones.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC SECURITY AND POLICE

29. Defence of India Legislation

The Proclamation of Emergency issued on the 26th October, 1962, and the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder, remained in force during the year under review. The State Governments were advised that the emergency powers conferred by this legislation should be exercised with great care, restraint and circumspection and that delegation of authority under various provisions of the emergency law should be made only to the authorities which could be expected to exercise the delegated powers with due sense of responsibility. In March, 1963, the State Governments were requested to release such of the detenus as were candidates at the by-election and to afford them facilities to file the nomination papers.

The provisions of this legislation were invoked mainly for the purpose of strengthening security arrangements, detention of persons likely to indulge in anti-national activities, controlling prices and movement of essential articles to ensure their equitable distribution, prevention of hoarding and profiteering and requisitioning of movable and immovable property, mostly vehicles, and lands and buildings to meet the immediate defence requirements.

Between 26th October, 1962 and 31st December, 1963, 1283 persons were detained under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules 1962. As a result of periodical reviews, a large number of detenus have been released leaving 324 persons in detention on 31st December, 1963. Under the penal provisions of the Rules, up to 31st December, 1963, 9,680 persons were arrested; of these 4,484 arrests were made for hoarding and profiteering.

The Defence of India Rules, 1962, were amended from time to time to provide, among other things, for prevention of hoarding and profiteering taking over of management of essential undertakings, imposing liability on Government servants to serve anywhere in or out of India and prohibition of unlawful possession of military stores. Provision was also made in the rules for review of detention orders under rule 30 and release on parole of persons detained under that rule.

30. The Preventive Detention Act 1950 (Act 4 of 1950)

This Act which was due to expire on 31st December, 1963 was continued for a further period of 3 years by the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Act 1963.

31. Intelligence Bureau

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

(a) CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

The total number of finger print slips on record in the Bureau up to 30th November, 1963 was 7,82,067. The Bureau undertook search work from Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala with effect from 1st July, 1963.

The *modus operandi* Section of the Bureau received 322 notices from the International Criminal Police Organisation, Paris, up to 30th November, 1963. The total number of records and history sheets of international criminals received up to 30th November, 1963 in the Bureau was 3,574.

Under the scheme for training of State officers in dactyloscopy, the second batch of trainees completed their training in December, 1963. The sixth batch commenced its training in January, 1964. The number of officers trained so far by the Bureau is 10.

(b) CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOL

Fifteen batches of 447 officers including six foreigners have been trained in the School so far. The training imparted in the School has proved useful and the Government of India have decided to establish another such school in Hyderabad.

(c) CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

So far 13 officers of State Forensic Science Laboratories have been trained in the Laboratory.

The Laboratory received a total number of 4,093 exhibits till 30th November, 1963 as compared to 4,788 exhibits received in the year 1962.

Useful research work was also conducted in the Laboratory.

32. Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)

During the year, the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) continued to assist the State Police Wireless Organisations in procuring equipment, training of technical personnel etc.

33. The Arms Act and Rules

This Ministry administers the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962.

Under the old rules every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder in Coorg was entitled to keep arms and ammunition without a licence. This concession which was withdrawn when the Arms Rules, 1962 were promulgated on 1st October, 1962 has been re-granted up to 31st May, 1965.

34. Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Government of India continue to give Central assistance to the State Governments for the implementation of their Social Defence (Care) schemes included in their Third Five Year Plans.

It is proposed to start a non-institutional service for the eradication and control of child begging and vagrancy in the country. In the first instance, the scheme is to be implemented in cities having a population of 10 lakhs and over.

35. *Central Bureau of Correctional Services*

The work at the Bureau expanded and developed further. Forms have been standardized for collection of statistics relating to Probation Services, Certified/Special/Reformatory Schools, Children's Homes, Borstal Schools, Remand/Observation Homes, Juvenile Courts/Welfare Boards, Implementation of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and Protective Homes/District Shelters. Similar forms for use in Beggar's Home are under preparation. The Bureau published a study on 'Indian Prisons, 1959' and is proposing to publish a similar study relating to the year 1960. It continued to assist the State Governments in the formulation of schemes and legislation for Social Defence and in organising institutions and services. The quarterly journal 'Social Defence' published by the Bureau was well received. Two reports on correctional work were sent to the U.N. and a study on "The problem of young Adult offenders in India" was also prepared on behalf of the U.N.

36. *Jail Manual*

The comments on the Model Jail Manual have been received from most of the State Governments. The recommendations and views of the Government of India will be communicated to them shortly.

37. *Civilian Rifle Training*

A scheme for intensive training of civilians in the use of rifles has been formulated and circulated to State Governments. The State Governments are being assisted in securing the necessary arms and ammunition for this purpose.

38. *Police Housing*

During this year a sum of Rs. 2,64,00,000 has been advanced as loan to the various States for their police housing schemes. Another sum of Rs. 36 lakhs will be disbursed to them shortly. A sum of Rs. 20,93,13,988 has so far been disbursed ever since the inception of this scheme.

39. *Police Medals*

During the year 1963 (up to 7th December, 1963) 20 President's Police and Fire Services Medals, 174 Police Medals and 7 Prime Minister's Police Medals for life saving were awarded.

40. *Civil Defence & Home Guards*

With the appointment of Directors of Civil Defence in the States and the Director General of Civil Defence at the Centre, progress has been made

in the setting up of organisations and the implementation of Civil Defence measures. The Central Government continued to give the agreed financial assistance to States and helped them in the matter of training and procurement of equipments.

Home Guards Organisations which existed in some States at the outbreak of the present Emergency, have since been set up by all States and Union Territories Administrations. The Government of India regards Home Guards organisations as a powerful instrument for strengthening the will of the people. The object is to make the organisation a truly national force built up on a common pattern throughout the country. It is proposed to raise one million Home Guards.

CHAPTER IV FOREIGNERS

41. *Chinese.*

The number of Chinese nationals registered in India as on 1st November, 1963 is 8,560. This figure, however, does not include (i) Children below the age of 16; (ii) Diplomats and officials and their wives and children even above sixteen; and (iii) Diplomatic couriers.

In view of the present emergency, visas to Chinese nationals for long term stay in India are not granted. Those who are already in India, are subject to restrictions imposed under the Foreigners (Restriction Chinese nationals) Order, 1962, whereby no Chinese nationals can leave the city, town or village in which he is resident or absent himself from his registered address beyond 24 hours without obtaining prior permission in writing of the Registration Officer concerned. Restrictions have also been imposed on the departure from India of Chinese nationals, whereby they cannot now leave the country except in accordance with such conditions, including those in regard to route, time and place of departure, as may be specified in a permit issued by the appropriate authority. Powers have also been taken under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Act, 1962 to treat as foreigners all persons who were, at any time, citizens of China or a country assisting China in its aggression against India even if they had become Indian Citizens.

It has been decided that Chinese seamen who have been employed by foreign shipping companies should not be permitted to be signed off at an Indian Port. Those employed before the issue of the orders can be permitted to be signed off in India under certain conditions.

42. *Chinese Internees.*

I. TREATMENT OF—

The Central Internment Camp at Deoli which was set up to accommodate the Chinese internees has been functioning smoothly. The internees are being treated in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of the Civilian internees. Arrangements for their lodging, clothing, messing, medical treatment, recreation etc., have been made so as to conform to the requirements of the Convention. Representatives of the I.R.C.C. who visited the Camp twice have, on both the occasions, reported that the arrangements made were quite satisfactory.

II. REPATRIATION OF—

All Chinese internees (including those who remained in jails) were given the opportunity to indicate whether they wished to be repatriated to China in ships sent by the Chinese Government in accordance with the agreement with that Government. Such of them and their dependants, as expressed

willingness to go, were repatriated in three different batches as indicated below :—

Date of repatriation	Internees from the Camps	Dependants outside the Camps	Total
1st Batch 13-4-63	878	30	908
2nd Batch 25-5-63	454	209	663
3rd Batch 30-7-63	322	499	821
TOTAL	1,654	738	2,392

III. REHABILITATION OF—

The cases of the remaining 591 internees who are still in the Camp and who have opted for staying on in India are being screened with a view to determining which of them can be released. Those who are not considered safe for release may have to be lodged in jails. When the dispersal of the internees as a result of the screening of their cases is completed, the Camp will be wound up.

43. *Extension of Acts and Rules relating to Foreigners to the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.*

The Central Acts and Rules relating to foreigners have been extended to the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

Nationals of France and of the French Union who were resident in the Union Territory of Pondicherry from a date before the 16th August, 1962, are, in accordance with the Article 17 of the Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, to be exempt from the regulations applicable to foreigners for as long as they remain in that Union Territory. A Declaration of Exemption was issued to this effect.

44. *Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939*

It has been decided that the information which is being furnished to the registration authorities in respect of foreigners staying in hotels and similar establishments would have to be supplied in respect of those staying in paying guest-houses also. Some simplifications have been made in the forms prescribed under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939. A new form has also been prescribed for the maintenance of a register by hotels.

45. *Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism*

Certain recommendations regarding the simplification of registration etc. formalities, were made by the Jha Committee on Tourist Promotion. These are mainly :—

- (i) the liberal grant of temporary landing permits valid for 72 hours to air passengers in direct transit through India, the permits also being valid for nearby places of tourist interest;

- (ii) the grant of special visa and travel facilities to tourists travelling round the world in groups on charter flights; and
- (iii) acceptance of a return/onward ticket as proof of financial status for the purpose of grant of visas to tourists and other short term visitors.

Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations.

46. *Simplification of Visa Formalities*

It has been decided that foreign tourists who come to India on single journey visas and desire to visit neighbouring countries, may be granted visas valid for two or three entries to enable them to return to this country to complete their tours.

47. *Emergency Measures*

In view of the present emergency, certain areas on the North and North Eastern borders viz., all districts of Assam; Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal; Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh; and Lahaul and Spiti districts of Punjab have been declared as 'Restricted Areas' with a view to regulate the entry and stay of foreigners. Foreigners other than those who are ordinarily resident there for a period of not less than 5 years and subjects of Bhutan, Sikkim and nationals of Nepal, are now required to obtain 'Special Permits' from the District Magistrates concerned or the officers authorised by them in this behalf, for entering and staying in these areas.

48. *International Conferences*

During the year under review delegates from various foreign countries came to attend international conferences. Particulars of the more important of these conferences and the countries attending them are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Conference etc.	Name of the countries which participated
1.	Annual meetings of the Inter-Governmental Copyright Committee of UNESCO and the Permanent Committee of Berne Copyright Union.	Almost all major countries of the world.
2.	First Meeting of the Regional Co-ordination Committee of the UNESCO for Reading Materials Projects.	All the major countries of Asia.
3.	Meeting of Experts in Agricultural Projections in Asia and the Far East.	Do.
4.	50th Session of the Indian Science Congress.	U.K., Ceylon, Pakistan, U.S.A. & Russia.
5.	26th Conference of the International Congress of Orientalists.	All the major countries of the world.
6.	ECAFE Conference on the development of Fertiliser Industry in Asia and Far East.	All major countries of Asia.
7.	International Conference on Cosmic Rays.	All major countries of the world.
8.	Asian Population Conference of the ECAFE.	All major countries of Asia, U.K. & U.S.A.

49. *Visit of Foreign Delegations.*

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

(i) Trade Delegations from Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iran, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, U.A.R., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(ii) Goodwill/Parliamentary Delegation from Japan and Tanganyika.

50. *Number of Registered Foreigners in India*

59,651 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, and the rules made thereunder were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st November, 1963, as against 61,311 on the 31st December, 1962. The principal nationalities were Tibetan 15,602; Chinese 8,560; American 4,982; Tribal Pathans 4,396; Iranian 4,184; Afghan 3,337; German 2,697; Portuguese 2,445; Burmese 1,612; Russian 1,505; Italian 1,241; Japanese 1,093; French 913; Thai 844; Swiss 710. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years and nationals of Commonwealth countries.

51. *Number of Foreigners Granted Visas for India*

46,733 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year 1963 (till November).

52. *Eviction of Pakistani infiltrants*

In view of the magnitude of the problem and the experience gained over the last year or so, of dealing with unlawful infiltration from Pakistan, it has been decided to create a special, independent machinery in the form of tribunals, each consisting of one retired District Judge, for more effective disposal of the cases of Pakistani infiltrants in Assam.

53. *Number of persons granted Indian citizenship*

Up to the 30th November, 1963, 4,53,389 persons have been granted Indian citizenship. Out of them 4,52,576 are of Indian origin, 164 are foreigners settled in India and the remaining 649 are alien women married to Indian citizens.

CHAPTER V

UNION TERRITORIES

54. *Administrative set-up.*

During the year under review the Parliament passed the Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963 and received the assent of the President on the 10th May, 1963. The Act was brought into force in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura on the 1st July, 1963 and Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers have been set up in these Union Territories. The Territorial Councils Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder have been repealed and the Territorial Councils functioning in the three Union territories have ceased to exist.

55. *Statutory Orders*

The following orders were issued under the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957 (38 of 1957) :—

- (i) The Administrator General, Bombay (Reorganisation) Order, 1963.
- (ii) The Official Trustee, Bombay (Reorganisation) Order, 1963.
- (iii) The Madhya Bharat Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1963.

56. *Union Territory Bills Assented*

The assent of the President was accorded to the following Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, during 1963, namely :—

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1963.
2. The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1963.
3. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1963.
4. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers' (Himachal Pradesh) Bill, 1963.
5. The Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker (Himachal Pradesh) Bill, 1963.
6. The Salaries and Allowances of the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Himachal Pradesh) Bill, 1963.

57. *Laws extended to Union Territories*

The following State Acts were extended to the Union Territories with necessary modifications to suit the local requirements, namely :—

DELHI

1. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Punjab Act XX of 1953).

2. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Punjab Act XXII of 1954).
3. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 (Punjab Act XXXIX of 1954).
4. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1956 (Punjab Act 46 of 1956).
5. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Punjab Act 20 of 1959).
6. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Punjab Act 12 of 1960).
7. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Second Amendment and Validation) Act, 1960 (Punjab Act 27 of 1960).
8. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Amendment Act, 1962 (Punjab Act 12 of 1962).
9. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Second Amendment and Validation Act, 1962 (Punjab Act 25 of 1962).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

10. The Punjab Pre-emption (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Punjab Act 10 of 1960).

MANIPUR

11. The Bihar Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1960 (Bihar Act 16 of 1960).
12. The Assam Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Assam Act 13 of 1948).
13. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870) as in force in the State of Assam.
14. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) as in force in the State of Assam.

TRIPURA

15. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870) as in force in the State of Assam.
16. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) as in force in the State of Assam.

58. *Parliamentary legislation for Union Territories*

The Dramatic Performances (Delhi Repeal) Act, 1963 (35 of 1963) was enacted during the year under review. The Act provides for the repeal of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (19 of 1876) as in force in the

Union Territory of Delhi on and from the date of which the Madras Dramatic Performances Act, 1954 (Madras Act 33 of 1954) is extended to the territory by means of a notification by the Central Government:

59. *Delhi*

Shri Dharam Vira took over as Chief Commissioner, Delhi Administration, on the 12th August, 1963.

The training of such of the officers of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service Joint Cadre who had not received training earlier was arranged under the supervision of the Delhi Administration. The first batch of 16 officers completed their institutional training in October, 1963, and their post-institutional training is still going on. The training of the second batch consisting of 12 probationers has now been arranged in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi. Four persons have been appointed to the Joint IAS Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and six are proposed to be appointed to the Joint IPS Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh on the basis of the results of the competitive examination held in 1962. Eighteen persons were promoted to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service. Fourteen persons are proposed to be appointed to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service and six persons to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service on the basis of the results of the competitive examination held in 1962.

The entire programme for publicity has been switched over and accelerated to fit in with the emergency and defence requirements. Ten Information Centres were started in different areas. To meet the urgent demand of training workers, 1036 seats were introduced under the Accelerated Training Scheme at various Industrial Institutes. Two Secondary Technical Schools, one at Badarpur and the other at Kashmere Gate, with a total intake of 330 students have been started. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme 552 seats were added in the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi. To meet the urgent demand of Motor Drivers, 450 drivers have been trained so far.

Due to timely evacuation of persons and cattle to safer areas, no loss of human life was caused by the rains, waterlogging in Najafgarh Jhil and Jamuna floods which affected 184 villages. The five relief centres opened for the purpose provided relief in the shape of food-stuffs and house-building materials. An expenditure of Rs. 64,665 was incurred for relief purposes. Gratuitous relief and Taqavi for seed and fodder are proposed to be given to the affected persons.

Enrolment during 1963 in 343 Higher Secondary Schools running at present was nearly 2.47 lacs. Special attention was paid to raise the standard of education in the schools in Rural areas. Free transport facilities are at present provided to 320 girl students of Higher Secondary classes from 30 villages.

456 fresh licences for manufacturing and sales premises for drugs were issued and 942 renewed. The proposal for the construction of an Isolation

Home for Police personnel suffering from T.B. has been finalised. Eight new Nursing Homes have been registered bringing the total to 56. Eighty seven acres of land has been acquired for the building of the Mental Hospital at Shahdara, presently running in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi. The building of the Govind Ballab Pant Hospital in the premises of the Irwin Hospital is almost completed. 125 students were admitted in the Maulana Azad Medical College in July 1963.

Finding the work of the already existing Ilaqa Samitis of Subzimandi and Sadar Bazar useful, three more Ilaqa Samitis in-Hauz Qazi, Daryaganj and Karol Bagh were constituted.

Land measuring 14,000 acres was acquired up to September, 1963. 1,134 acres of land has been developed and sale of 2,600 developed plot has been taken in hand. 1,754 tenements for slum dwellers have been completed and 928 are under construction. Rs. 32 lakhs have been disbursed as loan under the house-building scheme.

Prohibition work was entrusted to voluntary institutions and grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 per centre was given to five such institution for a period of eight months.

Slum dwellers and the unauthorised occupants were shifted from Purana Qila, Link Road, Bela Road, Diplomatic Enclave and Kingsway Camp, besides other minor settlements, and were rehabilitated in Madangir and the area adjoining Rajouri Gardens.

60. *Himachal Pradesh*

Law and order situation remained satisfactory. The political, labour, agrarian and border situations also remained well under control. There was a substantial decrease in serious crime against person and property.

In the matter of road and transport, 28 miles of motorable (single lane) roads were constructed in addition to 47 miles of jeepable and 41.5 miles of less-than-jeepable roads. Three bridges were completed, 31.5 miles of roads were tarred, and cross drainage provided on 31 miles of road-lengths.

New services introduced by Himachal Government Transport on Kiratpur-Nainadevi, Kiratpur-Pandoh, Sundernagar-Pandoh, Simla-Junga, Nahan-Trilokpur and Churadhar-Didag routes.

Six schemes covering 1042 acres of land were completed in the irrigation sector. Another 31 schemes covering 21,355 acres are in progress. Seventy-two villages and towns were electrified. 34 drinking water supply schemes covering 62 villages and towns were completed; and 286 schemes covering 696 villages and towns are under progress.

An area of 116 acres of land was covered under the forestry extension programme and 904 acres under economic plantation programme. Another 230 acres of forests were covered under the rehabilitation of forests scheme and 12,579 acres were covered under the consolidation programme. Quick growing species were planted over 662 acres.

An area of 830 acres was brought under the soil conservation programme (State-sponsored).

An area of 950 acres was brought under the new orchards up to October. Steps are being taken to plant another 35,000 acres during the winter season. Fruit production during the year is expected to be 4.50 lac maunds and seed-potato production at 11.20 lac maunds inspite of late blight.

A new Resin and Turpentine Factory has been started at Bilaspur.

An Intensive Agriculture District Programme (Package Programme) has been in operation in the Mandi District.

Preliminary steps have been taken to establish five cluster-type training centres and five service-cum-common-facility workshops. Land for three industrial estates was acquired. Two new sales shops were opened at Bilaspur and Kalpa.

During the year, the Government started one degree college, 11 higher secondary schools and 112 primary schools.

61. *Manipur*

Law and order situation remained satisfactory except for some increase in the activities of Naga Hostiles. Village Home Guards have been raised in Tamenglong and Ukhrul Sub-divisions. Necessary measures have been taken for Civil Defence and other purposes such as maintenance of stocks of essential commodities etc.

32,819 Kg. of improved varieties of local paddy as foundation seed and 74,000 Kg. of certified seeds were distributed. Six new minor Irrigation Schemes have been taken up. 560 acres of land have been planted with useful timber trees such as teak, Ginar, Pine and Simul.

The entire area of Manipur has now come under Community Development Programme. The total number of Co-operative Societies in Manipur is 930 including 273 in hill areas. 1,589 acres of land have been brought under Co-operative Farming. Attention was paid to linking of marketing credit with Co-operative loan arrears.

The installation of two 500 Kw. Diesel sets for the Imphal Electric Supply System is in progress. The new Leimakhong Hydro Electric Scheme is under way.

The Imphal Water Supply Scheme has made headway. About 35,000 feet of hume pipes have been manufactured. Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of Filter House, Clarifier and Flocculator.

The Survey and Settlement work is going on satisfactorily.

A new E.N.T. Department was set up. Three doctors were sent for post-graduate training abroad and six in the country's medical institutions. 80 local students are undergoing training in M.B., B.S. course in various colleges. A new hospital building is under construction.

Out of 150 miles of new Cachar Road formation was completed in 96 miles. Other strategic roads are being improved.

62. Tripura

Law and order situation in Tripura remained satisfactory.

Some incidents on Tripura-Pak border continued to occur from time to time but the situation remained under control.

Tripura suffered heavy loss due to recurrent floods and gale. Necessary relief measures were taken.

Owing to National Emergency Civil Defence measures were taken such as maintenance of stocks of essential commodities, raising of Home Guards, etc.

91,000 kilogram of improved varieties of potato seeds have been procured for sale to the Public and for multiplication in government farms. About 10,000 acres of land under different crops were treated with plant protection chemicals. 13 students were sent for training in Agriculture Training Course; 25 students are undergoing training in two years' integrated course. Flood protection works at Kailashahar and Belonia are nearing completion. The flood protection works at Sabroom, Durgapur and Udaipur are in progress. Election to Panchayats which were postponed due to National Emergency have been taken up again. These are now proposed to be held in Sonamura, Udaipur, Mohanpur and Belonia (Bagafa) Blocks during the current financial year. Under the Scheme for setting up of Joint Farming Societies, one society has been organised and registered. Four more Societies are in the process of being set up. Entire territory is covered with Community Development Blocks.

Electrification of more localities is in progress. As the Gumti Hydro-Electric Project was considered inadequate for the increased requirements of power in future, a scheme for obtaining bulk supply from Assam has been finalised and approved by the Planning Commission.

Construction work of the Industrial Estate in Udaipur is underway. Two model units have already started working. One Sales Emporium was started in Belonia.

Work on District roads and the bridge on Howrah river is in progress. Tenders have been called for construction of 5 more permanent bridges. Six Voluntary Organisations were given a total grant of Rs. 42,246 for welfare activities. Four Tribal colonies are proposed to be established during the year. 30 landless Scheduled Tribes and 145 Scheduled Castes families have been allotted land and given cash grants for purchase of bullocks, seeds etc. Construction of tenements under the slum clearance programme for providing accommodation to sweepers of Agartala Municipality is nearing completion.

63. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

An Advisory Committee to be associated with the Chief Commissioner to deal with matters of local interest has been constituted.

Law & Order

The law and order situation in the territory has remained satisfactory.

Strengthening of the Administration

The administrative set-up in the Nicobar Islands has been strengthened with the appointment of additional Deputy Commissioner. A post of Secretary, Judicial, has been created. The Andamans Civil Police Force has been strengthened.

Third Five Year Plan

The Third Five Year Plan of the Islands entails an outlay of Rs. 979.32 lakhs. The likely expenditure during the current year is Rs. 157.69 lakhs as against Rs. 110.68 lakhs (actual) in 1961-62 and Rs. 125.20 lakhs (actual) during 1962-63.

Agriculture

Besides providing technical guidance, the Agricultural Department distributed 47.65 metric tons of improved seeds, 9,930 fruit plants, 64,340 vegetable seedlings, 5,686 cashew seedlings, and 48,132 arecanut seedlings. An area of 259 H.A. will have been brought under coconut cultivation during the year under review.

A significant feature of the current year was that the Union Territory won Rashtrapati Kalash and a community award of Rs. 50,000 for achieving increase in agricultural production by 37% over the average production of the preceding three years.

Education

Six additional primary schools will have been opened. 40 scholarships will have been granted to local students for a post-Matric studies on the mainland.

Nutritious snacks are being supplied to school children. Additional equipment will have been supplied to some of the existing schools.

Health

Construction of hospital buildings at Port Blair, Mayabundar and Long Island is in progress. An eye-relief camp was organised. The work on the Port Blair additional water supply scheme is in the final stages of completion. 33 R.C.C. Ring Wells have been completed and work on another 90 R.C.C. Ring Wells and piped-water scheme is in progress.

Transport & Communications

55.25 Km. of roads are in the various stages of construction.

One Ship, three Launches and Two Mooring-boats are under construction for the augmentation of inter-island communications. Orders for another two launches will also be placed. A proposal for purchase of one cargo-passenger vessel, and one cargo vessel for the augmentation of the mainland-Islands communications is under consideration. One survey launch and one water-boat have been procured.

The work on construction of jetties at Rangat Bay, Aerial Bay, Mayabundar, Blair Bay, Nancowrie, Yeretta, and Car Nicobar is in progress.

The fair-weather weekly fair service between Calcutta and Port Blair continues to operate. The renovation of the runway has been completed. A scheme costing Rs. 17.89 lakhs for the development of civil aerodrome at Port Blair has been sanctioned.

Building Works

84 residential buildings, 8 non-residential buildings, 2 Nos. hostels, 4 Nos. primary school and 3 Nos. dispensary buildings have been completed.

64. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands

Law & Order

The Law and order situation in the territory continued to remain satisfactory.

Fisheries

10 mechanised pablo fishing boats have been supplied to the islanders at subsidized rates.

Cooperation

9 Cooperative supply and marketing societies with a membership of 4,092 and a share capital of Rs. 2 lakhs continue to function. The entire trade of marketing copra produced in the islands and supply and distribution of consumer goods is handled by the cooperatives.

Power

Minicoy Island has been electrified. The electrification of Kavarathy Island for which equipment have been received, will have been completed before the end of the current financial year.

Medical and Public Health

Two more dispensaries have been converted into primary health centres. Mass vaccination under the smallpox eradication programme is in progress.

Education

Seven local students have been found admission into M.B., B.S. course and one into degree course in engineering.

Two N.C.C. Naval Unit have been opened.

Housing

20 Islanders have been given loans for construction of houses.

Water Supply

Altogether 111 wells have been constructed for supply of safe drinking water.

Communication

Two more islands have been connected with the wireless link. There is now a wireless station in each of the inhabited islands.

Shipping

Concerted efforts are continuing to improve the transport facilities. Two vessels have been chartered for steamer service this year as against one in the previous year. Orders have been placed for two new vessels—one ship for the mainland-island service and one launch for the inter-island service.

Minerals

Local investigations for commercial exploitation of phosphates are in progress.

Building Work

The construction of buildings for the headquarters of the Administration at Kavarathy will have been completed before the end of current financial year.

General

Four sub-treasuries have been opened one each at Androth, Minicoy, Kavarathy and Amini Islands. Recovery of poll tax in Minicoy Island has been stopped.

CHAPTER VI

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

65. *Administrative set-up at the Centre*

In order to accelerate the pace of the work relating to the welfare of the Backward Classes, it has been decided to strengthen the Administrative set-up in the Ministry and in the Commissioner's Organisation. A new post of Director of Backward Classes, of the status of Joint Secretary, has been created. The Officer will tour the States, inspect the various schemes undertaken for the welfare of the Backward Classes, suggest ways for improvement and liaise with the State Governments for effective implementation and evaluation of the programme.

A separate Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be appointed in every State; Assam and Madhya Pradesh will have two Assistant Commissioners each.

There will also be a Progress and Statistical Cell in the Ministry to process the data and statistics relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Four Evaluation Units will also be set up in different parts of the country to conduct special studies on the impact of the welfare schemes on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

66. *Representation in Services*

The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services improved during the year. In the I.C.S./I.A.S. the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rose from 46 and 20 on 1st January, 1962 to 66 and 23 on 1st January, 1963. In the I.P./I.P.S. also, their number increased from 29 and 6 on 1st January, 1962 to 39 and 11 on 1st January 1963.

67. *Pre-examination Coaching*

The pre-examination coaching centre at Allahabad for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued to function satisfactorily. Out of the students who were coached during 1959 to 1962 at Allahabad, 52 candidates were appointed to the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services. During 1962-63, 48 candidates received training at the Allahabad Centre and 28 candidates received training at the Bangalore Centre opened in 1962. These candidates appeared at the 1963 I.A.S. etc. examination held by the U.P.S.C.

68. *The Third Plan*

The expenditure in the first two years on special plan programmes for the backward classes is estimated at Rs. 30 crores. The allocation made for 1963-64 was about Rs. 18.96 crores. During the Third Plan, the Scheme

of Tribal Development Blocks will extend to all local areas with a minimum concentration of tribal population of 66.2/3% in a total population of about 25,000 and an area of 150—200 sq. miles.

69. *The Fourth Plan*

A Working Group for undertaking a review of progress of programmes in the Third Plan and formulation of proposals for the Fourth Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes was constituted in July 1963.

70. *Assistance to Non-Official Organisations*

As in the previous years grants-in-aid were given to Non-Official Organisations of an All India character.

71. *Central Advisory Boards*

A meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare was held on the 23rd November, 1963, at which various aspects of the welfare of Tribals were discussed. The recommendations of the Board have been considered and appropriate action thereon has been initiated.

A meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare was held on the 7th December, 1963 at which various aspects of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes were discussed. The recommendations of the Board have been considered and appropriate action thereon has been initiated.

CHAPTER VII.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

72. *State Bills and regulations assented to by the President and ordinances for which President's instructions under Article 213(1) of the Constitution were given*

During 1963, the assent of the President was accorded to 131 Bills passed by the State Legislatures, and 3 State Regulations. Instructions of the President under the proviso to Article 213(1) of the Constitution were also accorded for the promulgation of 17 Ordinances by the Governors (up to November 1963).

73. *Arrangements with Governments for examination of witnesses in criminal matters*

Arrangements on reciprocal basis have been made with the Governments of Ghana and Fiji for taking evidence of witnesses residing there on commission where such evidence is required in criminal matters pending before courts in India.

74. *Notaries*

At present there are 229 practising notaries in India as against 204 last year.

75. *Supreme Court and High Courts*

One more post of Additional Judge was sanctioned for the Punjab High Court. Two and one permanent posts of Judges were sanctioned in lieu of the corresponding number of posts of Additional Judge in the High Courts of the Punjab and Gujarat respectively.

Twenty-five new Judges were appointed to the various High Courts during the year.

The Constitution has been amended so as to raise the age of retirement of High Court Judges from 60 to 62 years and also to provide for the grant of compensatory allowance to a Judge transferred from one High Court to another.

76. *Mercy Petitions*

154 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death during the period from 1st January to 10th December, 1963. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 41 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life and the remaining 113 petitions were rejected.

CHAPTER VIII

MANPOWER

77. *General*

The Directorate of Manpower continued to deal with matters relating to coordination and implementation of manpower programmes in close collaboration with the Planning Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Ministries of Labour & Employment, Education and Defence and other concerned agencies at the centre. It also maintained active liaison with the State Governments in respect of manpower work. During the year under review, the Directorate was mainly engaged in work concerning mobilisation and training of technical personnel for the emergency, and in making preliminary reviews of the requirements and resources of trained personnel in the context of the Fourth Plan. The Directorate also looked after matters connected with the establishment of Institute of Applied Manpower Research and the working of the Scientists' Pool.

78. *Emergency measures*

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1962-63, a Technical Manpower Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, under N.H.A. Resolution No. 24/4/62-MP on 5th November 1962 to deal with matters relating to technical personnel in the context of emergency. Various steps have been taken on the recommendation of the Committee for facilitating the recruitment of technical personnel to the Defence Services. In particular, mention may be made here of (i) reservation until further notice of 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies in Class I and II of the Engineering and Medical Services of the Government of India which are to be filled by direct recruitment, for graduate engineers and doctors who are commissioned in the Armed Forces on a temporary basis in the present emergency, (ii) introduction of a University Entry Scheme providing for the grant of commissions to final-year students in engineering and medical colleges and (iii) grant of an ante-date of 2 years to all qualified engineers joining the Technical Corps of the Army, and of an ante-date up to 4 years for qualified engineers with civil experience.

Urgent requirements of technical personnel in certain categories could be met only by accelerating and expanding training programmes. As recommended by the Technical Manpower Committee, suitable steps were taken for accelerating existing training courses by reducing holidays and vacations, and introducing special short-term courses for training engineering craftsmen, wireless operators, radio mechanics, motor drivers, auxiliary nurses etc. to meet urgent demands.

79. *Review of Technical Manpower needs*

The Third Plan makes provision for the development of educational and training facilities for meeting the requirements of technical personnel during the Fourth Plan period. The position is being reviewed in consultation with the Working Groups that have been set up by the Planning Commission for the formulation of programme targets for the Fourth Plan for different sectors of the economy. The State Governments have also been requested to take in hand similar reviews, and to initiate such advance action as may be necessary for ensuring manpower preparedness for the Fourth Plan.

80. *Institute of Applied Manpower Research*

The Institute, which was formally registered on 30th January 1962 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 is located at present in the hostel building of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. A new building for the Institute is, however, under construction in the same campus, and is expected to be ready for occupation by the middle of 1964.

The current research programme of the Institute covers (i) an Area Manpower Survey; (ii) Survey of Engineering Manpower in India; and (iii) *Ad hoc* manpower studies. The Area Manpower Survey is an organised group of studies aimed at obtaining a synoptic view of the existing manpower situation and the problems it poses in relation to current and perspective development plans. To begin with, a pilot survey has been undertaken in the district of Meerut. The Engineering Manpower Survey is concerned in the main with ascertaining as to how the increased supply of trained engineering personnel has matched the growing demand and whether the existing methods for estimating the likely future requirements need any correction or amplification in the light of past experience.

The Institute has compiled a Fact Book on Manpower (in press) which brings together relevant statistics regarding population and labour force, education and training, and the existing resources of trained technical and professional personnel in India. Among the published papers of the Institute, mention may be made here of a paper on Plan Development and Population Growth and working paper on stock-taking of engineering personnel.

81. *Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists*

This Pool was constituted under Ministry of Home Affairs (Directorate of Manpower) Resolution No. 8/4/57-MP, dated 14th October 1958 chiefly for providing temporary placement to well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research is the controlling authority for the Pool. Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad who have enrolled themselves in the National Register maintained by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research are considered automatically. Recruitment to the Pool is now on a continuous basis. In all 839 candidates were selected for appointment to the Pool during 1963 on the advice of U.P.S.C. Some of the selected candidates are still abroad.

The total number of candidates actually working in the Pool on 1st January, 1964 was 450.

While the creation of the Pool has helped to mitigate the difficulties of Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad, it was considered necessary to take further steps to facilitate their absorption in India. It has accordingly been decided that all approved scientific institutions should be authorised to create a certain number of supernumerary posts to which temporary appointments could be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad. Public undertakings have also been requested to create supernumerary posts, specially in research units to utilize the scientists' skill.

CHAPTER IX

82. *Jammu and Kashmir*

An order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 25th September, 1963, applying to Jammu and Kashmir State entry 26 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in a modified form covering legal and medical professions only and other consequential provisions of the Constitution. The effect of the issue of this Order is that the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, can now be extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

The Government of India have awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60 per mensem to 14 Ladakhi students studying in the Buddhist institutions at Sarnath.

A sacred relic of Prophet Mohammad, which is held in great veneration, was found missing from the Hazratbal mosque in Srinagar on the 27th December 1963. It was recovered after a week and restored to its original place on the 10th January, 1964. On the request of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, officers of the Central Government rendered all possible assistance in tracing the relic.

CHAPTER X

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

83. *Development of Border Areas*

Schemes involving the following outlays have been approved for implementation during 1963-64 in the border districts adjoining Tibet in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh :—

Border District	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
Uttarkhand Division (U.P.)	492.215
Lahaul (Punjab)	15.714
Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir)	23.031
Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)	37.677

Among the measures of development the most important place has been given to the improvement of communications in the border districts. More than 300 miles of roads and 13 bridges have been improved or constructed in these districts so far during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

A brief account of the progress made in the other important development works in the border districts is given below :—

UTTARKHAND DIVISION

92 Primary Schools, 15 Junior High Schools and 2 Hindusthani Teachers' Certificate Schools have been opened and Arts and Science Classes in some Higher Secondary Schools have been introduced. A Degree College providing for B.A. Ist Year Class has been started at Pithoragarh. Grants-in-aid to 51 recognised Junior High Schools and Sanskrit Pathshalas and stipends to students for higher and technical education have also been given.

3 Carding Plants, 34 Jal Charkhas, 16 Finishing and Dyeing House, 12 Centres for training women in embroidery, knitting, shawl weaving, etc., have functioned. 3 Carpentry Centres at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi have also been operating.

13 Stockmen Centres, 3 Stud Ram Centres, 2 Sheep Farms and 9 Poultry Extension Centres have been set up and systematic efforts made to render veterinary medical aid.

The three District Hospitals at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi and the 40-bedded T.B. Hospital at Pithoragarh have continued to function. First-aid boxes have been supplied to various Gaon Sabhas. The Sitapur Eye Hospital has opened a branch in Pithoragarh for the treatment of eye diseases in that District. 7 Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been opened and 162 Dais have been trained in various Primary Health Centres.

6 Horticulture Farms and 3 Community Canning Centres have been opened and the 23 Plant Protection Teams have continued to function. Loans and grants have also been given to private orchardists.

6 minor irrigation schemes have been in progress and survey in respect of 35 other schemes has been completed. Diesel power has been supplied at Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Joshimath. About 200 miles of forest communications and about 145 miles of telephone lines have been laid.

About 200 radio sets have been distributed to Gaon Sabhas and 2 Information Centres set up.

LAHAUL DISTRICT

A number of students belonging to this District have been sent for studying at the Government High School at Manali. Some students have been trained in trades at the Carpet Training Weaving Centre, Kaza and at the Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party, Keylong.

Work on the establishment of a Seed-cum-Demonstration Farm has been in progress.

LADAKH DISTRICT

Five Basic Activity Schools have been opened and six Basic Schools upgraded to Senior Basic Schools. Funds have been provided for such programmes as reorientation courses and teachers' camps, improvements in Secondary Schools, award of scholarships, N.C.C. training, tournaments, Bharat Darshan, purchase of audio-visual equipment and supply of firewood for schools.

A large number of people of the district have been given training in weaving at the two centres at Leh and Kargil. The Peripatetic Training Centre continued to function at Diskit.

5 Sheep and Wool Development Centres have been opened and funds for such schemes as Pashmina sheep and Goat Farm at Nyoma, upgrading of cattle, Yak breeding, poultry development, breeding of zanskari horses, opening of sheep extension centres, etc., have been provided.

Two first-aid centres have been set up at Penikher and Chaskher in Kargil Tehsil.

The Seed Multiplication-cum-Demonstration Farms at Kargil and Nubra have continued to function and about 20 farmers were sent on a tour of Kashmir Valley and Himachal Pradesh for training in agriculture. A fruit plant nursery has been set up at Saspol and plant protection equipment purchased. About 600 acres of land have been brought under afforestation scheme.

KINNAUR DISTRICT

One pre-Primary School, 13 Primary Schools and 4 upgraded Primary Schools have been functioning and 35 sets of text books have been supplied to deserving students. The District Library at Kalpa has continued to function.

The Carpet-making Centre at Sangla, the Common Facility Workshop, the Cluster Centre and the Wood Working Centre at Kalpa and the Leather Embroidery Centre at Kanam have continued to function.

2 Veterinary Hospitals, 2 Foultry Units (at Tapri and Peo) and one Poultry Farm (at Tapri) have been opened; a few candidates received training in B.V.Sc. Course.

Provisions for indoor facilities in Ayurvedic dispensaries, establishment of V.D. Clinic and Leprosy Clinic at the District Hospital, Kinnaur, and upgrading of the District Hospital have been made.

Varietal trials have been carried out at Gopalpur Farm on various millets and reclamation work for the establishment of progeny orchards and the intensification of research on nuts have continued. 3 garden colonies and a mobile unit for the development of horticulture have been set up.

7 schemes relating to minor irrigation have been in progress and certain other irrigation and power schemes have been under investigation.

Radio sets have been installed and cinema shows depicting developmental, cultural and educational activities in the district have been shown.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER MATTERS

84. Prohibition

The Central Prohibition Committee at its second meeting held in September, 1961 had recommended that there ought to be complete prohibition in India by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The State Governments etc. were asked to draw up their phased programme so as to introduce total prohibition by the end of the Third Plan period. While all the Union Territory Administrations drew up their phased programmes of prohibition, none of the State Governments have yet drawn such programmes, the reason being that most of the State Governments have demanded 100% Central assistance, besides cost of the enforcement machinery and rehabilitation of the affected persons.

A detailed programme for social education and publicity work on prohibition has been chalked out by a Sub-Committee of the Central Prohibition Committee on which eleven non-official organisations of All India character are represented. For creating public opinion in favour of prohibition it has been decided to open 52 centres (Nasha Bandi Karya Kshetras) in different parts of the country. Each such centre will be under the charge of one voluntary organisation which will get a subsidy of Rs. 5,000, and will also enlist the help of other local organisations. The States have agreed to bear 40% of the expenditure to be incurred on these centres. The remaining expenditure will be borne by the Planning Commission.

A Departmental Committee was also set up to go into the question of the misuse of medicinal, toilet and other such preparations for potable purposes. Its report has been finalised and will be placed before the Central Prohibition Committee at its next meeting.

In January, 1963 the Chief Ministers of States met informally to discuss different aspects of prohibition policy and programme. It was agreed that the various suggestions made for the purpose of securing more effective implementation of prohibition and dealing with the defects that have arisen should be further explored. In view of this, the unanimous conclusion was that no change or relaxation should be made in the existing system and policy of prohibition in the States. The Planning Commission have since set up a Study Team under the Chairmanship of Shri Tek Chand, a retired Judge of the Punjab High Court. The working of the Prohibition programme would be studied for the country as a whole by the Team and the study will cover problems connected with enforcement of prohibition and excise laws, measures intended to reduce illicit traffic in liquor, improving administrative efficiency and securing to the maximum extent public support for the programme through the co-operation of both official and non-official

agencies. The Study Team which has been constituted with effect from the 15th April, 1963 is expected to complete its work and submit its report by the end of December, 1963.

85. *Official Languages Act, 1963*

In May 1963, Parliament enacted the Official Languages Act, 1963. Section 3 of the Act provides that notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may continue to be used, in addition to Hindi—

- (a) for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day; and
- (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament.

This is not subject to any time-limit. Provision has been made, however, for the constitution of a Committee of Parliament after 26th January 1975 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union, and to submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon. The President shall cause this report to be laid before each House of Parliament and sent to all State Governments. After consideration of the report and the views expressed by the State Governments thereon, the President may issue directives in accordance with the whole or any part of the report.

The Act also makes provision for certain other matters, viz, (a) publication of authorised Hindi translation of Central Acts, Ordinances and other statutory instruments and of Bills or amendments to be introduced or moved in Parliament; (b) publication of a Hindi translation of State Acts and Ordinances in certain cases, and (c) optional use of Hindi and other official languages of States for purposes of judgments, decrees and orders of High Courts with the previous consent of the President.

86. *Programme for facilitating progressive use of Hindi*

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1961-62, a plan or programme was adopted in March 1961 (a) for the implementation of various preparatory measures, e.g. evolution of standard terminology, translation of Central Acts and Rules, administrative manuals and other procedural literature, training of administrative personnel in Hindi, propagation and development of Hindi etc., and (b) for introducing the use of Hindi in addition to English for certain official purposes of the Union. Appropriate measures have been taken by the various Central Ministries for the implementation of this programme; and although higher priority had to be given to other matters with the onset of the emergency, considerable progress has been made in the implementation of this programme.

It has been decided to constitute a high-level Committee for looking after the programme for development and propagation of Hindi and its progressive

use in the Union administration. This Committee will consist of the Union Home Minister as Chairman and Union Ministers for Education and Law and the Chief Ministers of States or their representatives at Ministers' level as members.

87. *Safeguards for linguistic minorities*

The Fifth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities covering the period from 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962, was placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament on 18th September, 1963. Copies of the Report were also sent to all the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories. The Report was discussed in the Rajya Sabha in its last session.

88. 1961 Census

The decennial census was taken in February-March, 1961, the reference date being the sun rise of 1st March, 1961. The actual counting of the population began at sun rise on the 10th February, 1961 and ended at sun rise on the 1st March, 1961. (There was a final check on the enumeration during the first five days of March in order to bring the enumeration record up to the reference date.) The enumeration was completed successfully in all States and Union Territories.

A preliminary Report on the Final Population Totals—Census of India, 1961—Paper No. 1 of 1962 was published in the month of September, 1962.

During the year 1963-64, District and State tables prescribed in the 1961 Census Tabulation Plan have been prepared by all the Superintendents of Census Operations for their respective State/Union Territory. According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1961 Census, there are 4 General Population Tables, 9 Economic Tables, 7 Household Economic Tables, 8 Social and Cultural Tables, 6 Migration Tables, 5 tables devoted to housing conditions and establishments, workshops and factories and 8 special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, a few special tabulations for big cities bearing on migration have been undertaken. A few State Census Tables and reports have been published as detailed under C. More publications are expected to be released before the end of 1963-64.

The Central Tabulation Unit of this office, which was established in November, 1961 for checking the State Census Tables and compilation of All-India Tables, has kept commendable pace with the work in States. A large number of State Census Tables have been checked and returned to the States for further action. All-India consolidation of the General Population Tables and Housing Tables have been completed and the others have been taken up for consolidation.

A Paper on Religion—Paper No. 1 of 1963 was published in September, 1963. Part II-A(ii) of All-India Tables containing the Primary Census

Abstracts and a Paper or Monograph on Age Tables prepared by the Census Actuary have been published. In addition, it is expected that of all-India Part II-A(i) General Population Tables A-I to A-IV and Part IV Report on Housing and Establishments and Housing and Establishment Tables and a Report on Languages will be published or in the press during 1963-64.

As a part of the 1961 Census programme, this office is preparing an all-India Atlas Volume at the State and National levels. The Census Atlas is a first attempt of its kind in India or perhaps in the world. The main objective of this volume is to make it a useful tool for Socio-Economic Planning of the country. It will make a region-wise appraisal of socio-economic growth against demographic growth. Use is being made of both Census and non-Census data in the preparation of the maps. The contents of the Atlas Volume will show in a series of Chapters (i) Orientation (ii) Physical condition (iii) Demographic structure and Trends (iv) Economic Aspect (v) Socio-cultural aspect and finally (vi) Socio-cultural Demographic regions and Economic Demographic Regions. The India Atlas will contain about 170 maps while each State Census Atlas will contain about 165 maps.

As this is a new venture, training seminars running into three months were held for draughtsmen/cartographers of one State after another for making them conversant with the scientific methods of drawing maps and for giving detailed instructions for (i) processing the Census and non-Census data for incorporation in the Maps (ii) Technique of representing data in maps by Choropleth and Isopleth methods and (iii) for writing of explanatory notes on each map. Detailed technical advice is being given from time to time to the State Census Superintendents for preparation of maps.

In addition to the Atlas work, maps, charts and diagrams are also being prepared for other Census volumes *e.g.*, Census Report, Housing Report, District Census Handbooks, etc.

In the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of this office tabulation of Census data on machines is being undertaken. Tabulation of data collected in respect of Scientific and Technical personnel at the time of 1961 Census enumeration has been completed. This study has been undertaken as ancillary to the 1961 Census. The tabulation of the Household Economic Tables based on the data collected on the Household Schedules in the 1961 Census has also been completed. Data collected during the census conducted by the Portuguese authorities in Goa, Damian & Diu in 1960, have also been processed. The unit is now engaged in the preparation of certain special tables on migration in respect of large cities.

It is also engaged in a study of the social characteristics of personnel rejected at the general recruitment and a study of socio-economic characteristics in respect of certain data collected in the survey of 500 villages.

In the language unit of this office, work on the scientific scrutiny and classification of language returns has made commendable progress. For the

first time in the history of the Indian Census all the mothertongue returns of the 1961 Census are being scrutinised in this office with the object of presenting them in a classified form. Each language and dialect returned in the Census will be examined and classified scientifically as far as possible with the help of Grierson's classification or other available literature. The language data will be published in the classified form with full information on the dialects etc.

Work on the preparation of grammars of major Indian languages was entrusted to reputed linguistic scholars of the country. Some grammars have already been completed while the remaining are expected to be ready for publication before the end of 1963-64. Linguistic studies from old records and Census report as well as from records of early and medieval period of Indian History are being processed. The result will be published in the form of a monograph.

89. *Surveys*

As an ancillary to the 1961 Census, the following special studies have been undertaken in the Census organisation :

- (i) Socio-Economic Survey of 800 villages in the various States.
- (ii) Consanguinous marriages survey in the above villages.
- (iii) Preparation of Ethnographic notes on 600 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and selected number of Denotified Communities and nomadic tribes.

The work has already gained considerable momentum and so far 219 Reports have been received in this office. Out of this 197 have been examined in this office. Others are under examination. Fourteen village survey reports have been published. It is expected that before the end of the year more reports will be published. Consanguinous marriage survey schedules have been received from 350 villages. More are expected in the course of the year. It is proposed to prepare tables from the schedules on the machines of this office.

More than 100 Ethnographic notes have been received by this office from States out of which 88 have been examined. In addition, this office is being consulted by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the proposals for the revision of list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A few socio-economic field studies have also been undertaken directly by this office. A special survey for 5 Islands in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands has been completed. It is expected that survey of the four other islands will be completed in the course of this year.

Special surveys on Rural and Tribal Handicrafts and on Fairs and Festivals have also been undertaken by this office. In the case of handicrafts, 26 reports have so far been received from the States in this office and all of them have been reviewed. Similarly, Reports on 25 Fairs and Festivals

have been received out of which 15 have been reviewed. Reports on both handicrafts and Fairs and Festivals are expected to be received and scrutinised during the course of this year. Photographic documentation of various aspects of crafts is also being undertaken.

90. *Census Publications*

The following have been published :

(i) **Census Reports & Tables :**

1. Andhra Pradesh Vol. II Part II-A General Population Tables.
Vol. II Part II-B(i) Economic Tables.
2. Gujarat Vol. V Part IV-A Report on Housing and
Establishments.
Vol. V Part IV-B Housing and Establishment
Tables (E-Series Tables).
3. Madhya Pradesh Vol. VIII-Part II-A General Population
Tables.
4. Maharashtra Vol. X—Part-IIA General Population Tables.

(ii) **Monographs on Village Surveys & Crafts Surveys :**

1. Vol. IV—Bihar Part VI-No. 1-Village Survey Monograph
on Jojohatu (Khunti Subdivision, Ranchi
District).
2. Vol. V—Gujarat Part VI-Village Survey Monograph No. 1—
Village Pachhatardi (Mahal Bhanvad, Dis-
trict Jamnagar).
3. Vol. VI—J. & K. Part VI No. 7 Village Survey Monograph on
Maheshwarapura (Ganderbal Tehsil, Srina-
gar District).
4. Vol. VIII—Madhya Pradesh.. .. Part VI—Village Survey series—No. 1 A
Monograph on village Kulhari (Tehsil
Icchawar, District Sehore).
5. Vol. XII—Orissa Part VI—Village Survey series No. 1—A
Monograph on Village Penthabahal (Raira-
Khol subdivision, Dt. Sambalpur).
6. Vol. XIII—Punjab Part VI—Village Survey Monograph No. 1—
Village Tandi Lahaul & Spiti District).
7. Do. No. 36—Village Kunran (Sangrur Dt.)
8. Vol. XVI—West Bengal Part VI—Village Survey Monographs No. 1—
Village Kodalia (P. S. Chinsura, Dt. Hoogly).
9. Do. No. 2 Village Kamnara (P. S. Burdwan,
District Burdwan).
10. Do. No. 3 Village Ghatampur (P. S. Polba,
District Hoogly).
11. Vol. XIX—Delhi Part VI—No. 1 Socio-Economic Study of
Village Bhalsua Jhangirpur.

12. Do. No. 2—A socio-economic study of Village Santoh.
13. Vol. XX—Him. Pradesh Part VI—No. 1A village survey of Kothi (Kalpa Subdivision, Kinnaur district).
14. Do. No. 2—village survey of Shokrori (Seoni sub-tehsil, Mahasu District).
- (iii) *Fairs and Festivals* : Vol. II—Andhra Pradesh : Part VIII—B (11)—Fairs and Festivals—(Kurnool District).

91 *Index and Bibliography*

Compilation of an index and bibliography of all past Census Reports was in progress in the National Library, Calcutta. An index and bibliography of Handicrafts and occupations in India is also under preparation.

92. *Asian Population Conference*

An Asian Population Conference under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held in New Delhi from 10th to 20th December, 1963. India played the host for this Conference. The Minister for Home Affairs led the Indian delegation to the Conference. The Registrar General was the Chairman of the National Preparatory Committee. This Conference has been attended by experts in various fields, by representatives from most of the countries of South-East Asia and some of the European countries. A large number of experts from all over the world participated in the Conference.

93. *Vital Statistics*

During the year 1963-64 a Scheme for Improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics in the States costing Rs. 3 crores and spread over a period of 6 years was approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third and the Fourth Plans. The States have agreed to make the necessary financial provisions for implementation of the scheme during 1964-65. A Quarterly publication entitled 'The Registrar General's Newsletter' to disseminate information on developments in the field of registration and vital statistics in other States and to stimulate similar action was started during the year. A Bill for a Central Act to regulate registration in the States is being drafted. Pilot studies on Sample Registration have been taken in hand by 4 States and efforts are being made to extend them to another 4 States.

94. *Annual Sample Census*

A Sample Census to collect information on births and deaths with special emphasis on the patterns of migration was undertaken by each State in collaboration with the Registrar General.

95. Economy Measures

(1) The result of a review of the staff requirements of the Ministry is given in the statement below :—

Grade	Sanctioned strength	Strength fixed after review	Reduction (Col. 2-3)	Percent-age of reduction
1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Secretary	20	16	4	20%
Under Secretary	30	24	6	20%
S.O.	92	77	15	16%
Assistant	347	278	69	20%
U.D.C.	140	84	56	40%
L.D.C.	500	304	196	39%
Class IV (Daftries, Jamadars & Peons) ..	418	303	115	28%
TOTAL	1,547	1,086	461	30%

(2) The result of review of the Staff requirements of three of the attached Offices (Office of the Commissioner for S.C. & S.T., Secretariat Training School and Special Police Establishment) is given below :

Grade	Sanctioned strength	Strength fixed after review	Reduction	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5
Section Officer	9	9	—	—
Asstts./U.D.C./Accountant	64	52	12	19%
Hindi Asstt.	1	1	—	—
Cashier	1	1	—	—
Librarian	1	1	—	—
Stenographer	3	2	1	33%
L.D.C. (Including Steno-typist)	62	53	9	15%
Artist	1	—	1	100%
Dy. S.P./A.P.P. Inspector, Sub-Inspector (Working in Sections)	9	9	—	—
Class IV (Daftries & Peons)	35	29	6	17%
TOTAL	186	157	29	16%

(3) Annual expenditure on furniture and equipment was reduced by Rs. 1.39 Lakhs this year as compared with the last. In addition, other economy measures resulted in saving of Rs. 1.03 lakhs.

(4) In view of the various economies practised, it has been possible to get all the Home Ministry staff together in South Block and 'E' Block.

(5) Action was also taken to standardise letter forms, weeding out of records and other procedural matters.