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REPORT

1964-65

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Home Affairs chiefly deals with maintenance of public order, manning of public services, administration of the Union Territories and study of manpower problems. The work relating to welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes which was hitherto done by the Ministry of Home Affairs has since been transferred to the newly created Department of Social Security.

30-10-65

CONTENTS

Chapter No.	Subject	Pages
	Introduction	
I	Public Services	1—12
II	Administrative Reforms	13—18
III	Political	19—23
IV	Public Security and Police	24—26
V	Foreigners	27—30
VI	Union Territories	31—45
VII	Legislative and Judicial	46—47
VIII	Manpower	48—50
IX	Jammu & Kashmir	51
X	Development of Border Areas	52—55
XI	Other Matters	56—64

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Creation of new All-India Services

The All-India Services Act, 1951 has been amended for the constitution of the following new all-India Services :—

- (1) The Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads).
- (2) The Indian Forest Service.
- (3) The Indian Medical and Health Service.

Necessary steps are being taken to speedily constitute these services.

The question of constitution of two more all-India Services, *viz.*, the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Agricultural Service, is also under consideration.

2. (i) Results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1963.

The number of candidates selected for appointment on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1963 were as follows :—

	Gen.	S.C.	S.T.	Total
I.A.S.	96	14	5	115
I.F.S.	15	3	2	20
I.P.S.	59	10	3	72
Central Services, Class I	127	20	13	160
Central Services, Class II	31	5	2	38
Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Civil Service, Class II	3	1	—	4
Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Police Service, Class II	4	1	1	6
TOTAL	335	54	26	415

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

The cadre strengths as on 23rd December, 1964 of the two All-India Services is as follows :—

	Authorised	Actual	Appointments during 1964	
			By Examination	By Promotion
I.A.S.	2,470	2,145	115	40
I.P.S.	1,333	1,196	61	11

3. Personality Test

Marks allotted to Personality Test for various All-India and Central Services have been reduced with effect from the I.A.S. etc., Examination, 1963 as under :—

	Personality Test Marks reduced	
	From	To
I.A.S.	400	300
I.P.S./Central Services, Class I and II	300	200

4. Training

(a) *National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie :*

The Academy conducted the following courses :

- (i) Training course for the 90 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962 and one candidate appointed on the results of the examination held in 1961.
- (ii) Foundational Course of five months' duration for 350 probationers appointed to the All-India and Central Services, Class I, on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962.
- (iii) Fourth Refresher Course for senior Central and State Government officers of 10—15 years' service. The subject for the course was "Development Budgetings with reference to Planning at State Government level". 6 officers attended the Course.

One nominee of the Government of Bhutan and 115 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1963 are undergoing training at the Academy at present. Three probationers of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service are also undergoing full training meant for candidates appointed to I.A.S.

(b) *Central Police Training College, Abu :*

The College arranged :

- (i) Training for 74 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962, 10 Deputy Superintendents of Police of Madhya Pradesh Police Service and 2 Assistant Commandants of Manipur Rifles.
- (ii) 72 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1963 and 2 nominees of the Government of Nepal (under the Colombo Plan) are undergoing training at the College with effect from 28-12-1964.

(c) *Secretariat Training School :*

During the year 1964, 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 conducted (i) refresher courses for Section Officers already in service in Ministries and Attached Offices of the Govt. of India; (ii) short training course for Section Officers in charge of Cash and Accounts Sections in Ministries etc.; (iii) training of Assistants/Upper Division Clerks of Ministries etc., in Cash and Accounts matters, and (iv) training in Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As in the previous years, officials of a few autonomous bodies viz., Department of Atomic Energy, Atomic Energy Establishment, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd., received training at the School during the year under review.

During the year, the School published (i) 2nd Edition of "Organisational Set-up and Functions of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India", and (ii) a revised and enlarged edition of 'Notes on Office Procedure'.

Shri R. K. Bahl, Instructor in the School, was deputed to the United States of America and some countries in Europe for training in Public Administration under U.S., A.I.D. Programme.

5. Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

The Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service have been constituted in February, 1964, after a screening of the existing holders of posts included in the two Services, conducted by a Selection Committee of the Union Public Service Commission. The number of posts included in the two Services are indicated below :—

Indian Economic Service

Grade	No. of posts			No. of Candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C.	No. of Candidates appointed to the Grade
	Permanent	Temporary	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	10	5	15	22	14
II	11	4	15	12	14
III	69	26	95	86	87
IV	155	44	199	157	150
TOTAL	245	79	324	277	265

Indian Statistical Service

I	6	2	8	12	8
II	5	2	7	10	7
III	41	13	54	42	46
IV	83	33	116	112	112
TOTAL	135	50	185	176	173

The scales of pay prescribed for the various Grades of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service are as follows :—

Grade I	Rs. 1,300-60-1,600-100-1,800.
Grade II	Rs. 1,100-50-1,400.
Grade III.. .. .	Rs. 700-40-1,100-50-1,250 .
Grade IV	Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950.

The quotas for direct entry in the various Grades are as follows :—

Grade IV	(Assistant Director) Not less than 75%
Grade III	(Deputy Director) Not less than 25%
Grade II	(Joint Director) Not more than 50%

Two *Ad Hoc* Technical Committees are going into the question of the basic training of new entrants to the two Services and of refresher and specialisation courses for those already in service. These Committees are also working on a scheme of competitive examination for direct recruitment to the lowest Grade of the two Services.

The strength of the two services has yet to be reviewed in consultation with the Ministries participating in the Services. The first competitive examination for recruitment to Grade IV of the two Services will be undertaken as soon as the review is completed and the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committees are finalised.

6. Industrial Management Pool

There are at present 110 officers serving in the Pool. No new Officers were recruited. Twenty-eight officers were promoted to the next higher grade during the year. The initial and present composition of the various grades of the Pool is as follows :—

Grade	No. of Candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C.	No. of Officers in position
I (Rs. 2,750 fixed)	—	—
II (Rs 2,500 fixed)	4	3
III Rs. 2,000—2,250)	9	6
IV (Rs. 1,600—2,000)	35	18
V (Rs. 1,300—1,600)	45	19
VI (Rs. 1,100—1,400)	50	29
VII (Rs. 700—1,150)	67	35
Junior Grade (Rs. 420—710)	2	—
TOTAL	212	110

7. Central Secretariat Services

(a) *Decentralisation of control*

Regulations relating to (1) the competitive examinations for the grades of Section Officer/Assistant/Clerk, (2) limited departmental competitive examination for Section Officers' Grade and (3) preparation of Select Lists for promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade have been promulgated. Regulations relating to Stenographers' Grade competitive examination and Upper Division Clerks' Grade limited departmental competitive examination are being framed.

(b) *Recruitment*

6 Section Officers, 25 Assistants, 180 Stenographers and 314 Lower Division Clerks have been (or are being) recruited to the respective Central Secretariat Services on the basis of competitive examinations held in 1963. Sufficient number of Lower Division Clerks not being available on the basis of Clerks' Grade competitive examination, 535 clerks satisfying certain age and educational qualifications have been recruited, as a temporary measure, through Employment Exchanges on the condition that they would be replaced by qualified candidates, if they themselves do not so qualify.

(c) *Promotion*

29 Assistants have been promoted to the Section Officers' Grade on long-term basis. A Select List for Section Officers' Grade consisting of 48 persons is being prepared for making promotions to the Section Officers' Grade.

(d) *Authorised permanent strength*

Authorised permanent strength of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service was reviewed as on 1-5-1963 and fixed at 375. The next review as on 1-5-1964 is in hand.

(e) *Economic Committee*

Most of the surplus located by the Economy Committee in 1963 has since been absorbed. Some Ministries, viz., C. & I., Mines & Fuel, Finance (Department of E.A.), Finance (Department of Revenue) and S.R. & C.A. could not fully implement the recommendations of the Economy Committee as a result of reorganisation, etc. It was decided that these Ministries should be reviewed by the S.I.U.

The ban on creation of new posts originally imposed for a period of one year with effect from 13-6-1963 has been extended up to 30-6-1965. The earlier procedure for obtaining relaxation of ban with the approval of Finance and Home Ministers has also been simplified.

8. Foreign assignments

In order to meet expeditiously the demands from the developing countries of Asia and Africa for Indian experts in the various fields, panels have been prepared by the Foreign Assignments Section of teachers, Doctors, Engineers including Architects, etc. At present 2,120 candidates are borne on various panels. Since September, 1963, 407 posts have been reported by the various countries. 92 candidates have been selected out of those sponsored. Some cases are under consideration.

9. Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957

On the 5th October, 1963, article 311(2) of the Constitution was amended by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963. The amended article provides that no person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges and where it is proposed, after such enquiry, to impose on him any such penalty, until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of making representations on the penalty proposed, but only on the basis of the evidence adduced during such enquiry. The effect of the amendment is that, instead of having two full-fledged opportunities of defence—one at the time the charges are made and the other at the time when the penalty is proposed to be imposed, the accused Government servant can only make a representation against the penalty proposed to be imposed upon him on the basis of the evidence already adduced during the inquiry into the charges against him, without bringing in any fresh evidence or other extraneous matters. The intention is to expedite the conduct of disciplinary proceedings. Consequential amendments have been carried out in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, by the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) First Amendment Rules, 1964, and instructions have also been issued bringing the revised procedure to the notice of all concerned.

10. Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964

The question of revising the rules of conduct governing public servants was examined by the Committee on Prevention of Corruption under the chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam, M.P. Their recommendations have now been incorporated in a new set of conduct rules issued on the 30th November, 1964.

The special features of the new Conduct Rules are the fixation of responsibility on officers holding supervisory posts to ensure the integrity and devotion to duty of their subordinates; prohibition of the exercise by all Government servants of their position or influence to secure employment for members of their families in firms enjoying Government patronage; prohibition of acceptance of free services, like transport, boarding, lodging etc., from persons other than near relatives or personal friends not having official dealings with the Government servant; prohibition of the acceptance of frequent or lavish hospitality from persons having official dealings or from industrial or commercial firms; and the requirement regarding the submission of periodical returns of assets and liabilities containing full particulars of both moveable and immoveable properties as well as debts and other liabilities.

11. General

(i) The Committee on Prevention of Corruption had recommended that an essential condition for the grant of extension or re-employment should be that the person concerned has had a good reputation for integrity and honesty. Instructions were accordingly issued that whenever any office/department etc. submits a proposal for grant of extension or re-employment, the officer's character roll and personal file should be carefully scrutinised

and all other relevant information that may be available should be taken into account to judge whether the officer had good reputation for integrity and honesty and before the extension/re-employment is actually granted, the authority competent to grant extension/re-employment should record a certificate about the good reputation of the officer for integrity and honesty.

(ii) The Committee on Prevention of Corruption had recommended that prosecution should be the general rule in all those cases which are found fit to be sent to court after investigation and in which the offences are of bribery, corruption or other criminal misconduct involving loss of substantial public funds. In such cases, departmental action should not precede prosecution. In other cases involving less serious offences or involving malpractices of a departmental nature, departmental action only should be taken and the question of prosecution should generally not arise. Whenever, however, there is unresolved difference of opinion between the Central Bureau of Investigation and the administrative authority concerned as to whether prosecution in a court or departmental action should be resorted to in the first instance, the matter should be referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice. The recommendation has been accepted by Government and orders issued accordingly.

12. Promotion of persons whose integrity is doubtful

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption recommended *inter alia* that only those officers whose integrity was above board should be considered for promotion to higher administrative posts and from non-gazetted to gazetted posts and that every officer whose duty it was to sponsor a name for such promotion should certify that the particular Government servant was a man of integrity. Government of India have accepted this recommendation and orders have been issued that wherever officers are being considered for promotion to higher administrative posts or to gazetted grades from non-gazetted grades, the selecting authorities should give particular attention to the integrity of the individuals concerned and all those whose integrity was not above board should not be promoted to these posts.

13. Age and fee concessions to displaced persons from East Pakistan

Certain age and fee concessions have been sanctioned for such of the displaced persons from East Pakistan as have migrated to India on or after 1st January, 1964, for purposes of admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and also in respect of appointments made otherwise than through competitive examinations by the Union Public Service Commission. The displaced persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from East Pakistan who migrated on or after 1st January, 1964, are given a further age concession of five years in respect of appointment to gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the Central Services and All-India Services. All these concessions will remain in force up to December 1967. Government of India have also addressed the State Governments to consider the desirability of granting similar concessions for employment under them and in various public undertakings under their control.

14. Absorption in alternative employment of Indian nationals who have migrated from East African Countries

Persons of Indian origin who were employed in Government service in the East African countries of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar,

and have migrated to India due to constitutional changes in those countries have been granted priority III for recruitment to posts/Services which are filled otherwise than through the U.P.S.C. There is also no age restriction for entry into such services/posts, for persons of this category. Further, in respect of such persons as well as others, who were not in Government service in those countries, the upper age limit for admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission or any other authority for recruitment to civil services/posts under the Central Government has been relaxed by three years. This concession will be admissible up to November, 1967.

15. Absorption of the surplus employees of the Ministry of Rehabilitation

The Special Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs set up in the Directorate General of Employment and Training continued to render employment assistance to employees declared surplus as a result of economy drive from the Ministry of Rehabilitation etc., and has placed in alternative employment 227 Gazetted officers (12 class I and 215 class II) by the end of November, 1964. Of the 227 Gazetted officers, employment has been secured for 152 through the Special Selection Board of the U.P.S.C. The term of the SSB expired on 30th June, 1964. Of the 51 class II officers still awaiting employment assistance, 34 are in service under the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the remaining 17 are unemployed and require employment assistance. Further, for 2,441 class III and 824 class IV employees also alternative employment has been secured through the Special Cell up to the end of November, 1964. There are still 241 class III and 19 class IV employees declared surplus but not yet retrenched, awaiting alternative employment in Delhi in addition to 34 seeking alternative employment in Uttar Pradesh, 6 in Punjab and 2 in Rajasthan.

Apart from the above, it has been decided that permanent displaced class III and class IV Government servants from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January, 1964, should be granted facility of absorption in employment under the Government of India through the Special Cell.

16. Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme for Central Government employees

After the Scheme for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration was approved by the Government, copies of the Scheme and drafts of the (i) Instructions for recognition of Unions/Associations, (ii) Model Constitution of National Council, (iii) Model Instruction for Conduct of Business of National Council, (iv) Model Constitution of Departmental/Regional/Office Councils, and (v) Model Instructions for Conduct of Business of Departmental etc. Councils, were forwarded to Ministries/Departments for circulation among Federations/Unions/Associations with which they were concerned and with whose representatives consultation was considered necessary by them. They were also requested to draw up broad outlines of the Scheme for setting up Joint Councils in their Ministries/Departments.

In order to iron out differences, meetings were held with the representatives of major Federations/Unions/Associations on 20-1-64 and 29-4-64. Thereafter consultations with individual employees' organisations were continued to resolve the differences.

As certain employees' organisations have so far declined to agree to the Scheme, it has not been possible to set up Joint Councils. Efforts are, however, being continued to settle the differences so that the Joint Councils are set up as early as possible.

17: Staff Welfare

The Ministry continued to take active and live interest in the welfare of the employees of the Central Government all over the country. The Central Government employees are also taking keen interest in various social, cultural and sports activities sponsored by the Welfare Organisation of the Ministry.

In order to promote and develop sports and athletics among Central Government employees and to encourage, attract and discover new talents from amongst Central Government employees, a central organisation known as the "Central Secretariat Sports Control Board" was set up with effect from the 1st April, 1964. The Board organises all sports activities among the Central Government employees. Regional Sports Control Boards have been set up at other places like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur etc. Besides organising sports activities, these Boards will also make arrangements to impart proper coaching to sportsmen.

The Central Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, which was set up as a welfare measure under the scheme formulated by this Ministry has made considerable progress during the year and continues to supply essential commodities and articles of daily necessities to Central Government employees in Delhi at fair and reasonable prices. At the moment, it has a network of 18 branch stores covering some of the major office buildings and Government residential colonies. The membership of the Society has risen to about 35,000, an increase of more than 20,000 in the course of a year. The average monthly turnover is about Rs. 10 lakhs. The Ministry is considering an expansion programme for opening more branch stores.

An impetus has been given to the scheme for opening departmental/co-operative canteens or tiffin rooms in Central Government offices all over the country. It is expected that the target of opening 202 canteens and 210 tiffin rooms will be reached in due course. Under the Scheme, departmental/Co-operative Canteens and tiffin rooms are afforded departmental assistance in the form of interest-free loan up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 and subsidy to meet 50 per cent or 100 per cent of the cost of establishment as the case may be.

Griha Kalyan Kendras have executed huge orders running into lakhs of units of clothing equipment for Defence requirements, and provided gainful employment to nearly 3,000 women dependents of Government employees who earned from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 per month according to their out-turn. There are instances where more than one member of a family worked on them and earned even Rs. 300 a month.

38 out of 52 centres of the Griha Kalyan Kendras in and around Delhi, were active in conducting training classes which afforded a second opportunity to several hundreds of older women tied down to family routine, to refresh their learning and add to their income. Two hundred women qualified themselves for the certificates course. Out of them, ten took the ITI diploma with good positions. The benefits of the scheme are being

extended to important cities where there is large concentration of Central Government employees and Centres have been opened at Madras, Bombay and Dehradun.

Nursery schools and play centres run by Griha Kalyan Kendra provide opportunities for the full development of the potentialities of the children of class IV staff. In the new Central Government colonies, community libraries have been set up in collaboration with the Delhi Public Library for canalising the energies of the youth in the educational field. Interest in the study of Hindi is evoked among all family members of the Government employees by preparing them for the examinations conducted by the Rashtriya Bhasha Prachar Samiti. About 200 women have qualified in the Prathamik, Prarambic and Pravesh examinations.

The welfare of Central Government employees in places outside Delhi received due attention during the year. With a view to co-ordinating such activities among all Central Government offices located in a place, High Power Committees of local Heads of Offices have been formed in about 20 places where there is a concentration of at least 1,000 Central Government employees. The High Power Committees of Heads of Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have also been entrusted with the task of implementing the scheme for organisation of consumer co-operative stores for the benefit of Central Government employees.

18. Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services is improving in the I.C.S./I.A.S.; the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, rose from 66 and 23 on 1st January 1963 to 81 and 28 on 1st January 1964. In the I.P./I.P.S. also their number increased from 39 and 11 on 1st January 1963 to 54 and 16 on 1st January 1964.

19. Administrative Vigilance Division

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption submitted its report on 31st March 1964. A copy of the report was laid on the tables of the Lok Sabha on 2nd April 1964 and of the Rajya Sabha on 21st April 1964.

Eighty-one recommendations (including parts of recommendations) have been accepted with or without changes and implemented. Fifteen recommendations have been accepted with or without changes and their implementation is under consideration; and thirty-nine recommendations are under consideration. Two recommendations namely 41 and 83 have not been accepted.

During the period 1st January to 31st December 1964, 1,155 Preliminary Enquiries and 942 Regular Cases were registered by the Special Police Establishment Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation. Prosecution was launched in 306 cases and 254 cases were decided by Courts. Of these, 212 cases resulted in conviction giving a percentage of successful cases at 83.5. The persons convicted include 8 Gazetted Officers, 133 other public servants and 126 private persons. Fines totalling Rs. 16,97,680.00 were imposed by the Courts during the period.

573 cases were decided by Departments during the period January to December, 1964, out of which 492 ended in punishment giving a percentage of successful cases at 85.9. In 492 cases ending in punishment, 62 Gazetted Officers and 499 other public servants were punished.

A Central Vigilance Commission was set up on 11-2-1964.

20. Teaching Hindi to Central Government servants

In all, 66,719 Central Government employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi medium, Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography in the sessions beginning in January and October, 1964. Out of 37,699 enrolled in the first session, 27,433 appeared at the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations and 18,010 passed the said examinations. The results of the second session in which 26,818 received training have not as yet been declared. Similarly, 2,402 candidates were enrolled for Hindi typewriting and stenography training in these sessions. Out of 1,249 candidates who were enrolled in the first session, 570 passed the Hindi typewriting and stenography examinations. The results of 1,153 enrolled in the second session for the same training have not been declared yet.

In the examinations held in December, 1963, 19,543 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (18,939 in Hindi examinations, 532 in Hindi typewriting and 72 in Hindi stenography).

To encourage the non-Hindi knowing staff to complete their Hindi training quickly, orders were issued in April, 1964 sanctioning the grant of an advance increment (absorbable in future increments) to all non-Hindi knowing non-gazetted Central Government employees who pass the final Hindi examination (Pragya) by the due date. This benefit is also given to non-gazetted employees passing the Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography examinations.

The scheme for grant of cash awards to non-Hindi knowing employees who acquit themselves creditably in Praveen and Pragya examinations has also been liberalised from the current year, and cash awards will now be granted on the following scales for Praveen and Pragya examinations :—

First prize of Rs. 300 for those securing average of 70% or more marks.

Second prize of Rs. 200 for those securing average of 60 to 69% marks.

Third prize of Rs. 100 for those securing average of 55 to 59% marks.

The total expenditure on the Scheme during the year 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 18,50,000 as against the original budget provision of Rs. 17,72,300. The expenditure per trainee works out now about Rs. 28 as against Rs. 32 during 1963-64.

21. Union Public Service Commission

The strength of the Commission (including the Chairman) at the beginning of the year was 7, as against the sanctioned strength of 9. While two new Members joined the Commission during January, 1964, bringing the actual strength of the Commission to the sanctioned strength, three Members

retired in July/August 1964, and one new Member joined in December, 1964. The actual strength of the Commission at the end of the year, therefore, remained the same as it was at the beginning of the year, viz., 7.

The special measures adopted immediately after the declaration of the emergency to speed up recruitment to civil posts connected with the defence efforts were continued during the year.

The Selection Committee constituted by the Commission under rule 7 of the Central Health Service Rules, 1963, completed its work during the year, involving consideration of cases of about 1,400 officers for inclusion in the Central Health Service at its initial constitution. The Commission's advice on the recommendations of the Committee was also communicated to the Ministry of Health during the year. The names of the officers selected for inclusion in the various categories of the Central Health Service, at its initial constitution, have since been notified by the Ministry of Health.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

22. Administrative Reforms

The Department of Administrative Reforms was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in March 1964. Mention was made in the Seventh Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the period 1961-64 that the O & M Division had been transferred to the new department. This chapter covers the more important of the activities of the department during the year. A full report covering the entire range of activities of the Department has been issued separately.

23. *Function of the Department*—The functions envisaged for the new Department are :—

- (i) locating important problems and initiating studies in respect of them;
- (ii) examining the organisation and procedures of selected departments with the object of eliminating problems of corruption at different points of the administrative machinery;
- (iii) examining the question of setting up machinery for the redress of grievances of citizens;
- (iv) making a rapid scrutiny of past recommendations and conclusions of committees and individuals with the object of picking up points that can and should be implemented without further enquiry;
- (v) preparing simultaneously the ground for a comprehensive investigation of the entire administrative system in India; and
- (vi) continuing with the work of the O & M Division.

24. Pending the drawing up of an integrated programme of work in the light of the above functions and pending also an examination of the staff requirements of the Department to discharge them effectively, the available staff was deployed to study problems immediately remitted to the Department. While working on these, a tentative plan of work for the Department was also drawn up and a first phase programme was approved by the Committee on Administration in September, 1964. The details of this programme, which includes the item on which work was tentatively started earlier, are given below indicated the progress made so far against each :

- (i) *Study of the organisation, methods of work and procedures of the four organisations, viz., C.C.I. & E., D.G.T.D., D.G.S. & D. and C.P.W.D.*

As part of the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee and flowing from the functions listed in para 23 of this report, four study teams were set up in August 1964 to examine the organisational structure, methods of work and procedures in these four organisations with a view to eliminating delays, bottlenecks and administrative failures especially

those leading to corruption. Each of these study teams consisted of a Member of Parliament, an officer of the Department of Administrative Reforms, an officer of the Special Police Establishment and an officer of the administrative Ministry/Directorate concerned besides representatives of other concerned authorities, wherever necessary.

The initial hope was that these studies would be completed within about three months, but as it was found necessary to go into a certain amount of depth in order to produce worthwhile results, more time was required. The progress made by each team is indicated below :—

C.C.I. & E. The preliminary report was submitted in March 1965. The final report should be forthcoming in the early part of the year 1965-66. The preliminary report is expected to be of assistance in drafting the Red Book for the licensing year 1965-66.

D.G.T.D. The first stage report is expected to be submitted in April 1965.

D.G.S. & D. First stage report submitted in December 1964. The final report is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1965-66.

C.P.W.D. The report is expected to be ready by about the end of April 1965.

These studies are of a composite character going into the total functioning of a department. In that process, while the focus is on procedures, questions of organisation, policy and personnel management have also been tackled. The method of working has been a mixture of analytical studies and the receipt and consideration of suggestions from the persons and institutions concerned. Throughout, the effort has been to evolve practical recommendations capable of implementation without much further processing. The broad objectives kept in mind have been the simplification of procedures and policies leading to quicker work and less inconvenience to the public.

(ii) *Study of the staffing pattern in the Ministries and their attached and subordinates offices.*

Government decided in May 1964 that the existing pyramidal pattern of the secretariat organization should be examined by a Committee of Secretaries consisting of Cabinet Secretary, Home Secretary and Finance (Expenditure) Secretary to see how it could be changed for the purpose of securing greater efficiency.

Based on a consideration of five papers on this question submitted by the Department of Administrative Reforms, the Committee reached the following conclusions :—

- (a) the problem of staffing patterns required different attention in the following situations :—
 - (i) secretariat organisations for handling work relating to an attached office, or a subordinate office having the features of an attached office;

- (ii) secretariat organisation for handling work other than (i);
 - (iii) attached offices;
 - (iv) subordinate offices;
- (b) of these four situations, the first required to be given the top most priority, as action here was more likely to lead to immediate results;
- (c) in the organisation of this type of work, the following principles should be followed :—
- (i) delegation should be made to the attached office to such an extent that only the really unavoidable functions and powers are retained in the Ministries;
 - (ii) for such work as must continue to travel up to the Ministry even after delegations on the above scale, there should be a system of the Secretariat officer of the appropriate level seeing the file of the attached office on a single-file system, eliminating the need for a second 'office' scrutiny in the Ministry. Such an arrangement may not be possible where attached offices are situated outside Delhi;
 - (iii) based on the above, there should be a structural re-organisation of the Ministries in which 'office' staff strength should be reduced to the minimum and a nucleus of officers handle what simply cannot be covered by delegations by the single-file system;
 - (iv) the above should also apply to work arising out of subordinate offices or other organisations having the features of an attached office;
- (d) a reorganisation on these lines should be enforced in every Ministry;
- (e) regarding the disposal of manpower surpluses that may arise as a result of the reorganisation, the problem should be treated as one of implementation and entrusted to the Department of Administrative Reforms for evolving a solution and enforcing it.

For situation (a) (i), on the invitation of the Secretary of the Ministry of Works & Housing, the Department carried out studies relating to work done in one of its divisions dealing with an attached office engaged in important and extensive field activities all over India. The studies yielded significant data on the nature of the contribution made at various levels in the secretariat on the proposals and references received from the attached office. Detailed analysis disclosed the extent of unnecessary references being made to the secretariat by the attached office. The study indicated a line of action involving a mixture of heavy delegations and the use of the single-file system.

A committee of officers in the Ministry of Works & Housing, with a representative from the Department of Administrative Reforms is now engaged in evolving detailed proposals in the light of this study.

At the instance of the study team mentioned in para 24(i), an experiment has been tried from December, 1964 with an officer-oriented pattern in

one Division in the Directorate General of Technical Development. The working of this scheme is under review.

(iii) *Study of the working of All-India Services*

A study of the working of the All-India Services in the States was started by this Department as the first and most important step towards effecting improvements in the wide and crucial field of personnel administration.

The objectives of the study are to examine questions relating to recruitment and cadre strength, career planning and patterns of deployment, training and development of individuals, and the working of the machinery for processing cases of promotions, penalties and representations and to make appropriate recommendations. In short, the total management situation is under study.

A sample study is being made in five States, to begin with. The design for study of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. and the forms in which information had to be collected were prepared in consultation with the Chief Secretaries concerned and forwarded to them during December 1964—January 1965. The collection of necessary data was thereupon started. The study is expected to be completed by July 1965.

(iv) *Machinery for the redress of citizens' grievances*

It was decided (a) to have an immediate review in all the Ministries of the internal arrangements existing for handling complaints and grievances particularly in those areas where they or their attached and subordinate organisations came into contact with the public, and (b) to have separate complaints cells under the direct charge of a senior officer for expeditious handling and disposal of complaints. The result of the review showed that, wherever necessary, action had been taken for tightening up the existing procedures regarding the handling of complaints. Separate complaints cells were set up in the bigger organisations, as proposed by this Department.

In the context of the repeated demand for an institution on the lines of the OMBUDSMAN obtaining in Sweden and elsewhere, the question of having a Commissioner for the redress of the grievances of the citizens is being considered.

(v) *Study of modern office organisation and methods*

In order to get reliable facts about how some of the more progressive offices in and outside Government functioned, studies of some selected offices were undertaken, the object being to make data about progressive methods of working available in a handy fashion so as to stimulate new thinking within Government organisations.

(vi) *Plant survey of the Opium and Alkaloid Factory, Ghazipur.*

At the instance of the Department of Revenue it was decided to undertake a comprehensive plant study of the Opium and Alkaloid Factory, Ghazipur, with particular reference to the following aspects :—

(1) Job evaluation and categorization of workmen.

(2) Methods of payments on piece rate basis and by results.

- (3) Time and motion studies.
- (4) Incentive schemes.
- (5) Simplification of methods and procedure.
- (6) Decentralisation of powers.
- (7) Training of the managerial staff in matters regarding business management and procedures.

This work was entrusted to an Industrial Engineer in the Small Scales Industries Organisation and was in its preliminary stages by the end of the year under report.

(vii) *Study to identify the problem in regard to unloading, storage and transport of imported foodgrains.*

This was started at the request of the Food Department. A study team consisting of Shri Jagjit Singh, Adviser, Operations Research, and representatives of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and the Department of Food was constituted. The study was still in its initial stages by the end of the year under report.

(viii) *Study of procedures relating to sanctions of schemes and proposals*

Following a suggestion made by the Prime Minister in September 1964 that the causes for delay in the sanction of schemes should be studied with a view to eliminating them, the matter was considered by the Committee on Administration. It was decided that the study teams already engaged in examining the organisation, structure, methods of work and procedures of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Director General of Technical Development, Director General of Supply & Disposal and Central Public Works Department, be asked to look into this problem also in so far as these organisations were concerned.

In addition, case studies were undertaken of industrial licensing cases to see the adverse effect, if any, of the licensing operations on the expeditious sanction of schemes in the industrial field. Studies were also made in two sample Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Health both of which received schemes from State Governments in large numbers. The results of the studies in these two Ministries are being tabulated. It is proposed to have similar studies in other organisations.

25. *Review of Advisory Committees*—The "Commerce" of the 11th July 1964 reported that the number of advisory committees had shown an increase from a mere dozen in 1947 to 528 now. The Prime Minister suggested that a review may be made in order to wind up some committees. The Ministries were addressed suitably and an analysis of their replies showed that out of 1,077 committees in existence in and under them, 152 had been wound up. This included 37 wound up in the Ministry of Education, who had on their own conducted a similar review earlier. In addition, 32 *ad hoc* committees were expected to be wound up after furnishing their reports on the specific subjects entrusted to them. The position of another 60 was still under review. Considering these results, this review proved useful to some extent.

26. Administrative Reforms in States

The Department is keeping in touch with the States on questions of administrative reforms. The States were requested to review their arrangements for giving continuous attention to problems of administration. The subject of reform in administration has also figured in Zonal Council meetings throughout the country. In some of the studies undertaken by this Department, the cooperation of the State Governments has been secured. In the reverse direction this Department has offered training facilities to State personnel. Its help is being taken by an Administrative Reforms Commission in one of the States. One of the officers of this Department cooperated in a joint study of the administration in Goa.

27. Scrutiny of past Reports

One of the functions entrusted to the Department was a rapid scrutiny of the past recommendations of committees and individuals with the object of finding points that can and should be implemented without further enquiry. Preliminary scrutiny of a few reports showed that such an approach might involve a great deal of infructuous effort. Instead, therefore, an alternative approach was adopted in which problem areas are first identified and previous reports studied in relation to them.

CHAPTER III

POLITICAL

28. Recognition of Successions

I. 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 1964 :—

1. Thakur Vijay Singh,
Thakur of Kunihar,
Kunihar (Himachal Pradesh).
2. Thakore Surendra Singh,
Thakore of Nimkhera,
Nimkhera (Madhya Pradesh).
3. Raja Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja Deo,
Raja of Keonjhar,
Keonjhar (Orissa).
4. His Highness Shri Shivendrasinhji,
Thakore Saheb of Palitana,
Palitana (Gujarat).
5. His Highness Maharaja Sri Rama Varma,
Maharaja of Cochin, Ernakulam (Kerala).

II. The successions in the following cases are under consideration :—

1. Rai Raghubir Singh, Raja of Sangri, (Himachal Pradesh) died on 24-12-1964
2. Thakore Shri Jaswant Sinhji, Thakore of Ranasan (Gujarat) died on 14-8-1964.
3. Capt. Diwan Bahadur Raghuraj Singh, Jagirdar of Garrauli (Uttar Pradesh) died on 19-9-1964.
4. Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Rajindra Prakash Bahadur, KCIE., Maharaja of Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh) died on 5-11-1964.
5. Diwan Raghuraj Singh, Jagirdar of Tori—Fatehpur (Uttar Pradesh) died on 17-11-1964.
6. Raja Shrimant Jayasinhrao Fatehsinhrao of Akalkot (Maharashtra) died on 20-1-1965.
7. Raja Sarat Chandra Muniyal of Pal-Lahara (Orissa) died on 2-2-1965.
8. His Highness Raja Dileep Singhji of Jhabua (M.P.) died on 23-2-1965.
9. Capt. H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan of Sangli (Maharashtra) died on 23-2-1965.
10. Thakor Shivsinhji Vajesinhji of Ilol (Gujarat) died on 13-3-1965.

29. Zonal Councils

During the year under review, the Northern, Southern, Western and Central Zonal Councils met once. These meetings were prescribed over by the Union Home Minister. Some of the important matters that came before the Zonal Councils during his period are mentioned below :—

- (i) Sharing of waters and power, and connected matters.
- (ii) Development of Power resources.
- (iii) Emergency Manpower measures and Manpower planning for Fourth Plan.
- (iv) Recommendations of the Santhanam Committee and setting up of Vigilance Commissions in the States.
- (v) Administrative Reforms.
- (vi) Compulsory liability to service with the Armed Forces for Civil Engineering and Medical Cadres.
- (vii) Prevention of food adulteration.
- (viii) Construction and maintenance of inter-State roads and bridges.
- (ix) Development of means of transport and communications.
- (x) Implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities and other measures for emotional and national integration of the country.

Committees set up by the Zonal Councils for the purposes of coordinating development of power resources, manpower 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.

30. Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration

The third meeting of the Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration, set up by the Chief Ministers' Conference in August 1961, to ensure the implementation of the various safeguards for linguistic minorities and the promotion of National Integration, was held in New Delhi on 31st August, 1964. It reviewed the action taken on its previous decisions and also considered certain other matters including the Report of the Study Team on domiciliary restrictions in the matter of admission to technical and professional institutions. The State Governments have been asked to take appropriate action in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Committee.

31. U.P.-Bihar Boundary Dispute

The deep-streams of the rivers Ganges and Ghaghra have formed the boundary between the districts of Shahabad (Bihar) and Ballia (U.P.) and the districts Saran (Bihar) and Ballia (U.P.) respectively. In view of the fluctuating nature of the rivers, there was a difference of opinion between two Governments as to whether the boundaries should remain variable or fixed. As the State Governments were unable to resolve this differ-

ence, they agreed that the Prime Minister should appoint an Arbitrator who should, after giving an opportunity to the two Governments to make their submissions, report his recommendations to the Prime Minister. They also agreed that the two Governments would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister given on the consideration of the recommendations of the Arbitrator. Accordingly, on 3rd May, 1962, the late Prime Minister (Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru) appointed Shri C. M. Trivedi as the Arbitrator. Shri Trivedi submitted his report in August, 1964. The Prime Minister has accepted all the recommendations made therein and the State Governments have been informed accordingly. It is proposed to undertake necessary legislation under article 3 of the Constitution soon to give effect to the decision.

32. Statutory Orders

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

- (1) The Bombay Labour Welfare Board (Reconstitution) (Amendment) Order, 1964.
- (2) The Bombay State Pharmacy Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1964.

33. Kerala Affairs

Following the adoption in the State Assembly of a No-Confidence motion against the Ministry and on receipt of a report from the Governor on the failure of his efforts to have an alternative government formed, the President assumed to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala and all the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State, and issued a Proclamation to this effect on the 10th September, 1964. The power of the legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws was also conferred by Parliament on the President by the enactment of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964. Under this Act before enacting any such Act, the President is required, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, to consult a committee constituted for the purpose comprising 30 members from Lok Sabha and 15 members from Rajya Sabha. Accordingly, a Committee has been constituted.

The Governor had promulgated two ordinances namely, the Abkari Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1964 and the Revenue Recovery laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964. Before these could be replaced by Acts of Legislature, the Legislative Assembly of Kerala was dissolved by the Presidential Proclamation dated 10th September, 1964. These ordinances were therefore replaced by the following President's Acts :

1. The Kerala Abkari Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1964. (This provides for validating the levy of fees for licences for the manufacture or sale of liquor and intoxicated drugs.)
2. The Kerala Revenue Recovery Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964. (This enables the State Government to purchase land at a nominal price where there are no bidders, and at the highest bid where the highest bid offered is insufficient to cover the arrears of public revenue due from the defaulter).

With a view to providing for the use of the English language for the transaction of business in the Kerala State Legislative Assembly, the Kerala State Legislature (Continuance of the Use of English Language) Act, 1965, was enacted as a President's Act on January 25, 1965.

The mid-term elections to the State Assembly were held on March 4, 1965. The number of persons belonging to the various political parties elected to the Assembly are :

Left Communists	40
Congress	36
Kerala Congress	24
S.S.P.	13
Independents	10
Muslim League	6
Right Communists	3
Swatantara	1
TOTAL ..	133

34. Indo-Pak Home Ministers' Conference

The Government of India felt gravely concerned over the communal disturbances in East Pakistan and its repercussion in Calcutta in early January, 1964. In order to bring about communal harmony and peace amongst the people of both the countries, the President of India sent a message to the President of Pakistan that the Home Ministers of the two countries should meet urgently to impress upon the people of both the countries the necessity for communal harmony and peace and also to take preventive measures necessary in this connection. After exchange of correspondence between the Governments of India and Pakistan, it was decided to hold the meetings in Delhi and Rawalpindi. Accordingly the first meeting was held in Delhi from 7th to 11th April, 1964. In this meeting, among other matters, the main problems discussed were as follows :—

- (a) Communal disturbances and measures necessary to prevent them and the safeguarding of the minorities including rehabilitation of persons affected by the disturbances in each country.
- (b) Infiltration of Pakistani nationals in India and their eviction.
- (c) Migration and movement of refugees from Pakistan to India.

As the problems raised at the Conference required further discussion, it was agreed that the discussion between the two Home Ministers on these matters could be resumed either at Karachi or Rawalpindi in the near future. This meeting was expected to be held in Rawalpindi on 23rd November, 1964 but on the request of the Government of Pakistan it was postponed to a date to be fixed according to the convenience of the two Governments.

35. Communal Situation

As a reaction to the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in the early January, 1964, communal incidents occurred in West Bengal particularly in Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Nadia Districts. These incidents included cases of stabbing, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. The prompt and effective measures taken by the State Government and the visit of the Home Minister to the riot-affected areas of West Bengal restored confidence

in the minds of the minority community and prevented the communal elements from spreading the trouble further. Necessary instructions were issued to the State Government for exercising the utmost vigilance and taking the strongest possible action where necessary.

Communal disturbances again broke out in March, 1964 in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The industrial areas of Rourkela and Jamshedpur were seriously affected. These incidents can mainly be attributed to the reaction created by stories of atrocities committed on the minorities in East Pakistan narrated by the East Pakistan refugees in the trains which passed through these areas. Effective steps were immediately taken to bring the situation under control. Instructions were also issued from time to time to the State Governments to take adequate preventive measures and also steps to bring about communal harmony and peace in the respective States.

State Governments have taken various steps for the rehabilitation of the riot-affected victims. For this purpose, the Government of India have agreed to grant financial assistance to the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa subject to certain conditions.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC SECURITY AND POLICE

36. Defence of India Rules

Since the commencement of Emergency (26-10-1962) till the 31st December, 1964, 4,360 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 1,839 persons actually in detention on 31st December, 1964. Under the penal provisions of the Rules, up to 31st December, 1964, 27,861 persons were arrested; of these 12,496 arrests were made for hoarding and profiteering.

37. Action against the Press under the Defence of India Rules

The Defence of India Act and Rules have adequate provisions for dealing with the dissemination of prejudicial reports which may impede the defence effort or with other objectionable matter which may serve to demoralise the people. (The relevant provisions are contained in rules 40, 40A, 41, 42, 44 and 45 of the Defence of India Rules).

The action to be taken against newspapers etc. found to be publishing objectionable matter may be broadly categorised as follows :—

- (a) Formal warning by the Government;
- (b) Demand of a suitable security from the keeper of the press concerned under rule 45(1)(f)—D.I.R. and further action, as necessary, under rule 45(1)(g) and (h) *ibid*; and
- (c) Prosecution in a Court of Law under the relevant provisions of the D.I.R.

In keeping with the Government's policy of enlisting the voluntary assistance and co-operation of the Press to enforce regulatory and other measures against objectionable writings, the Emergency Press Advisory Committee at the Centre and similar Committees in the States, constituted by the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, advise the Government in regard to the desirability or otherwise of taking action against a newspaper/periodical which published an objectionable article.

In accordance with the existing practice, action against the newspapers and periodicals, is taken by the State Governments in respect of those having a circulation of less than 10,000 and by the Central Government in respect of those having a circulation of more than 10,000.

During this year, the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee met once in March and the Government had no occasion to take action against any newspaper or periodical under the Defence of India Rules. On the whole, the Press in the country displayed considerable restraint particularly during the communal disturbances in certain parts of the country.

38. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964

With the approval of the President, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 was issued on 5th November, 1964 to enable

the Government to make quick and effective the trial of offences relating to supply and distribution of foodstuffs and the essential commodities under the law. Besides providing for summary trial of offences against traders, it provides for action against public servants accused of offence of bribery in connection with contravention of orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The Ordinance has since been replaced by an Act. (The administration of the Act is now the concern of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture).

39. Intelligence Bureau

The Central Finger Print Bureau, the Central Detective Training Schools 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 upto the 31st December, 1964 was 9,17,190. The Bureau received 18,116 search slips out of which 4,255 were found to be those of previous convicts and 31 those of proclaimed offenders.

The *modus operandi* Section of the Bureau has expanded further. The total number of records and history sheets of international criminals received up to 31-12-64 was 4,439.

The fourth batch of State Officers completed their training in dactyloscopy in December 1964. The number of officers trained so far by the Bureau is 15.

(b) Central Detective Training Schools

533 officers in eighteen batches have been trained in the School at Calcutta so far. A second Central Detective Training School has started functioning at Hyderabad with effect from September, 1964.

(c) Central Forensic Science Laboratory

So far 15 officers of the State Forensic Science Laboratory have been trained in the Laboratory.

The Laboratory received a total number of 2,672 exhibits upto 31-12-64 as compared to 4,093 exhibits in the corresponding period for the year 1963.

40. 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.

41. Police Housing

During this year, State Govts. were given a loan of Rs. 3 crores for building houses for policemen. Since the inception of this scheme, Rs. 24.29 crores have been disbursed.

42. Arms Act and Rules

This Ministry continues to administer the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962. The exemption from the requirement of arms licence, which has been granted in favour of every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder in Coorg has now been extended for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, up to 31st May, 1967.

43. Jail Manual

The views of the Government of India on the Model Jail Manual have been communicated to the State Governments.

44. Civilian Rifle Training

Assistance to State Governments to secure arms and ammunition for the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme is being continued.

45. Police Medals

During the year 1964, 20 President's Police and Fire Services Medals, 220 Police Medals, One Bar to the Police Medal and 5 Prime Minister's Police Medals for life saving were awarded.

46. Civil Defence & Home Guards

Civil Defence Organisations have been set up in most of the States. The Central Government continued to render financial assistance to the States for taking Civil Defence measures and helped them in the matter of training personnel and procurement of equipment.

Home Guards Organisations have been set up by all State Governments, Union Territories and Administrations and the number of volunteers enlisted in the Organisation is rising gradually. The Government of India have also decided to render financial assistance to the State Governments for raising the Home Guards upto a specified number.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGNERS

47. Chinese

The total number of registered Chinese resident in India as on the 1st November, 1964, was 8,168. This figure does not include (i) children below the age of 16, (ii) Diplomats and officials and their families, and (iii) Diplomatic couriers.

As stated in the last year's Report, in view of the present emergency the policy of not issuing visas for long-term stay in India to the Chinese nationals was continued during the year under report.

48. Chinese Internees

As a result of the screening of the cases of the 591 Chinese internees left in the Central Internment Camp, Deoli, after the departure of those who preferred to be repatriated to China, 268 internees were released during the year under review. The remaining internees will be released when arrangements for their dispersal are completed. Thereafter the Camp will be wound up.

49. Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 and the Foreigners Order, 1948

Holders of British subject passports who are not citizens of the U.K. and other Commonwealth countries are subject to the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, and the Foreigners Order, 1948. Since some doubts arose in the matter, the Rules are being amended to clarify the position.

50. Indian Passport Rules, 1950

The Embassy of Mexico, Lisbon, who are looking after India's interests in Portugal have been authorised to grant visas for India to foreigners residing in Portugal; the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, have been suitably amended to provide for this.

51. Simplification of Registration etc. formalities

It has been decided that direct transit passengers by air who may be forced to break their journey in India due to circumstances beyond their control e.g. unserviceability of the aircraft, service delays, etc., may be allowed to leave the precincts of the airports on temporary landing permits.

It has also been decided that foreigners resident in India proceeding abroad on short visits with the intention of returning to India may be granted 'Return Visas' instead of 'No Objection to return to India' endorsements.

52. 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 were 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.

The above recommendations have since been implemented.

53. Recommendations made by the Coordination Committee on Tourism

The Coordination Committee on Tourism which has been set up to consider all matters relating to promotion of tourism, has made the following recommendations regarding further simplification of registration etc. formalities :

- (i) As far as possible the Disembarkation/Embarkation card should be brought in line with the I.C.A.O. card; and
- (ii) Foreigners staying in hotels should be registered in hotels without being required to present themselves at the Registration/Police office.

The first recommendation has since been implemented, while it has not been possible to adopt the second recommendation.

54. Emergency Measures

In order to ensure that foreigners obtain prior permission before taking up employment in important industrial and other undertakings, the Foreigners Order, 1948, has been suitably amended.

55. International Conferences

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

S. No.	Name of Conference etc.	Name of the countries which participated
1.	International Colloquium on Differential Analysis.	Almost all major countries of the world.
2.	XXXVIII International Eucharistic Congress	Do.
3.	32nd Annual Conference of All India Women's Conference.	All the major countries of Asia, U.K. and Kenya.
4.	12th Conference on Science and World Affairs (PUGWASH)	All the major countries of the world.
5.	First Asian Conference on Gastroenterology.	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)
6. USAID 5th Irrigation Practices Seminar.	All the major countries of Asia.	
7. 5th Regional Conference of the Agricultural Committee of the office of the International Epizootics.	Almost all major countries of Asia.	
8. 22nd Session of International Geological Congress.	Almost all major countries of the world.	
9. World Buddhist Conference.	Do.	
10. Convention of the International Federation of Women Lawyers.	Do.	
11. General Assembly of the International Organisation of Standardisation.	Do.	
12. Symposium on 'Science and Nation' during the 3rd Five Year Plan.	Almost all African and Asian Countries.	
13. World Conference for Peace and International Co-operation.	Do.	

56. Visit of Foreign Delegations

The following delegations visited India during the year under review :

- (i) Trade Delegations from Bulgaria, Ceylon, France, Japan, Nepal, Republic of Korea, S. Vietnam, U.A.R., U.S.S.R., Vancouver, W. Germany and Yugoslavia.
- (ii) Cultural Delegations from Cambodia, France and Mexico.
- (iii) Parliamentary Delegations from Australia, France, Japan, Poland and U.S.A.

57. Eviction of Pakistani Infiltrants

It was mentioned in the last year's report that it had been decided to create a special independent machinery in the form of special tribunals, each consisting of one retired District Judge, for more effective disposal of the cases of Pakistani infiltrants in Assam. In pursuance of this decision, four such tribunals were set up in Assam early in 1964. An order called the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, was also issued on the 23rd September, 1964, under the Foreigners Act, 1946, to give these tribunals a statutory status.

Till the end of October, 1964, cases of 32,654 persons were referred to the Tribunals, out of which 32,022 were held to be Pakistani infiltrants, and 30 were declared to be not Pakistani infiltrants. The remaining 602 cases were pending with the tribunals.

58. Number of Registered Foreigners in India

69,915 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, 1964, as against 59,651 on the 1st November, 1963. The principal nationalities were Tibetan 22,858; Chinese 8,168; American 6,493; Iranian 4,840; Tribal Pathan 4,354; German 3,377; Afghan 3,209; Russian 2,568; Burmese 1,578; Italian 1,366; French 1,361; Thai

1,133 and Japanese 910. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years and nationals of Commonwealth countries.

59. Number of Foreigners Granted Visas for India

53,190 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year 1964.

60. Grant of Indian citizenship to persons of Pondicherry Origin who were not born in the Union territory

In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, an order amending the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962, was issued on the 22nd September, 1964 to confer Indian citizenship on persons of Pondicherry origin who were not themselves born in the Union Territory.

61. Number of persons granted Indian citizenship

Upto the 30th November, 1964, 4,76,930 persons have been granted Indian citizenship. Out of them 4,76,000 are of Indian origin, 180 are foreigners settled in India and the remaining 750 are alien women married to Indian citizens.

CHAPTER VI
UNION TERRITORIES

62. Union Territory Bills assented

The following Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories during the year 1964 received the assent of the President :—

(a) Goa, Daman and Diu

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1964.
2. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964.
3. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964.
4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax Bill, 1964.
5. The Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty Bill, 1964.
6. The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Bill, 1964.
7. The Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Bill, 1964.
8. The Goa, Daman and Diu Contingency Fund Bill, 1964.
9. The Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Bill, 1964.

(b) Himachal Pradesh

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1964.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1964. (relating to supplementary demands for the period from 1-7-1963 to 31-3-1964)
3. The Himachal Pradesh Dramatic Performances Bill, 1964.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Repealing Bill, 1964.
5. The Himachal Pradesh Village and Small Towns Patrol Bill, 1964.
6. The East Punjab General Sales Tax (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
7. The Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
8. The Salaries and Allowances of the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
9. The Land Acquisition (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
10. The Himachal Pradesh Corneal Grafting Bill, 1964.
11. The Punjab State Aid to Industries (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(c) *Manipur*

1. The Manipur Appropriation, (No. 1) Bill, 1964.
 2. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964.
 3. The Manipur Contingency Fund of the Union Territory (Determination of Amount) Bill, 1964.
 4. The Manipur Ministers (Salaries and Allowances) Bill, 1964.
 5. The Manipur Legislative Assembly, Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries and allowances) Bill, 1964.
 6. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Bill, 1964.
- (d) *Pondicherry*
1. The Pondicherry Weights and Measures Enforcement (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
 2. The Pondicherry Stamp Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1963.
 3. The Pondicherry Contingency Fund Bill, 1963.
 4. The Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1964.
 5. The Pondicherry Catering Establishments Bill, 1964.
 6. The Pondicherry Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Bill, 1964.
 7. The Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1964.
 8. The Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1964.
 9. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1964.
 10. The Pondicherry (Shops and Establishments) Bill, 1964.

(e) *Tripura*

1. The Appropriation Bill, 1964.
2. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1964.
3. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964.
4. The Contingency Fund of the Union Territory of Tripura (Determination of Account) Bill, 1964.

63. Laws extended to Union Territories

The following laws were extended to the Union Territories :—

- Dadra and Nagar Haveli*
1. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955, (No. 10 of 1955).
- Delhi*
1. The Punjab Courts (Amendment) Act, 1963, (Punjab Act 35 of 1963).
 2. The Bombay Corneal Grafting Act, 1957, (Bombay Act 33 of 1957).

3. The Madras Dramatic Performances Act 1954, (Madras Act 32 of 1954).
4. The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, (Madras Act 24 of 1961).

Goa, Daman and Diu

1. The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948: (41 of 1948).
2. The Dock Labourers Act, 1934, (19 of 1934).
3. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, (No. 9 of 1948).

Himachal Pradesh

1. The Court Fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870) as in force in the State of Punjab.
2. Schedule IA to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) as in force in the state of Punjab on the 28th November, 1960.

The following Regulations were made under article 240 of the Constitution :

1. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Boards) Amendment Regulation, 1964, (No. 1 of 1964).
2. The Minicoy Islands (Abolition of Poll Tax) Regulation, 1964, (No. 2 of 1964).
3. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Repealing and Amending) Regulation, 1964, (No. 3 of 1964).
4. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Regulation, 1964, (No. 4 of 1964).
5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Home Guards) Regulation, 1964, (No. 5 of 1964).
6. The Industrial Disputes (Andaman and Nicobar Islands Amendment) Regulation, 1964, (No. 6 of 1964).
7. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rent Control Regulation, 1964 (No. 7 of 1964).
8. The Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Debt Conciliation and Grant of Loans) Regulation, 1964 (No. 8 of 1964).
9. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Protection of Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1964 (No. 9 of 1964).
10. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Delegation of Powers) Regulation, 1964 (No. 10 of 1964).

64. Parliamentary Legislation for Union Territories

The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration As High Court) Act, 1964, (No. 16 of 1964) and the Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964, (No. 24 of 1964) were enacted during the year under review.

65. Delhi

Shri V. Viswanathan took over as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, on the 18th November, 1964.

The Second batch of 12 probationers successfully completed their training in the Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Civil Service and the third batch of 13 is under training at present. Four persons have been appointed to the Joint I.A.S. Cadre for Delhi & Himachal Pradesh and eight are proposed to be appointed to the Joint I.P.S. Cadre for Delhi & Himachal Pradesh on the basis of the results of the competitive examination held in 1963. Four and six persons are proposed to be appointed to the Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Civil and Police Services respectively, on the basis of the results of the competitive examination held in 1963.

A Quarterly journal in English and Hindi entitled "Dilli Mirror" and "Dilli Sandesh" respectively has been started. The first two issues for the quarters July-September, 1964, and October-December, 1964, has since been published.

Heavy rainfall unleashed unprecedented floods, resulting in overtopping of Drains No. 6 & 8. Najafgarh Drain also played havoc. A population of approximately 1,50,000 residing in 170 villages was affected by the floods. An area of 46,681 acres of cultivated land was submerged involving the ruin of standing crops. The urban population faced the menace of water pollution.

Relief operations for the flood-affected persons were organised on a liberal scale, including the disbursement of about Rs. 12,61,000 as gratuitous relief. The overall bill of relief operations is expected to reach Rs. 70 lakhs. In two meetings held under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister steps to evolve long-term measures to prevent the recurrence of floods as well as water pollution were discussed and are being implemented.

Fifteen new Higher Secondary Schools were opened. One Middle School was upgraded to Higher Secondary status, and one aided school in Bawana was provincialised. Additional 150 sections were opened in the existing Higher Secondary Schools. In all, 16,000 additional seats from class VI to XI were provided. An additional Government Teachers' Training (Basic) Institute was established in Alipur. Three degree colleges were opened to enlarge higher education facilities. A Science-cum-Central Workshop has been established to give technical bias to the students. An Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau has been set up for the training of teachers.

Twelve nationalised books have been produced so far.

Sixteen additional N.C.C. Units have been added to the existing 13 Units, making a total of 29 Units.

A common middle school examination in three subjects, *viz.*, English, Mathematics and Hindi only was started this year and 38,734 candidates appeared in it.

With the admission of 125 students to first year of M.B. B.S. course in Maulana Azad Medical College, there are now 582 students (under-graduates) on rolls in the College. The duration of the course has been reduced from 5 years to 4½ years with effect from the current session.

Two hundred and four samples of drugs were taken for test and analysis.

Initially six wards accommodating 200 beds have been commissioned and further expansion is contemplated of the G. B. Pant Hospital which was inaugurated on the 30th April, 1964, by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. The "Orientation Course in Hospital Administration" which is the first course of its kind in Asia, was inaugurated on the 1st July, 1964, and was completed on the 22nd September, 1964.

The 215 newly elected Gaon Sabhas and 23 Circle Panchayats started functioning in the beginning of this year.

Land measuring 21,500 acres has been acquired for residential, industrial, commercial and institutional purposes. 5,500 camping sites of 25 sq. yards each were developed under the Jhuggi Jhompri Removal Scheme. 3,900 tenements are under construction at various sites. The total amount released under this scheme comes to Rs. 1,86,86,891 including Rs. 1,14,22,400 on account of cost of land. 1,167 houses have been completed and 368 houses are under construction under the various House Building Loan Schemes.

Eleven intensive prohibition propaganda centres continued to function in different parts of Delhi for promoting prohibition. A seminar on de-addiction was arranged under the Presidentship of the Union Health Minister.

The construction of 68 tenements and 96 transit camps for the rehabilitation of the evictees from slum areas was completed. Improvements in a large number of katras and basties were also carried out. Construction of 360 night shelters is under way. In all a total sum of about Rs. 1.4 lakhs including about Rs. 95,000 as cost of land, was released to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the execution of various projects under the scheme.

A Central Citizens' Committee with the Chief Commissioner as its Chairman was formed in March, 1964, for maintaining communal harmony and organising relief for the displaced persons from East Pakistan.

In order to ensure proper procurement, price control and distribution of essential commodities, 16 New Control Orders were promulgated. The export of wheat and wheat products from the Zone comprising of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab was banned. The wholesale and retail prices of different varieties of rice have been fixed.

Additional 646 Fair Price shops were opened, bringing the total to 835 for the sale of imported wheat.

The work relating to procurement of sugar was taken over from the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati on the 23rd June, 1964. Monthly quota of 65,000 bags of sugar is being imported through 64 approved sugar wholesale licensees. The scheme of voluntary rationing of sugar was introduced in many parts of the city. Under this scheme cards were prepared by voluntary agencies, like Mohalla Committees or Municipal Councillors and consumers are able to get their quota of sugar from the retailers with whom their cards are attached.

Detailed steps to plug smuggling from Shahdara and other outposts were taken and some notorious smugglers were tracked down.

Five special enforcement drives were launched to educate the citizens in road manners. Thirty-five notorious goondas were rounded up under the Defence of India Rules, which had a healthy effect upon the law and order climate of the city.

Vigilance machinery was reviewed and strengthened. A Vigilance Committee with the Chief Commissioner as its Chairman was set up to provide superior guidance and to coordinate the vigilance activities of the Heads of the Departments of the Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee. An Inspection Wing with two Directors of Inspection, to locate trouble spots in the Administration by conducting surprise inspections and to give guidance to the various Heads of Departments for improving efficiency and simplifying the existing procedures, has also been set up. A separate vigilance wing under the charge of a Superintendent of Police was also set up under the Inspector General of Police.

For the proper organisation of control of civil defence operations, one Central Control Room has been set up and ten Sub-Control Centres are being equipped. The Control Room had been fitted with P.B.X. Telephone Board and wireless sets are being installed. Five Trailer Pump Units and ten jeeps have been procured for the Delhi Fire Service. In addition, five ambulances are being fitted up for use by the Central Casualty Service. In order to educate the people in Civil Defence measures and to popularise the Civil Defence programmes, 91 film shows were organised in different parts of the city.

The strength of Home Guards stood at 7,341 on 30th November, 1964. Eleven parade centres were started in 1964 in addition to six parade centres for women. Home Guards Training in Musketry was started this year and 844 Home Guards received training in Musketry.

Loans amounting to Rs. 5,15,500 were disbursed amongst 103 small-scale and cottage industries units. The number of factories in Okhla Industrial Estate has gone up to 73. Five additional 'A' type factories and 41 factories for Sports Goods Industries are still under construction. Seven workshops were constructed at Badli Industrial Estate and occupied by the allottees. The Handloom Industry and the Khadi and Village Industries continued to make progress.

The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, was extended to the Union Territory of Delhi with effect from the 16th July, 1964. For the implementation of the said Act, the office of the Registrar, Chit Funds, was set up with effect from the 17th August, 1964. During the period from the 17th August, 1964, to the 30th November, 1964, 163 chit byelaws of 56 companies were received for registration. Out of these, 144 byelaws of 46 companies were registered.

The number of cooperative societies as on the 30th November, 1964, stood at 2,203 with a membership of three lakhs and working capital of about Rs. 20 crores. During the period up to the 30th November, 1964, loans to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs were made available to cultivators. These societies have also undertaken the distribution of essential consumers goods.

290 consumers' cooperative stores with a membership of about 69,061 have been functioning and their reported sale has been of the order of Rs. 225 lakhs. One wholesale store, comprising of 145 primary consumers' cooperative stores is also arranging the supply of consumer goods to its constituents.

66. Himachal Pradesh

Law and order situation remained satisfactory excepting an incident at Gurdawara Paonta Sahib in May wherein the police had to resort to firing. A judicial enquiry is in progress.

A Department of Multipurpose Projects and Power under a Chief Engineer was created to give impetus to the hydro-electric and multi-purpose schemes in the territory. The power potential of the Pradesh is estimated at 40 lakh kilowatts.

220 kilometers of transmission lines were erected, 25 sub-stations constructed and 60 villages electrified during the year. Two miles of motorable (double lane) roads, 17 miles of motorable (single lane), 21 miles of jeepable roads and 121 miles of less than jeepable roads were also constructed.

39 irrigation schemes covering an area of 21,595 acres were under progress. 11 drinking water supply schemes covering 37 villages and towns were completed, 240 schemes covering 576 villages and towns were in progress.

Fruit production in the Pradesh increased by 1.80 lakh maunds. New orchards were planted in an area of 4,000 acres. Five lakhs fruit plants were distributed.

3,838 acres were afforested under Pradesh and Central Soil-conservation programmes in River Valley projects. The Timber Forest Utilisation Unit arranged the supply of Rs. 45 lakhs worth timber to various agencies.

Three veterinary hospitals and 12 dispensaries were opened. Two sheep and wool extension centres were opened and two centres upgraded. Six Clustre-type Training Centres, one in each district of the Pradesh, were established for imparting training to craftsmen. Steps were underway to set up five Rural Industrial Estates.

The total enrolment in schools increased to 1,73,463 as against 1,57,329 last year. Six Degree Colleges, one Arts College, and one Polytechnic were functioning. Under a special programme for training of teachers, one additional training school for women teachers and five J. B. training units were started. One Training College and four Training Schools were already functioning.

Cooperatives intensified their programme of marketing of agricultural and horticultural products of the territory. Seed potato worth Rs. 95 lakhs was handled by the Cooperatives as against Rs. 51 lakhs last year. Apples worth Rs. 5 lakhs were marketed.

67. Manipur

Law and order situation in the valley area was normal but certain amount of disturbances continue to exist in the hill areas on account of the activities of the Naga Hostiles. 2,340 Home Guards in the hill and valley areas have been trained and 760 more will be trained.

Research works on paddy, sugarcane, jute, cotton, green manure crops and oil seeds were carried out. 9,801 acres of land were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

The Community Development Programme including the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes continue satisfactorily and two Community

Development Blocks in the Hill areas have been converted into Tribal Development Blocks.

The commissioning of two 500 KW diesel sets which was delayed for want of 1,000 KVA Transformer will be completed shortly as the Transformer was received only on 28th November, 1964. This will give 700 KW of power. One 500 KW diesel engine set has also been sanctioned for Imphal Power Supply Scheme. The second hydro-electric scheme at Leimakhong is complete almost in all respects so far as civil works are concerned. Necessary steel for the penstock pipes has been recently arranged and manufacture as well as fabrication of saddles has started. Schemes for electrification of Mao, Tadubi, Jiribam, Ukhrul and Moreh are still in the preliminary stages of progress.

The Imphal Water Supply Scheme has progressed. 85% of the main-pipes have already been manufactured and laying of pipes from Leimakhong to Kangchup Head are being taken up. Pipe laying work from two sources viz., Polak and Shingda rivers is in progress.

The construction of new Hospital building at Lamphelpat is progressing satisfactorily. The construction of Ward Block and Casualty Department have reached 58%, the office building to 69% and other appurtenances are between 25 to 40%. The Nurses' Hostel is practically complete.

Two UNICEF vehicles have been received for Auxiliary/Nurse/Mid-wife Training School as well as for Ukhrul Primary Health Centre. 20 wagons of iodised salt were received and these are being distributed under the Goiter Control Scheme. One Medical Graduate returned after completing training in Anaesthesiology. 35 local students have been selected by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, for M.B.B.S. Training.

The constitution of Nyaya Panchayats for 43 Nyaya Panchayat circles have been almost completed. Training of Pradhans, Up-Pradhans, Sarpanchas and Sahayak Sarpanchas have been taken up. Peripatetic Training for members of the Panchayats have also been started. Gram Panchayats started functioning from 1st September, 1964.

Under 'communications' the construction of the New Cachar Road to Jiribam and other strategic roads are in progress. Out of 151 miles of the New Cachar Road, earth formation of about 108 miles and laying of metals up to 21 miles have been completed. Construction of 20 major bridges was in progress. Out of these, 4 have been completed and 7 are nearing completion.

68. Tripura

Law and order situation remained generally satisfactory. 2,660 Home Guards personnel were trained.

Excessive rainfall slightly hampered agricultural operations in certain areas. Pests and hailstorms affected crops in some areas. In other areas, the agricultural situation was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Survey and settlement operations are proceeding according to the phased programme.

22 Service Cooperatives, 2 Primary Marketing Societies and 4 Consumers' Cooperative Stores have been organised.

One Community Development and one Tribal Development Blocks have been established. Emphasis is being laid on schemes relating to agriculture, communications and rural industry in the block areas.

Scheme for the bulk supply of power from Assam at a cost of Rs. 215.02 lakhs is being implemented. Preliminary survey for 132 KV lines from Churaibari to Agartala has been completed. Gumti Hydro-electric Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 314 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission. It will produce 8,600 KW of power at 50 per cent load factor.

One Rural Industrial Project has been set up for the development of small industries. Financial assistance in the shape of contribution to share capital and working capital to weavers in the cooperation fold is being given. Five extension units for sericulture have been set up in the interior areas.

Permits have been granted to Tripura Bus Syndicate for running stage carriages on four routes. So far 21 out of 38 old vehicles have been replaced with new ones.

One B. T. College has started functioning. Programme for the expansion of Polytechnic Institute is proceeding satisfactorily. Montessori system of education has been introduced in 56 Balwadi Centres.

One Blood Bank has been established at Agartala.

Tripura is deficit in foodgrains. Central Government has allocated 17,000 tonnes of rice and 600 tonnes of wheat. At the peak, the number of fair price shops was 183.

69. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Law and Order.

The law and order was maintained.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

A post of District and Sessions Judge has been created in pursuance of the Government's policy to separate the Judiciary from the Executive.

Agriculture

Besides providing technical guidance, the Agricultural Department distributed 42 tonnes of improved seeds, 13 tonnes of fertilizers, 1,00,000 arecanut seedlings, and 34,800 coconut seedlings. 564 acres of land have been brought under coconut cultivation during the year under review.

Education

101 primary/junior basic schools, 8 middle/senior basic schools and 3 higher secondary schools were maintained. Three additional primary schools will have been opened and six primary schools converted into basic schools during the year. 40 scholarships will have been awarded to local students for prosecution of higher education. 80 stipends are proposed to be awarded to students of higher secondary schools residing in the hostels. Free supply of text books to poor students is being continued. Nutritious snacks are being supplied to school children. 11 primary school buildings are nearing completion.

Health

A new 20 bed hospital building at Mayabander has been constructed. The second phase of construction work of hospital building at Port Blair is in progress.

Eye relief camp was organised at Car Nicobar. The programme of mass vaccination against small-pox is being continued.

All the non-dieted hospitals in the territory have been converted into dieted ones during the year. The patients admitted to general wards of the hospitals would be supplied with free diet.

Water Supply

The first phase of the work on the Port Blair additional water supply schemes has been completed and the work on the second phase of the scheme is in progress. 80 wells have been constructed and another 120 wells are in the different stages of construction.

Roads

About 26.61 Km. of surfaced roads and 14.49 Km. of unsurfaced roads will have been completed.

Transport and Communications

One launch for inter-island communication has been procured. Two towing boats have been constructed. A newly constructed passenger-cum-cargo ship has been commissioned on inter-island service. Two more launches are under construction and orders for another two launches will also be placed during the year. Action is in progress for the acquisition of a cargo vessel and a passenger-cum-cargo vessel for mainland/islands service.

Construction of jetty at Rangat has been completed, and construction works on jetties at Aerial Bay, Mayabander and Car Nicobar are in progress. Plans and estimates for the construction of a deep water wharf at Port Blair are under preparation.

The fair weather weekly air service between Calcutta and Port Blair continues to operate. The work on the extension and strengthening of the existing runway is in progress.

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. 185.987 lakhs as against Rs. 110.68 lakhs (actual) in 1961-62, Rs. 125.20 lakhs (actual) during 1962-63 and Rs. 127.538 lakhs (actual) during 1963-64.

70. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands

Law and Order

The law and order situation in the territory continued to remain satisfactory except for an incident that occurred in Minicoy which was nipped in the bud.

Fisheries

The progress achieved in the field of fisheries development is considerable. 39 mechanised fishing boats have been procured for supply to the Islanders. A 'tunn' canning unit has been started at Agathi.

Cooperation

The cooperative movement continued to make a steady progress. The membership of the nine Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies registered an increase from 4,092 to 5,549, and now the entire population in the Islands is covered by the societies. The entire trade in copra and supply of consumer goods to the Islanders is handled by the cooperatives.

Animal Husbandry

A well equipped poultry farm and a veterinary clinic have been started at Kavaratti. Arrangements are in progress for starting a dairy unit.

Power

Minicoy and Kavaratti Islands have been fully electrified. Equipments have been ordered for the electrification of two more Islands—Ameni and Androth.

Medical and Public Health

The dispensary at Kavaratti has been converted into a 30 bed hospital. The dispensary at Kiltan has been converted into a Primary Health Centre. The programme of mass vaccination under small-pox eradication programme is continuing. Two doctors are undergoing training in leprosy control work.

Education

Two existing high schools continued to function. One more high school with hostel facilities for girls and boys has been opened at Kavaratti. The scheme for grant of scholarships to the Islanders for prosecution of higher education continued to operate. The number of students admitted to various courses are—

M.B.B.S.	3
Pre-degree	8
Pre-University	2
B.A.	2
B.Sc.	2
B.Sc. (Engg.)	1
Teachers' Training	8
Physical Instructors' Training	3
Engineering Diploma	3

One more N.C.C. Naval Unit has been opened.

Communication

A wireless station has been set up in Calicut Office of the Administration. There is a wireless station in each of the nine inhabited islands. A sub-post office has been opened at Kavaratti.

Shipping

Two ships have been chartered for service this year also. Two ships—one for the mainland-islands service and another for inter-islands service—are on order.

Housing

50 houses will have been constructed during the year under the scheme of loans/subsidy to the Islanders.

Building Works

Construction of the Secretariat building at Kavaratti has been completed. 75 residential quarters, one hospital and 5 schools have also been constructed.

Water Supply

122 wells will have been constructed by the end of the current financial year.

Civil Supplies

The supply of rice and sugar was maintained through co-operatives, and the prices have been kept under control.

Shifting of Offices to the Islands

The headquarters of Development Officer, Special Officer (Fisheries), Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Agricultural Officer, Education Officer and Industries Officer have been shifted to the Islands.

71. Pondicherry

The administrative control of the Union Territory was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from the 1st of September, 1964. Elections to the new Legislative Assembly, Pondicherry, were held on the 23rd of August, 1964, and a new Council of Ministers headed by Shri V. Venkatasubba Reddiar as Chief Minister, took office on the 11th of September, 1964.

The law and order situation remained satisfactory except for the unfortunate anti-Hindi incidents involving *inter alia* the Aurobindo Ashram which occurred in February, 1965. The situation was, however, brought under control quickly.

Vigilance & Anti-Corruption

A Vigilance Committee consisting of the Lt. Governor as Chairman, Chief Minister as Vice-Chairman, Chief Secretary as Secretary and all Secretaries and I. G. of Police as members was set up.

Labour

Various Indian Labour Laws were extended to the territory. A full-time Presiding Officer was appointed for the Labour Court.

Education

Sanction was issued for the opening of 30 additional classes in Elementary Schools to cope with heavy rush of admissions. Mid-day meals were supplied to poor children in public schools. This scheme was extended to three private schools also.

One Youth Vocational Centre was opened and Craft teachers were sent for training to Madras.

Merit scholarships were renewed in the case of 143 students, and new scholarships were given to 101 students in post-matric classes.

Agriculture

Two State Seed Farms were opened at Pondicherry and Karaikal. An amount of Rs. 1,28,300 was disbursed by way of agricultural loans. An Intensive Paddy Cultivation Scheme was started under the supervision of a whole-time Officer. 418 tonnes of super-phosphate was distributed during September to November, 1964.

Animal Husbandry

A Sheep Development Scheme was taken in hand and 33 Nellore rams were distributed to interested breeders.

Fisheries

An amount of Rs. 32,000 was distributed by way of loans to six Co-operative Societies. 612 Kgs. of fish net twine was distributed to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

Cooperation

The Pondicherry Cooperative Processing, Supply and Marketing Society distributed 208 metric tonnes of rice and 122 metric tonnes of paddy. 408 tonnes of groundnut was marketed by the Society. Two new Cooperative Societies were added to the existing number of 166 Societies.

Housing

Co-operative Housing Societies were sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 5.62 lakhs. Up to the end of October, 1964, 75 houses under Low Income Group and 14 houses under Middle Income Group were under construction.

Power

All villages in Pondicherry were electrified.

Medical and Public Health

The construction of an Operation Theatre in the Maternity Hospital, Pondicherry, at a cost of Rs. 2.42 lakhs was completed.

An Underground Drainage Scheme for Pondicherry Town was started. Water supply scheme was improved.

Social Welfare

A Directorate of Social Welfare was brought into being. A Service Home for women and a Children's Home were started.

Planning

The total provision for development expenditure under the Third Five-Year Plan for 1964-65 was Rs. 151.33 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred up to the end of November was Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

72. Goa, Daman and Diu

The administrative control of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 1st September, 1964. Shri M. R. Sachdev continued as Lt. Governor till 8th December, 1964. After his death, Shri Hari Sharma, Special Secretary, Home Ministry, took over as the Lt. Governor.

The law and order situation continued to be satisfactory except for labour trouble which occurred in the Marmagoa harbour.

An event of importance was the exposition of the holy remains of St. Francis Xavier from the 24th of November, 1964. Nearly 4 lakhs of people including 2,000 foreigners visited Goa in this connection.

Government are taking steps to improve the administrative machinery both in the Secretariat as well as in other Offices so as to enable it to fulfil the needs of a Welfare State. The District administration has been reorganised and a team of experts has examined the Secretariat structure. Their report is under examination.

The Govt. of Goa continued to attend to developmental activities in the various Departments. An area of 2,400 acres was brought under tractor cultivation. 900 tons of fertilizers were distributed as also 100 tons of improved paddy seeds. Improved vegetable seeds worth Rs. 36,000 were also distributed. A sum of Rs. 5.61 lakhs was spent during the period on agricultural programmes.

The Govt. Poultry Farm was expanded to a capacity of about 1,000 laying birds.

A Milk Supply Scheme was started at Panjim.

2,400 acres were planted with teak, eucalyptus, rubber, cashew, matchwood etc. at a cost of Rs. 2,01,952. Ten nurseries were also started.

A sum of Rs. 8,24,028 was spent on schemes regarding fisheries, and an Ice Plant of a 10 tons capacity was installed.

The whole of the Union Territory was covered with 12 National Extension Service Blocks.

The work on the Mandovi bridge which is the major bridge on the west coast was in progress and a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was spent.

Water supply schemes for Mapusa, Bicholim, Tivim and Assonora were under execution. The Water Supply Scheme in old Goa was completed at a cost of Rs. 65,000. The Sewage Treatment Plant at Panjim was under execution.

Distribution works to utilize the power supply of 2,000 KW made available by Maharashtra were in progress, as also the construction of a 110 KV transmission line from Dandeli to Ponda for the bulk supply of power from Mysore. The Municipal Power Station at Panjim was taken over. The

Power Supply Stations of Daman and Diu were also taken over by Govt. Vehlā Goa was electrified during the Exposition period. The Gujarat State Electricity Board commenced supply of power to Diu from 2nd November, 1964. Government are making strenuous efforts to meet the requirements of power.

The territory made considerable progress in the field of education. In the age group 6—11, 76% of the children were receiving education. A total sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was spent on the construction of school buildings. 375 scholarships for primary and secondary schools were sanctioned. 53 scholarships were given to college students and 6 to engineering students. A total amount of Rs. 17.91 lakhs was spent on general education and Rs. 1,87,000 on technical education.

A sum of Rs. 12.75 lakhs was spent on health programmes. A school for auxiliary midwives was opened at Margao. Construction of additional wards in the T. B. hospital of Panjim and Margao was in progress. The Malaria eradication programme was intensified. A sum of Rs. 7,95,775.16 was spent on the Goa Medical College during this period, and the first batch of students from the College appeared for the first M.B.B.S.

73. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

The administrative control of the Union Territory was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from the 1st September, 1964.

Law and order situation continued to remain satisfactory.

With a view to making changes in the present land tenure system and to bring it on par with that obtaining in the neighbouring States, a Land Reforms Commission, consisting of six members under the Chairmanship of Shri L. R. Dalal, I.C.S., was constituted. The Commission has submitted its report to the Administrator.

Six primary schools were opened thus making the total number of primary schools 64. The construction of a veterinary dispensary at Silvassa is in progress.

85 licences have been issued to Small Scale Industrial Units.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

74. 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 1964, the assent of the President was accorded to 149 Bills passed by the State Legislatures and 2 State Regulations. Instructions of the President under the proviso to Article 213 (1) of the Constitution were also accorded for the promulgation of 14 Ordinances by the Governors.

75. General

A reference was made to the Supreme Court of India under Article 143(1) of the Constitution to consider and report its opinion on questions of law which had arisen in Uttar Pradesh regarding the powers and jurisdiction of the High Court and its judges in relation to the State Legislature and its officers and regarding the powers, privileges and immunities of the State Legislature and its members in relation to the High Court and its judges in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court gave its opinion on the 30th September, 1964.

76. Arrangements with Governments for Examination of witnesses in criminal matters.

Arrangements on reciprocal basis have been made with the Governments of GAMBIA and SWAZILAND for taking evidence of witnesses on Commission where such evidence is required in criminal matters pending before courts in India.

77. Arrangements with Governments for Recognition of Notarial Acts

Arrangements on reciprocal basis under the Notaries Act for recognition of notarial acts have been made with the Governments of Belgium and New Zealand.

78. Notaries

At present there are 243 notaries practising in India as against 229 notaries last year.

79. Supreme Court and High Courts

Two posts of permanent Judges were sanctioned for each of the High Courts of Bombay and Gujarat and three posts of Additional Judges were sanctioned for the Calcutta High Court and one post of Additional Judge for the High Court of Bombay during the year.

Consequent on the amendment of the Constitution of India raising the retirement age of High Court Judges to 62 years, an amendment to Section 14 of the High Court Judges (Condition of Service) Act, 1954, has been

made. A special provision for counting of the previous service and carry-over of leave of Judges transferred from the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir to other High Courts has also been made in the above Act by inserting Section 23C.

80. Mercy Petitions

194 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death during the year 1964. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 66 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life and the remaining 128 petitions were rejected.

CHAPTER VIII

MANPOWER

81. General

The Directorate of Manpower looked after work relating to co-ordination 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 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 a preliminary assessment of the requirements and resources of trained personnel in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Directorate also looked after matters connected with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and the Scientists' Pool.

82. Emergency Measures

The Directorate provided the Secretariat for the Technical Manpower Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, under Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 24/4/62-MP, dated 5th November, 1962, to deal with matters relating to technical personnel in the context of emergency. An important decision taken on the recommendation of the Committee is that all future entrants to engineering and medical services of State/Central Government as well as Public Sector Undertakings should be made liable to serve for a minimum period of 4 years (including the period spent on training) in the Defence Services or on work relating to defence effort anywhere in India or abroad, if so required. The liability to serve in the defence services is limited to first 10 years of service and will not ordinarily apply to engineers over 40 years of age or doctors above 45 years of age.

The Technical Manpower Committee was wound up in December, 1964. The Directorate is looking after residuary matters connected with the work of the Committee.

83. Steering Group on Manpower

In recent years, there has been considerable increase in the range and volume of manpower work as also in the number of Central agencies which are concerned with different aspects of the problem of development and utilisation of managerial, scientific and technical manpower. It was, therefore, considered necessary to strengthen the arrangements for coordination of manpower work. Until 1962, coordination was effected chiefly with the help of an Informal Steering Group on Manpower and subsequently by the Technical Manpower Committee, which has since been wound up as mentioned above. To promote effective coordination of manpower work, an inter-departmental committee called "Steering Group on Manpower" has been constituted with effect from 6th January, 1965. The Group will concern itself, in particular, with policies and programmes relating to development and utilisation of scientific,

technical and managerial manpower including technical personnel requirements of the Defence sector and of Central undertakings.

84. Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists

As already mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1963-64, the Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists was created in 1958 chiefly for providing temporary placement to well qualified Indian Scientists and technologists returning from abroad. The Council of Scientific and 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 and Industrial Research are considered for selection automatically. Selection to the Pool is a continuing process. Highly qualified persons with Indian qualifications are also considered. The strength of the Pool has been raised by stages from 100 at its initial constitution to 500. Government have also decided that no competent person returning from abroad should be kept out of the pool because of the ceiling on its strength.

It was decided during the year under review that a limited number of seats should be provided in the Pool for persons with high qualifications in social sciences or humanities. The total number of posts for such candidates has been limited to forty only for the present.

The total number of candidates actually working in the Pool on 1st January, 1965 was 562 including 12 persons with Indian qualifications.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1963-64, all approved scientific institutions under the Government and public sector undertakings have been authorised to create a certain number of supernumerary posts, appointments to which could be made quickly from among the scientists working or/and studying abroad, with a view to facilitate their absorption in India. The Union Public Service Commission have agreed to exclude from their purview all appointments made from among scientists selected to the Pool to these supernumerary posts subject to the condition that they should not ordinarily last for a period of more than two years.

85. Manpower Planning for the Fourth Plan

In the context of the formulation of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission constituted a number of Planning/Working Groups and Sub-groups to prepare a broad picture of the development programme in different sectors. The responsibility for overall manpower planning was entrusted to the Sub-group on Manpower with the Director, Directorate of Manpower, as convener. The Directorate of Manpower provided the secretariat for this Sub-Group and thus helped in the coordination of all manpower aspects of the work of various Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission. After the Sub-Group made a preliminary assessment of the requirements of trained personnel, its provisional estimates were considered in a series of meetings held in the Planning Commission. The Directorate was also closely associated with the Committees set up by the Ministry of Steel and Mines for detailed examination of the manpower problems of the steel and mining industries. A paper dealing with the manpower requirements and resources of some of the key categories of technical personnel like Engineers, Doctors, Agricultural Scientists and Managers was subsequently prepared and placed before the

Planning Commission. (The Directorate was also closely associated with detailed studies of the requirements and resources of engineers for the Steel sector and the Mining sector conducted at the instance of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.).

The Manpower Directorate continued to maintain close liaison with the State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen their manpower planning set-up for dealing with manpower problem in an overall manner and for maintaining close liaison with the various Departments concerned with manpower work in the State.

86. Institute of Applied Manpower Research

The construction of the new building for the Institute of Applied Manpower Research was completed for the most part and the Institute moved into the new building in February, 1965.

The Institute has completed the first phase of the Area Manpower Survey of Meerut District which was one of the two major items in its two-year Research Programme. The draft Report of the Survey has been prepared in four parts viz., Demographic, Educational, Employment and General and the comments of the Ministries/other agencies concerned have been invited. The Institute has also suggested various measures for improvement of demographic, educational and employment data.

Another major survey undertaken by the Institute viz., the Engineering Manpower Survey, is also nearing completion. Several working papers arising out of this survey have been prepared. Special mention may be made of the following :—

- (i) Stock-taking of Engineering personnel.
- (ii) Planned Encadrement, Education, Training and Employment of Engineering Manpower for Hindustan Steel Limited.
- (iii) Stock-taking of Research and Design Organisations.
- (iv) Teachers in Engineering Institutions.
- (v) Review of Engineering Education in India.
- (vi) Co-ordination of Engineering Education with Employment of Engineering Manpower. The Curricular Pattern of University Education in Engineering Technology—Planned encadrement of Professional Engineers and Engineering Technicians.

Two seminars were organised by the Institute in collaboration with the All India Council for Technical Education, between employers of engineering manpower and engineering educational institutions, one at Bombay and the other at Madras. The seminars were designed to bring together experts in the field of technical education and industry for discussion and exchanges of views in regard to coordination between educational and employing establishments.

The Institute has also taken in hand a survey of Medical and Health Manpower and a study of Managerial Manpower.

Among important *ad hoc* studies prepared by the Institute are :

- (i) Population, working force and educational in India and Mainland China—A comparative study.
- (ii) Education and Professional Manpower in China and India—A Comparative Study.

CHAPTER IX

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

87. Jammu and Kashmir

An Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 6th March, 1964, applying to Jammu and Kashmir State the following provisions of the Constitutions :—

- (i) entry 24 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule in a modified form to cover the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry;
- (ii) entries 1, 33 and 34 of the Concurrent List in a modified form to cover legislation relating to gold; and
- (iii) extending by five years with effect from the 14th May, 1964, the period of operation of the saving provisions embodied in the modifications to articles 19 and 35 in their application to the State.

A second Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 2nd October, 1964, applying to the State the following other provisions of the Constitution :—

- (i) entry 55 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule relating to regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields;
- (ii) entry 25 of the Concurrent List relating to vocational and technical training of labour;
- (iii) entry 30 of the Concurrent List in a modified form in so far as it relates to vital statistics—they relate to births and deaths including registration thereof; and
- (iv) entry 39 of the Concurrent List relating to newspapers, books and printing presses.

A third Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 21st December, 1964, applying to the State articles 356 and 357 of the Constitution with certain modifications. The effect of the issue of this Order is that the President is empowered to issue a Proclamation assuming to himself the executive functions and declaring that Parliament is vested with the law-making functions in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, if he is satisfied that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India and of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

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

CHAPTER X

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

88. Development of Border Areas

Schemes involving the following outlays have been approved for implementation during 1964-65 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.)	608.477
Lahaul (Punjab)	24.364
Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir)	39.468
Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)	65.985

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

Uttarkhand Division

The existing 366 Government primary schools have continued to function and it is expected that another 50 new schools will be opened during the year. Six new Government Junior High Schools have been opened and stipends and suitable financial assistance have been given to poor and deserving students of primary and high school classes. Additional classes in arts, science and commerce have been introduced in various Government Higher Secondary Schools and in Government Intermediate Colleges. Stipends for higher and technical studies to students for study in institutions outside the Uttarkhand Division have been given.

Carding plants set up at Dharchula (Pithoragarh District) and at Uttarkashi have functioned well and efforts are being made to set up a carding plant in Chamoli District also. Buildings for all the existing 34 Jal Charkhas have been under construction and 15 more Jal Charkhas are expected to be set up during the year. 6 new Finishing and Mobile Dye Houses and one Service Centre for giving training to blacksmiths, etc., have been set up. Training facilities have been provided to spinners and weavers and loans to private entrepreneurs for starting new small-scale and cottage industries have been given. The existing 11 centres for knitting-cum-embroidery, carpet making and shawl weaving have rendered special service to womenfolk in general and Bhotias in particular.

12 stockmen centres have been established. A sheep farm is expected to be set up at Naitwar in Uttarkashi during the year. Chamba Bucks for improving the breed of local goats have been distributed. 3 more poultry extension centres have been established for supplying improved chicks and birds to poultry breeders.

The three District Hospitals at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi have functioned effectively. The 40-bed T.B. Hospital at Pithoragarh has been upgraded and 2 Leprosy Units, one at Dharchula and another at Barkot, have been established. Nine additional Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 5 Maternity and Child Health Centres have been opened raising the total number of such dispensaries or centres to 51 and 28, respectively. Water supply schemes for the towns of Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Wada and Beelakuchi have been completed while work is in progress in respect of 22 other schemes both in urban and rural areas.

Electrification of Chamoli town has been completed and work in the case of Gopeshwar, Nandprayag and Karanprayag has been in progress. The work on the Uttarkashi Hydel Project has reached final stages.

6 small horticulture farms (5 in Pithoragarh and 1 in Uttarkashi) have been established at different Block Headquarters. The existing 23 Plant Protection Mobile Teams have continued to disseminate up-to-date information about the proper maintenance of old plantations. Three more Community Canning Centres have been opened at Quenti and Sirkha (Pithoragarh District) and at Gwaldam (Chamoli District) thus bringing the total number of such centres to 10. Training has been given to local people in the art of pruning, grafting, plant protection measures, use of insecticides etc., and a stipend of Rs. 40/- per mensem has been awarded to each trainee. Private orchardists have also been given loans for planting new orchards and cash awards have also been made to outstanding orchardists both at the Block and District levels.

Soil conservation and plantation works have been undertaken in an area covering about 63 miles. About 40 miles of new roads and 70 miles of bridle paths have been laid in the forests and special repairs, improvement and maintenance have been undertaken in respect of about 43 miles area. Plantation of fuel trees and other species has been carried out over an area of about 10 acres.

The works on Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi and Chamoli Hill Channels have reached completion stages. The Uttarkashi and Yamunotri Flood Control Schemes have been undertaken.

During the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961—65), construction of about 313 miles of motor roads and 103 miles of bridle paths have been completed. Reconstruction and improvement of 84 miles of motor roads and 172 miles of bridle paths have been undertaken. Construction of 6 major and 25 minor bridges has been completed.

Lahaul District

In addition to the 200 seats at the Government High School at Manali and 50 seats in the Government School at Tabo (Spiti) already reserved for students from Lahaul district under the Free Education Scheme, 50 more seats have been provided under the same Scheme in the Middle School, Rangrik (Spiti), which has been upgraded to a High School. Under the Free Education Scheme, priority will be given to students from Spiti and also to the students who belong to poorer families both in Lahaul and Spiti. The number of students on roll in the Schools in Lahaul District has now gone up to 1,890 (1,429 boys and 461 girls), besides about 700 students studying outside the District.

A Yak Breeding unit has been set up in Spiti. A Milk Centre has been set up at Kardang and the Tribal Development Block, Lahaul, has made improvements in cattle-breeding by purchasing Jersey-cross bulls and cows.

Woollen articles such as 'gudmas' and 'Patti' have been produced.

An X-Ray plant has been installed in the Civil Hospital, Keylong. Piped water supply has been arranged in many villages.

Electricity was switched on for the first time in Keylong in August, 1963, and street lighting has been provided during August, 1964. 5 villages have also been electrified and a 100 KW unit has been proposed for installation in Beeling Nullah Power Station.

"Kuth" roots of the value of Rs. 9 lakhs have been exported and researches in the extraction of essential oil from these roots and its use in perfumery and pharmaceutical industries have also been carried out. A scheme for conducting trials, giving factual guidance to cultivators and supplying barbed wire for the protection of fruit plants has been launched. The construction of several kuhls is in progress.

Afforestation work in Lahaul and Spiti has been continued and experiments conducted with Russian ulmus and pine trees and with deodar and chilgoza have shown encouraging results.

All villages in Lahaul Sub-Division and most of the villages in Spiti Sub-Division have been connected by inter-village paths and jhoola crossings.

Ladakh District

The initial attempts at evolving a second crop to be grown in winter months have been extremely successful. A preliminary survey for the setting up of a large-scale farm at Saliskotthang in Kargil has been completed.

About 245 acres have been covered by fresh plantations and over 3 laks saplings have been planted as part of the afforestation programme.

An Animal Husbandry-cum-Agriculture Farm has been set up at Neddar in Changthang area. Substantial progress has been made in the setting up of a full-fledged Animal Husbandry Farm in Chanspa.

A number of patients have been treated for various ailments in hospitals and Health Centres. Mass vaccination has been carried out in 19 villages in Nubra.

Documentary films giving publicity to development works have been shown and mushairas, cultural shows, traditional games such as polo and archery have been arranged in a number of places.

Kinnaur District

Midday meals to all primary school children and text books for students from VI Class to XI Class have been supplied free of cost. Free tuition to students of backward hilly areas has been given. One primary school and another middle school have been upgraded.

The wood carving centre and the carpet and drugget centre at Sangla, Nagalware centre at Ponda, crafts centre at Kalpa and leather embroidery centre at Spillo have functioned satisfactorily. The Sheep Breeding Farm at Karcham and the Chigu Goat Breeding Centre at Sangla have continued to function well.

Schemes for the upgrading of District Hospital at Kalpa and opening of 40 Ayurvedic Dispensaries are in progress.

Soil conservation has been completed in about 165 acres. Work on a Chilgoza nursery is in progress.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER MATTERS

89. Prohibition

The Study Team on Prohibition set up by the Planning Commission submitted Volume I of its report in April, 1964, and Volume II in August, 1964, to the Planning Commission. It was decided in consultation with the Planning Commission that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take over the responsibility for implementation of the Report of the Study Team. A separate cell has been created in the Ministry for this purpose. The State Governments have been requested to send their views/comments on the recommendations of the Study Team. Although the replies were due by the 20th October, 1964, so far only Madras and Madhya Pradesh Governments have sent their comments. The replies of the other State Governments are still awaited.

It is the intention that the report of the Study Team together with the views of the State Governments should be considered at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States in order to evolve a co-ordinated programme for effective implementation of prohibition in the dry States and for speedy introduction in the wet areas of partially dry States and the wet States.

90. Union Official Language

The Home Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States on March 12, 1964, to consider matters relating to official language. It was generally agreed at this meeting that (a) the Central Government should give substantially larger grants for propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi-speaking States; and (b) while English should continue as medium for All India and higher Central Services examination, Hindi might be introduced as an alternative medium with effect from September 1965 provided necessary methods and techniques are evolved in the meantime for maintaining uniformity of standards in the evaluation of answer books written in English and Hindi.

Another Conference of Chief Ministers was held on December 13, 1964. The Conference considered, among other things, the implications of the constitutional and legal provisions concerning official language. There was general appreciation of the Government of India's policy of introducing Hindi for official purposes without displacing English until people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas were ready for a change-over. The Conference agreed that while Hindi might be used progressively for communication with the States which had adopted Hindi as their official language, English should continue to be used for communication with the remaining States until they themselves desired a change. The Conference also generally agreed that no ban could be imposed by any State on the use of English for purposes of communication with the Centre, or with other States in view of the provisions of Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. It was agreed that while the States which had adopted Hindi as the official language, might use Hindi for communication between themselves, there should be a convention that for communication with the remaining

States, English should continue to be used, and if the original communication was in Hindi, an authorised English translation would accompany it. The Conference also agreed that when a State addresses a communication to the Centre in Hindi, it should ordinarily send along with it an English translation. There was also general agreement that the non-Hindi-speaking States should take steps for introducing more effective arrangements for teaching Hindi in Schools and Colleges, and the cost of such schemes should be met by the Centre.

The Conference laid stress on the need for maintaining maximum uniformity in the use of technical, administrative and legal terminology throughout the country. It was agreed that endeavours should be made to improve co-ordination in this respect. The Conference also discussed the problem of co-ordination in the work of preparation of the authorised Hindi texts of laws in the States which have adopted Hindi as the official language. It was decided to constitute a Committee to consider this matter and make necessary recommendations.

91. Hindi Salahkar Samiti

A Hindi Salahkar Samiti was constituted under Home Ministry's resolution No. 6/7/64-OL, dated 24th June, 1964, to advise Government on matters relating to propagation and development of Hindi, and its progressive use for official purposes. During the period under report, there was one general meeting of the Samiti, and two meetings of the Karyakari Dal or the Working Group of the Samiti. The Karyakari Dal has constituted separate Sub-Committees to deal with (a) propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas, (b) development of Hindi, (c) progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union, and (d) matters relating to the use of Hindi for official work in Hindi-speaking States. The various suggestions made by the Sub-Committees dealing with propagation and development of Hindi are being considered in the Ministry of Education. The main recommendations of the Sub-Committee for progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union are that (i) all forms etc. to be printed hereafter for Union official purposes should contain headings both in Hindi and English (Hindi heading first and then English); (ii) statistical reports issued by the Central Ministries should be published in Hindi also, the numerals used being the international form of Indian numerals; (iii) Circulars, letters and instructions/orders of a permanent nature should be issued in Hindi also after 26th January 1965; (iv) endeavours should be made to avoid further delay in the publication of authorised Hindi texts of Central statutes; and (v) Government companies should be advised to publish at least their balance sheets both in Hindi and English.

92. Programme for facilitating the progressive use of Hindi

As stated in earlier Reports, a programme was adopted by the Government of India in March 1961 for (a) the carrying out of various preparatory measures, e.g. evolution of standard terminology, translation of administrative manuals etc., preparation of authorised Hindi texts of Central laws, training of administrative personnel in Hindi, propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas, etc., and (b) for introducing the use of Hindi, in addition to English for certain official purposes of the Union for which such use was authorised by the President by order under the proviso to clause (2) of Article 343. The progress of these measures was reviewed at an inter-Ministerial meeting held on November 16, 1964.

93. 1961 Census

The decennial census was taken in February-March, 1961, the reference date being the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. The actual counting of the population began at sunrise on 10th February 1961 and ended at sunrise 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. This was followed by a post enumeration check to test the accuracy of the Census count. The check revealed a probable under-count of around one per cent.

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 1964-65 the Superintendents of Census Operations of all the States and Union Territories have completed the preparation of District and State tables prescribed in the 1961 Census Tabulation Plan. According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1961 Census, there are 4 General Population Tables, 9 Economic Tables, 7 Household Economic Tables, 9 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.

By gradual stages the Registrar General's office has undertaken the following 26 projects arising out of the Census of 1961. The 26 projects will be completed in about 1,476 separate volumes :

1. 1961 Population Census Tables & Reports.
2. 1961 Tables and Reports on Census of Housing.
3. 1961 Tables and Reports on Census of Industrial Establishments.
4. 1961 Tables and Reports on Census of Land Holdings, Land Rights and Household Industry.
5. Special studies of Cities over one million.
6. Studies of Indian Cities.
7. 1961 Census Tables and Reports on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
8. Population Growth, Fertility, Projections, Age Tables and Life Tables 1951—61.
9. District Census Handbooks.
10. 1961 Census Atlas Project.
11. 1961 Census Monographs.
12. Language Classification and collection of grammars, word lists, disconnected sentences and consecutive narration in 14 languages of the Constitution and other languages.
13. Bibliography of census literature 1860—1951.

14. Pre-Census Estimates of Population up to 1870.
15. 1961 Census of Scientific and Technical Personnel.
16. Survey of Personnel in Selected Public Sector Undertakings.
17. Survey of cases of rejection of applicants for recruitment into Defence Services.
18. Village Surveys.
19. Craft Surveys.
20. Survey of Fairs and Festivals.
21. Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
22. Survey of Consanguineous Marriages.
23. Survey of House Types and Villages Settlement Patterns.
24. Catalogue of Tribal Objects in Anthropological Museums.
25. Special Local Surveys.
26. Special Bibliographies.

The General Population Tables containing the total population, area, density, decadal variation in population, distribution of population by size of villages, population of individual towns have been published for all the States and for all-India. The Housing Report and Tables have been published in many States. The Report and Tables are complete in all the States and are under print. This is for the first time in the Indian Census that uniform and comprehensive data have been collected in the Houselist which have been processed and reported upon.

Many publications containing other series of Census tables have already been printed and published. The others are under print. The State Census Superintendents are engaged in the work of drafting their General Reports and attending to the publications in addition to other ancillary surveys which are explained below.

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 the States. A large number of State Census Tables of the B Series (Economic Tables), C Series (Social and Cultural Tables) and SCT Series (Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) have been scrutinised and approved for printing. As regards D Series (Migration Tables) the scrutiny is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. This Unit also prepares a large number of inset tables required for the Registrar General's Report on (i) Housing, (ii) Industrial Establishments, (iii) House Types and Village Layouts and (iv) the General Report. This Unit also checks and scrutinises most of the subsidiary tables prepared by the various States.

The Central Tabulation Unit has also consolidated the all-India Tables for the different series except the Tables relating to occupational distribution and migration. The Housing Tables and part of the Household Economic Tables have already been printed and published. The publications relating to Social and Cultural Tables including the following publications are under

print and are expected to be released before the end of the current financial year :

I—A(i)	Levels of Regional Development
II—B(i)	General Economic Tables (Tables B—1 to B—IV)
II—B(iii)	General Economic Tables (Tables B—IV to B—IX)
II—C(i)	Social and Cultural Tables (Tables C—1 to C—IV, C—VII & C—VIII)
II—C(ii)	Language Tables (Tables C—V and C—VI)
IV—A(i)	Housing Report
IV—A(ii)	Report on Industrial Establishments

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 aim 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 will form a series of chapters concerning—(i) Orientation, (ii) Physical Conditions, (iii) Demographic Structure and Trends, (iv) Economic Aspects, (v) Socio-cultural aspects and (vi) Demographic Regions (Socio-cultural and Economic). To enrich understanding, each map will have explanatory notes. The India Atlas will contain about 210 maps while the State Atlases will comprise about 170 maps. This project has been received with great enthusiasm and expectation when a brochure narrating the objectives of the Census Atlas, illustrated with specimen maps, was circulated amongst the participants of the International Geographical Conference held on the United Kingdom in July, 1964.

In addition to the Census Atlas, maps for cities with a population of one million and over and for Languages will also be prepared.

It is also proposed to establish a Map Library in this office. For this purpose procurement and maintenance of topo-sheets, State maps, Taluka maps, city maps and notional maps for each village and town is afoot.

In the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of this office tabulation of data on machines is being undertaken. During the year 1964, the tabulation of the data on Scientific and Technical Personnel, an ancillary operation of the 1961 Census has been completed.

The data collected by the Portuguese Government for the territories of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 have also been processed on the machines.

During the current year special tabulation of the cities with a population of one million and over is in progress. The machine processing of the data relating to migration for the Calcutta Industrial Region is also in progress. The data relating to Consanguineous Marriage Survey, another project ancillary to the 1961 Census, is also under processing. Planning has been completed for the work relating to (i) Nominal Roll of Recruits and (ii)

Selected Public Undertakings and machine work on these will be taken up before long.

The Language Unit of this office was created in the year 1961 with the specific purpose of undertaking a scientific scrutiny of the language returns of the 1961 Census and presenting an organised language picture of the country after systematic studies. This unit is also required to re-edit the great and monumental work "Linguistic Survey of India" undertaken by the Government and done by Sir G. A. Grierson at the turn of the last century and completed by the end of the third decade of this century. For the first time after Grierson, the mother tongue returns of the 1961 Census are being scrutinised in this office with a view to presenting them in a classified form. The results of this scrutiny have taken the shape of Language Tables [Volume I, Part II-C(ii)] which is expected to be printed and released before the end of the year. This volume embodies all the results of a preliminary survey of mother tongue returns of the 1961 Census and this is the first time after Grierson that such a systematic study has been undertaken. Detailed study of the mother tongues in order to bring Grierson's work up-to-date has yet to be undertaken. The Language Division has already finalised plans for this purpose; field parties have started work for conducting extensive field studies on languages and collecting languages specimens on paper and recording the speech on magnetic tape. Thus plans for building up an archive of languages of India containing all the field material and tape-recordings have taken root.

Work on the preparation of grammars of major Indian languages entrusted to reputed linguistic scholars of India, is in progress. Nine of the grammars have been completed.

94. Surveys

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

- (i) Socio-Economic Survey of 580 villages in various States;
- (ii) Handicrafts Survey covering about 165 crafts;
- (iii) Consanguineous Marriages Survey in the above 580 villages; and
- (iv) Preparation of Ethnographic Notes on selected Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and selected number of Denotified Communities and Nomadic tribes.

The work has already gained considerable momentum and so far of the 320 survey reports received in this office 270 have been examined. 45 village survey reports have been published.

In Handicrafts 65 reports have been received of which all except 5 have been examined. Eight volumes covering 12 handicrafts have already been published.

Photographic documentation of various aspects of crafts is also being undertaken. The work of cataloguing of tribal objects in Anthropological museums in India is also in progress.

More than 110 Ethnographic Notes have been received in this office from the States out of which 92 have been examined. In addition this office has been consulted on the proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A few socio-economic field studies have also been undertaken directly by this office. Special study of five Islands in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands has been completed. Field work in the villages of Nagaland and the North East Frontier Agency is still in progress.

Special surveys on Fairs and Festivals have also been undertaken by this office. Reports on 48 Fairs and Festivals have been received in this office out of which 38 have been reviewed.

95. The 1961 Census Publication Programme

The 1961 Census Publication Programme contemplates a separate series of publications for all-India and each State and Union Territory. Each series will consist of several parts covering the main Census Report, General Population Tables (A-series), General Economic Tables (B-series), Social, Cultural and Migration Tables (C-series and D-series), Household Economic Tables (based on a 20% sample of Household Schedules), Report on Housing and Establishments and Housing & Establishment Tables (E-series) (based on the data collected in the Houselists at the time of Houselisting preparatory to the Census enumeration), Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (SCT, SC and ST series) and the Census Atlas Volume. Besides the above main Census publications, there will be 539 village survey monographs (covering 580 selected villages all over the country), 83 handicrafts survey monographs (covering about 165 selected crafts), 47 monographs on Fairs and Festivals and 25 volumes on Ethnographic Notes on selected Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, based on special surveys undertaken in the States and Union Territories as ancillary to the main Census operations. There will also be a special Report on each city with a population of one million and over. A few monographs will also be published by some of the Census Superintendents based on local surveys undertaken by them.

Each Census Superintendent will also print an Administration Report on the Census, in two parts, one dealing with Enumeration and the other with Tabulation, which will be for official use only and is mainly intended to be a guide to the Census Superintendents for the next Census. There will also be a similar Administration Report for all-India by the Registrar General, India.

As in the 1961 Census, a District Census Handbook for each district will also be printed and published in the 1961 Census by the respective State Governments at their own cost.

Analogous to the Monographs Series of the United States, it is proposed to bring out a series of Monographs on the 1961 Census.

The monographs will be fifteen in number and will be written by eminent scholars of India and published by the Registrar General.

On the whole, there will be about 1,476 publications based on the 1961 Census, including 369 District Census Handbooks. Of these 174

publications have been brought out so far the details of which are given below :

(i) Census Reports & Tables (74 for States/UTs and 4 for all-India)	78
(ii) Census of India Papers	3
(iii) Village Survey Monographs	45
(iv) Craft Survey Monographs	8
(v) Fairs and Festivals Survey	1
(vi) Other local Surveys	3
(vii) District Census Handbooks	36
TOTAL	174

The year 1965-66 will see the largest number of volumes published; about 900 more. This will leave about 400 volumes to be completed in 1966-67.

96. Index and Bibliography

This project aiming to produce a standard crossindexed bibliography of all Census publications from 1,850 onwards is in progress in the National Library, Calcutta, as also the work on the bibliography of small industries.

97. Conferences

Dr. (Miss) P. Sengupta, Map Officer, attended the 20th International Cartographers/Geographers Conference held in the United Kingdom in July, 1964.

The Registrar General attended the ECAFE Working Group on Censuses of Housing and Population held in Bangkok from 1st to 8th December, 1964. He also attended the Asian Statisticians' Conference in Bangkok from 9th to 16th December, 1964.

98. Guide to the 1961 Census Publication

A brief description of the stupendous work undertaken by the 1961 Census Organisation has been brought out in a Manual entitled "Guide to the 1961 Census Publication Programme" which contains a brief account of the genesis and the scope of tasks placed before the 1961 Census Organisation.

99. Vital Statistics

The Schemes for Improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics which were approved by the Planning Commission are now being implemented by the States under the direction of this office.

The third issue of the "Registrar General's Newsletter" is under preparation and will be issued shortly.

A meeting of the officers appointed under the Plan Schemes in the States was held in New Delhi in September 1964 to consider implementation of the various schemes. A Bill to regulate registration in the States has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is awaiting passage in the Lok Sabha. Pilot studies on Sample Registration which were started in five States are nearing completion.

A supplementary survey to collect information of births and deaths in rural areas was conducted to supplement the main information obtained in the Sample Census of 1963-64.

100. Economy Measures

A continuous review of the staff requirements of the Ministry has resulted in further reduction in expenditure on establishment as shown in the table below :—

Grade	Strength fixed by Economy Committee	Staff agreed to by O & M Section
Section Officers	88	75
Assistants & U.D.Cs.	410	352
L.D.Cs.	365	298

The reduction in staff also resulted in economy in furniture. The procedural defects and shortcomings discovered during the work studies were brought to the notice of officers concerned who were also requested to ensure that the defects are removed immediately. Action was also taken to standardise forms and weed out records.

Statement showing the economy effected in the purchase and supply of stationery and other miscellaneous articles and services during the last two years.

Items	1962	1963	1964	Saving effected in 1964 as compared to the expenditure in 1963.
<i>Number of Glass Tumblers</i>	4,000	4,000	1,016	
	(Glass Tumblers used to be issued quarterly which were about 4,000 a year).		(Glass Tumblers were issued only in replacement of broken ones).	
<i>Money value of Stationery</i>	Rs. 86,198·00	Rs. 50,198·00	Rs. 36,000·00	Rs. 14,198·00
<i>Number of file Bands & Boards etc.</i>				
(i) <i>File covers</i>	1,48,000	1,20,000	80,000	40,000
(ii) <i>File flaps</i>	1,15,000	1,05,000	45,000	60,000
(iii) <i>File Boards</i>	43,000	34,000	10,000	24,000
<i>Money value of Furniture</i>	Rs. 13,298·99	Rs. 9,269·57	Rs. 2,412·90	Rs. 6,856·67