



Report

1965-66

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects and has to play an important role in fostering conditions under which democracy may flourish and ordered development and progress of the country may be possible. Internal security is as important as security from external danger; its maintenance embraces a large and complex field of activities and calls for a concerted effort and sustained vigilance. Keeping amity and concord between various segments of the population; protection of the rights of citizens which needs effective prevention of any internal disorder; maintenance of a well-knit, responsive and efficient administrative structure; looking after conditions of All India and Central Services; ensuring that our frontiers are well guarded and well preserved; elimination of conditions which breed corruption amongst Government servants; taking of swift, just and effective action against erring public servants are among the other important areas which claim priority of attention. Union Territories are the direct responsibility of the Centre and as the Ministry in over-all charge of these Territories, the Home Ministry has to coordinate and spur up effort to ensure rapid development of these areas.

The Ministry has to remain in constant touch and contact with the State Governments and to see that this country is able to traverse a path of growth and development without any interruption caused by forces which are generated by friction, narrow loyalties and differences.

The most serious event of the year under review was the conflict with Pakistan in which the Armed Police of the States and the Centre played a very creditable role. It took the first attack of Pakistan aggression at the Sardar post in Kutch in April 1965 and on posts along the Cease Fire line in Jammu and Kashmir in August 1965. Most of them stood their ground and inflicted casualties on the enemy. In rounding up Pakistani infiltrators in Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistani paratroopers in Punjab, in guarding the posts on the Indo-Pakistan frontier, in protecting vital installations and lines of communication, and in discharging other responsibilities ancillary to the defence of the country, the Armed Police displayed a high sense of duty, courage and efficiency. A gratifying feature of this conflict was that notwithstanding the stress of the hostilities, complete communal harmony and internal peace and tranquility prevailed in the border areas and the rest of the country.

An important decision taken for strengthening the border security arrangements was the setting up of the Organisation called the Directorate General of Border Security Force. With effect from 1st December, 1965, border security forces deployed on the Indo-Pakistan border were brought under the control of this Directorate.

Anti-corruption measures were intensified during the year and made a significant impact. Most of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee were accepted and implemented. In particular, the discipline and appeal rules have been revised to speed up the disciplinary proceedings. The Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been tightened up.

An officer of the rank of Additional Secretary has been appointed as Commissioner for Public Grievances. His broad functions are to coordinate and review the working of the arrangements already made in each Ministry/Department and offices under it to deal with the grievances of the people.

(ii)

The Department of Administrative Reforms has completed studies of several important organisations, namely, Import and Export Trade Control, Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, Central Public Works Department, Directorate General of Technical Developments, Office of the Controller General of Defence Accounts and the Ministry of Works and Housing. Bulk of the recommendations made in these studies which were adopted have brought about perceptible economy and improvement in the working of these organisations.

A major step taken by the Government with a view to reforming the working of the administrative apparatus in the country was the appointment on January 5, 1966, of a high level commission. This commission has started its work.

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Creation of new All-India Services

The All-India Services Act, 1951 is proposed to be further amended to include within its scope the following new All-India Services :

- (i) the Indian Agricultural Service; and
- (ii) the Indian Educational Service (General Education, Technical Education).

The All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1965, to effect this amendment has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in the 1965 Winter Session of Parliament.

Further progress was made in processing the formation of the Indian Forest Service. States have been consulted about most of the rules. Further consultation with Union Public Service Commission is being done and it is expected that recruitment at initial constitution may start towards the end of the year.

Consultation with State Governments is in progress about matters relating to the constitution of Indian Service of Engineers.

About Indian Medical and Health Service, views of State Governments are awaited with regard to encadrement of teaching/research posts.

2. (i) Results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1964

The number of candidates selected for appointment on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, held in 1964 was as follows :—

| | Gen | S.C. | S.T. | Total |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| I.A.S. | 107 | 16 | 6 | 129 |
| I.P.S. | 18 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| I.P.S. | 62 | 9 | 3 | 74 |
| Central Services, Class I | 135 | 20 | 11 | 166 |
| Central Services, Class II | 23 | 6 | 1 | 30 |
| Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Civil Service, Class II | 8 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Police Service, Class II | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 365 | 57 | 24 | 446 |

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

The cadre strength as on 22nd December, 1965 of the two All-India Services was as follows :

| Authorised | Actual | Appointments during 1965 | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | By examina- tion | by Promo- tion |
| I.A.S. | 2,567 | 2,232 | 17 |
| I.P.S. | 1,378 | 1,280 | 25 |

After a careful review certain changes have been introduced in the scheme and syllabi of the combined competitive examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. These changes clearly specify certain subjects to bring them up-to-date; certain subjects have been amplified and coverage clearly indicated. It has also been decided that candidates with a degree of a recognized University will be eligible to compete for all the services; so far technical graduates were not eligible to appear for the I.A.S./I.F.S. Examinations.

3. Training

I. National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.

The Academy conducted the following courses :—

(i) Training course for 113 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1963.

(ii) In view of the increasing number of candidates, it has become necessary to run two Foundational Courses every year. The first Foundational Course of 4 months' duration for 288 probationers appointed to the All-India Services and Central Services Class I, on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1964 lasted from July to October 1965. Another Foundational Course for 81 remaining officers appointed to Central Services on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1964 has commenced with effect from February 14, 1966.

(iii) Fifth Refresher Course for senior Central and State Government officers. The subject of the course was 'Public Management'.

(iv) 130 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1964 are receiving training at the Academy at present.

As recommended by the late Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, an Advisory Council of 23 members including non officials with Dr. D. G. Karve as Chairman has been set up for the National Academy of Administration to advise on training arrangements at the Academy.

II. Central Police Training College, Abu

The College arranged;

(i) the training of 72 candidates appointed to the Indian Police Service on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1963, and two nominees from the Government of Nepal under the Colombo Plan; and

(ii) the training of 74 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1964, 22 officers of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service/Manipur Rifles and one nominee of the Government of Sikkim.

III. Secretariat Training School

Besides training persons recruited to various grades, the Secretariat Training School conducted (i) refresher courses for Section Officers and Assistants already working in the Ministries and attached offices of the Government of India; (ii) training of Assistants/U.D.Cs. of Ministries etc. in Cash and Accounts matters; and (iii) training in Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. New training courses viz. (i) in Work Study/O&M Techniques organised by the Department of Administrative Reforms for the Officers of the Central and State Governments; (ii) for Lower Division Clerks working

in Subordinate Offices located in Delhi; and (iii) for Stenographers (Grade II of C.S.S.S.) have been started at the School.

As before, officials of a few autonomous bodies, such as the Overseas Communications Service, received training at the School.

4. Family Pension Benefits for officers of the All-India Services

The scheme of family pension introduced from 1st January, 1964 for Central Government employees has been extended to the members of the All-India Services. The family pension will now continue till the date of death or re-marriage in the case of widows and the date of attaining majority in the case of children, or marriage in the case of daughters.

5. Retirement in the public interest of All-India Service Officers on completion of 30 years of qualifying service or attaining the age of 55

Till 30th August, 1965, action for retirement of A.I.S. Officers could be taken only on the recommendation of the State Government concerned. The rules have since been amended and concurrent jurisdiction taken by the Central Government so that they may also, in consultation with the State Government, require a member of the service, who has completed 30 years of qualifying service or who has attained the age of 55 years, to retire in the public interest.

6. Grant of permission to All-India Services officers to accept commercial employment within two years of retirement

The Santhanam Committee had recommended, *inter alia*, amendment of rules to ban commercial employment for two years after retirement of government servants. Government have given careful consideration to the recommendation and decided that the criteria to determine the grant of such permission should be rigorously enforced for members of the All-India Services. Any commercial employment involving contact or liaison work with Government will be looked upon with disfavour. The Ministry of Home Affairs will scrutinize all such applications whether the officer retires from an employment under the State Government or under the Government of India before the orders of the Government of India are obtained.

7. Grant of enhanced pensionary awards in respect of A.I.S. Officers killed or injured by enemy action in operations against Pakistan

It has been decided to grant two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn for the first 7 years and thereafter $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the existing entitlement to those killed by enemy action.

Those injured will receive the existing entitlement if they are not invalided. If they are invalided, they will receive 50 per cent over the existing entitlement subject to the maximum of two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn.

8. Death-cum-retirement gratuity for I.C.S. Officers

It has been decided to allow with effect from 1-1-64 an option to the I.C.S. officers to avail themselves of the benefit of death-cum-retirement gratuity by surrendering a portion of pension admissible to them under the existing rules.

The amount of retirement gratuity will be subject to the maximum of Rs. 24,000/-; and that of death gratuity to a minimum of 12 times of Rs. 2,800/.

In such cases, further commutation of pension will be permissible to the extent of one-third of the balance left after deducting pension equivalent of D.C.R. gratuity.

9. Grant of Family Pension to I.C.S. Officers

The revised Family Pension Scheme (1964) as applicable to Central Government servants, has been extended to I.C.S. officers. Such of the I.C.S. officers who were in service on 1-1-1964 and who have opted for the scheme of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, have been allowed an option to come under the revised Family Pension Scheme.

10. Indian Statistical Service and Indian Economic Service

The authorised strength of the Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service has been refixed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance after making provision for deputation, leave and training reserves. The revised authorised strengths of the two Services, as on 1st August 1965 are indicated below :—

INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE

| Grade | Authorised strength (Posts) | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
| I | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| II | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| III | 41 | 10 | 51 |
| IV | 144 | 33 | 177 |
| TOTAL | 196 | 47 | 243 |

INDIAN ECONOMIC SERVICE

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|-----|
| I | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| II | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| III | 74 | 19 | 93 |
| IV | 264 | 37 | 301 |
| TOTAL | 360 | 63 | 423 |

The two *ad hoc* Technical Committees on Training made detailed recommendations regarding the training programmes for the direct recruits to the various grades of the two services. The Committees also suggested refresher courses, specialisation courses and seminars for senior officers. The recommendations of the Committees were reviewed by the Standing Technical Committees of the Indian Statistical Service Board and the Indian Economic Service Board. The programmes of training as reviewed by the Standing Technical Committees have been approved by the two Service Boards. Steps are being taken to implement the training programmes.

The Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service Rules provide that not less than 75 per cent of future vacancies in Grade IV of the two Services should be filled by direct recruitment through an open competitive examination to be held by the U.P.S.C. The scheme of the examination is being finalised in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

The Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service Rules did not provide for direct recruitment to Grade I of the two Services. As, however, these two Services are of a specialised nature, it was considered necessary to make a provision for direct recruitment to Grade I also, so that highly specialised personnel could be inducted into the services. Accordingly the Service Rules are being amended to provide for direct recruitment to Grade I of the two Services to the extent of 25 per cent vacancies in that Grade.

The Indian Statistical Service and Indian Economic Service Rules provide that members of the Services can be sent out to work in posts under the State Governments and non-government organisations, such as Universities, Research Institutes and the like. Similarly economists and statisticians from the State Governments and Universities can be appointed on deputation to posts in the two Services. This exchange of personnel will on the one hand widen the outlook of officers and enrich their experience and on the other import fresh outside knowledge and experience for the mutual benefit of the Service and outside agencies. To implement this idea, contacts are being established with State Governments, Universities, Research Institutes etc.

11. Industrial Management Pool

There are at present 108 officers serving in the Pool. No new officers were recruited. 29 Officers were promoted to the next higher grades during the year. The present composition of the various grades of the Pool is as follows :—

| Grade | No. of officers in position |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. (Rs. 2750 fixed) | — |
| II. (Rs. 2500 fixed) | 4 |
| III. (Rs. 2000—2250) | 17 |
| IV. (Rs. 1600—2000) | 29 |
| V. Rs. (1300—1600) | 30 |
| VI. (Rs. 1100—1400) | 18 |
| VII. (Rs. 700—1150) | 10 |
| Junior Grade (Rs. 420—710) | .. |
| TOTAL | 108 |

12. Central Secretariat Services

(a) *Decentralisation of control*

New cadres have been constituted for the Ministry of Rehabilitation and for the Ministry of Finance by combining all the Departments of that Ministry.

Revised Regulations relating to competitive examinations for the grades of Assistant/Stenographer/Lower Division Clerk have been promulgated. Regulations in respect of competitive examinations for the Section Officers' Grade are being revised. Regulations regarding Upper Division Clerks' Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination are also under preparation.

(b) Recruitment

Eight Section Officers, 75 Assistants, 325 Stenographers (including 9 Scheduled Caste candidates) and 350 Lower Division Clerks (including 72 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates) were recruited to the respective Central Secretariat Services on the basis of competitive examinations held in 1964. As an adequate number of Clerks was not available on the basis of the Clerks' Grade Examination, 300 Clerks satisfying certain age and educational qualifications are being appointed on an *ad hoc* basis through the Employment Exchange subject to the condition that they would be replaced by qualified candidates if they themselves do not so qualify at the next Clerks' Grade Examination.

(c) Promotion

Ninety-two Assistants have been (or are being) promoted to the Section Officers' Grade on long-term basis including 39 persons included in the Select List for 1964 issued recently.

Thirtyfive Section Officers have been promoted to Grade I of the C.S.S. (Under Secretary) against long-term vacancies on the basis of a Select List issued in May, 1965. Another Select List of 35 Section Officers was issued in January 1966.

(d) Authorised permanent Strength

Authorised permanent strength of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service was reviewed as on 1-5-1965 and retained at 375.

13. Foreign Assignments

Panels of experts in the various fields for assignment to various developing countries of Asia and Africa are being maintained. At present 2663 candidates are borne on various panels. During 1965-66, 783 posts were reported by the various countries. 126 candidates have been selected out of those sponsored. Some cases are still under consideration.

14. Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

The Discipline and Appeal Rules for Central Government employees have been revised on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhanam Committee). The revised rules contain certain new features mainly designed to cut down delay in disciplinary proceedings. Time limits have been specifically prescribed at certain stages of disciplinary proceedings and it has also been provided that no enquiry need be made into charges which are admitted by a Government servant. Government servants are now free to submit appeals direct to the appellate authority, instead of routing them through the authority which passed the original order. The period of limitation for submission of appeals has been reduced so that cases may not drag on over an unduly long period.

Provision has also been made in the new rules to enable the Government to set up special agencies with powers to initiate, conduct and conclude disciplinary proceedings.

15. Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Orders have been issued regulating the acceptance of invitations to Government servants and members of their families to participate, free of cost, in inaugural flights arranged by foreign and Indian airlines, so as to ensure

that these favours do not place the Government servants exercising a measure of discretion on behalf of Government, in a position where their impartial judgement would be or would seem to be affected.

Statutory and other corporate public sector undertakings under the control of the Government of India have been advised to bring their conduct rules on the lines of the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules, 1964, and to incorporate particularly the important provisions relating to "integrity".

16. Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965.

The Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, which regulate the conditions of service of temporary Government servants, have replaced the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949. The new Rules provide *inter alia* for payment of gratuity to the families of the temporary and quasi-permanent Government servants who die while in service, after having put in one or three years' service respectively. Provision has also been made for payment of terminal gratuity to the temporary Government servants who at the time of retirement, discharge or invalidment, have completed not less than 5 years continuous service, at the rate of one-third of a month's pay for each completed year of service and to quasi-permanent employees at the rate of half month's pay for each completed year of quasi-permanent service. No terminal gratuity is, however, admissible to temporary and quasi-permanent Government servants who resign or who are removed or dismissed from service as a disciplinary measure. Unlike the earlier rules, the new rules provide that, if sufficient grounds exist cases involving termination of service under Rule 5 may be reviewed by the competent authority even after the prescribed period of three months from the date of termination of service. Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for conferment of quasi-permanent status, wherever necessary, under the old rules, has been dispensed with in the new rules.

Recently, orders have been issued for payment of death/terminal gratuity, at an enhanced scale in the case of temporary and quasi-permanent employees, who have put in not less than ten years' service. The necessary amendment will be made to the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965.

17. Private employment of retired Government servants.

In the context of the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee to impose a complete ban on private commercial employment of retired Government servants for a period of two years after their retirement, Government have decided that the present practice of considering each case on merits should be more rigorously followed, especially in the case of senior officers. It has therefore been provided that requests of retired Class I Officers, who drew a salary of Rs. 1,500/- per month and above at the time of their retirement, for permission to take up private commercial employment within two years after retirement, should be considered by a Committee of the Minister-in-charge of the Ministry/Department under which the applicant served last prior to his retirement, and the Home Minister. Cases of other officers can be disposed of by the administrative Ministries themselves, but, even in their cases, orders of the Minister-in-charge should be obtained before granting or refusing permission. Any commercial employment involving contact or liaison work with Government will be looked upon with disfavour.

18. Extensions/re-employments.

Instructions have been issued to ensure that extension or re-employment is granted only very rarely and in really exceptional circumstances. In order to keep a watch over the position, quarterly returns of all extensions/re-employments beyond the age of 58 years are obtained from all Ministries/Departments etc.

19. Concessions in the matter of employment to certain categories of persons.

The following concessions were sanctioned during the year :—

(a) A percentage of permanent direct recruitment vacancies in certain Services has been reserved for the absorption in civil posts of Emergency and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers who may be released from the Armed Forces. Details of the Services in which reservation has been made and the extent of reservation are given below :

| | |
|--|-----|
| (i) I.P.S. | 30% |
| (ii) I.A.S./I.F.S. | 20% |
| (iii) Central Services/posts, Class I (non-technical) including those under the Railways | 25% |
| (iv) Central Services/posts, Class II (non-technical) (including those under the Railways) | 30% |

Only such of the released Emergency and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers will however, be eligible for the reserved vacancies as (a) would have been eligible for appointment to the Services/posts mentioned above, if they had not joined military service; and (b) are, when being considered for the reserved vacancies, physically fit according to the rules applicable to the particular Service/post.

(b) Persons of Indian origin, who have migrated from Burma to India on or after 1st June, 1963, as a result of the nationalisation policies of the Government of Burma and those who have migrated from Ceylon on or after 1st November, 1964, under the repatriation agreement between Ceylon and India, have been accorded, for the purpose of employment in posts filled through the Employment Exchange, overriding priority in Priority III in their home state and Priority III in other States. They can be appointed to such posts, if their age does not exceed 45 years (50 years in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes).

(c) The age relaxation upto 3 years, which was admissible upto 31st December, 1964, to Indian repatriates from Ceylon, for admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, or any other authority, for recruitment to Services and posts under the Government of India, has been extended upto 31st December, 1967.

(d) Territorial Army personnel, who have served on the permanent staff of a Territorial Army unit, or have been embodied for service under Territorial Army Rule 33 for a continuous period of not less than six months, have been allowed, on their release from the Territorial Army, Priority III for appointment to Class III and Class IV posts under the Government of India, recruitment to which is made through the Employment Exchange. For appointment to such posts, persons of this category have also been given age relaxation upto three years, after deducting from their actual age at the time of appointment to Class III/IV posts, the period of service rendered in the Territorial Army.

20. Absorption of the surplus employees.

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 in the various Central Government establishments. 228 Gazetted Officers (12 Class I and 216 Class II) of the Ministry of Rehabilitation were provided with alternative employment upto December, 1965. Of the 228 Gazetted Officers, 152 obtained employment assistance through the Special Selection Board of the Union Public Service Commission. In addition, 2,446 Class III and 843 Class IV employees have also been provided alternative employment through the Special Cell.

21. Integration of Services as a result of reorganisation of States (Position as on 1-12-1965).

Out of 23,192 gazetted officers affected by the reorganisation of States, final gradation lists have been published for 8,937 officers. Out of over 1,67,582 non-gazetted employees affected by the reorganisation of States, final gradation lists have been published for 64,097 employees. Provisional gradation lists have been published for all except 1,390 gazetted officers belonging to Rajasthan and over 15,604 non-gazetted employees belonging to Bombay (Maharashtra and Gujarat), Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan. Necessary action has been taken to expedite the work in every State affected by the reorganisation of States.

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

The Government have been holding meetings with the representatives of employees' organisations in order to secure their agreement to the scheme for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration. As a result of these meetings the differences between the view-points of the employees' organisations and the Government regarding the details of the scheme have been considerably narrowed down. Every effort is being made to reach full agreement quickly so that the joint councils could start functioning early.

23. Staff Welfare.

The Ministry takes active interest in the welfare of the employees of the Central Government all over the country.

The Central Secretariat Sports Control Board set up in April, 1964 continued to function as a Central Agency for the promotion and development of sports and athletics among Central Government employees. Regional Sports Boards have also been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Cochin, Cuttack and Meerut. The Central Secretariat Sports Control Board has been given a grant of Rs. 1,40,000/- to conduct sports activities, hold tournaments, participate in local, zonal and national sports events and to provide grants-in-aid to the regional sports boards.

The Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, continued to supply essential commodities and articles of daily necessity to Central Government employees in Delhi at fair and reasonable prices. It has a network of 32 branch stores of which 14 were opened during the year. The membership of the Society was about 42,000 and the turnover in the co-operative year 1964-65 was Rs. 99.69 lakhs as compared to

Rs. 52.20 lakhs in the previous year. A separate department for sale of cycles and cycle parts was opened during the year.

A proposal to set up Consumer Cooperative Societies in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Ahmedabad and in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Goa on the basis of the Scheme operating in Delhi is under consideration.

Departmental/Cooperative Canteens or Tiffin Rooms are being set up in Central Government offices all over the country. Government assistance in the form of interest free loans upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- towards initial working capital and purchase of equipment is afforded to the Canteens and Tiffin Rooms. Subsidy to meet 50% of the cost of establishment of Canteens and 100% of the cost of establishment of Tiffin Rooms is also provided by Government. The scheme has proved to be of great benefit to Central Government employees as the Departmental/Cooperative Canteens and Tiffin Rooms are able to supply snacks, tea, coffee etc. at reasonable rates.

To promote recreational, social and cultural activities among Government employees, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to Recreational Clubs in various Ministries/Departments as also in Government residential colonies. The total amount of Grant-in-aid sanctioned in 1964-65 was Rs. 6,47,905.

A scheme for training Central Government employees in rifle shooting was introduced by the Ministry in collaboration with the National Rifle Association, India. In order to popularise the scheme among low-paid employees, it was decided to give a subsidy to the Association in order to cover a portion of the training fees of such employees. Upto December, 1965, 110 Central Government Employees who received the training were declared qualified by the National Rifle Association of India.

The High Power Committees of Heads of Departments/Offices, have been set up in 23 places outside Delhi in pursuance of the recommendations of the staff Welfare Review Committee. These Committees take active interest in coordinating the welfare activities of various Central Government Offices in their areas and also attend to the problems of Central Government employees about housing, transport, education of children, medical facilities, etc.

68 cases of dispute between neighbours were enquired into by the Welfare Organisation and the Area Welfare Officers lent their good offices to promote cordiality and were by and large successful in their efforts.

The Grih Kalyan Kendra was registered as a Society under the Societies Act of 1860 in May 1965. The Board consisting of senior officials carried on the Kendra's various activities for the benefit of the families of Central Government employees. Craft training for women was imparted through its 45 Centres in Delhi and New Delhi, and seven Centres in Bombay and Madras. Nursery education was provided to nearly one thousand children, mainly of Class IV staff. Music and Dance classes were held regularly in the evening for the school going children of low income group employees. Several cultural programmes organised in different colonies nursed the latent talents of resident members. Beside, the Grih Kalyan Kendra stitched garments to meet the N.C.C. requirements. This was in addition to the normal work of stitching summer and winter uniforms for several Government Undertakings. This provided scope for earning supplementary income to thousands of Government Servants' families.

Grih Kalyan Kendra conducted an effective drive to popularise kitchen gardens and change in food habits in order to save cereals.

24. Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services.

The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services is improving. In the ICS/IAS, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, rose from 81 and 28 on 1st January 1964 to 96 and 34 on 1st January, 1965. In the IP/IPS the number of Scheduled Tribes were 17 on 1st January 1965 against 16 on 1st January 1964. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, the number in IP/IPS fell from 54 on 1st January 1964 to 53 on 1st January 1965. This is because of the fact that six IPS probationers belonging to this category were appointed to the IAS in 1964 and against the ten Scheduled Caste candidates recruited to the IPS on the results of the IAS etc. Examination 1963, only five joined before 1st January 1965, thus bringing the total strength of Scheduled Castes to 53 as on 1st January 1965. However, the remaining five Scheduled Caste candidates joined after 1st January 1965, bringing the strength of Scheduled Castes in the IPS to 58 on the basis of IAS etc. Examination, 1963.

25. Administrative Vigilance Division

Government have taken a number of measures from the end of 1963 to check corruption and ensure a cleaner administration. These measures were intensified during 1965.

All the State Governments and Union Territories having Ministers, who had been requested to adopt the Code of Conduct for Ministers approved and adopted by the Central Cabinet in October, 1964, adopted the Code during 1965. The Code provides for submission of statements of assets and liabilities and of business interests of a Minister and of members of his family, annual statements of assets and liabilities, restrictions on acquisition and sale of immovable property and on acceptance of gifts and private hospitality, relinquishment of all previous interests in ownership or management of any private concern having business dealings with Government and refraining from acquiring any such new interests. The Code also attempts to regulate association of a Minister with the raising of funds for political, charitable and other purposes.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, the Discipline and Appeal Rules for Central Government Employee were revised. The Government Servants Conduct Rules were tightened in November 1964. The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964, streamlining the legal provisions for dealing with bribery and corruption was also brought into force in December 1964. Regulation of accreditation of business representatives so as to keep out persons with unsavoury antecedents and reputation was introduced in September, 1965. By the end of 1965, most of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption had been accepted and implemented. 108 recommendations (including parts of recommendations) have been accepted with or without changes and implemented. Seven recommendations have been accepted wholly, or partly and their implementation is under consideration. Eight recommendations have not been accepted. The remaining fourteen recommendations are under consideration.

The Central Bureau of Investigation apart from investigating into the cases of corruption on a systematic and organised basis, undertook special drives during 1965 in certain Departments like C.P.W.D., D.G.S. & D., Customs, Imports & Export Control Organisation, Port Trusts, and D.G.T.D. where the scope for corruption is commonly believed to be more than in

others. The purpose of these intensive drives was to determine the areas or points of corruption, to exercise vigilance on sensitive posts and transactions, to discover corrupt elements, to detect and check corrupt practices, and to deal with corruption among public servants, particular attention being paid to Gazetted Officers. During the period 1st January to 31st December 1965, 1227 Preliminary Enquiries and 1081 Regular cases were registered by the Special Police Establishment. Prosecution was launched in 295 cases and 218 cases were decided by Courts. 181 cases resulted in conviction giving a percentage of successful cases at 83. The persons convicted included 6 Gazetted Officers, 152 other public servants and 100 private persons. During the same period 926 cases were decided departmentally out of which 794 cases ended in punishment giving a percentage of successful cases at 85.9. The persons punished departmentally included 88 Gazetted Officers and 842 other public servants.

The first Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission was presented to both the Houses of Parliament on 30th August, 1965 and discussed in the Lok Sabha on 30th November 1965. During the period covered by the first annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission there has been no case of any difference of substance with the advice of the Commission.

While the anti-corruption drive must proceed with the fullest vigour, it is fully realised that a situation should not be created where honest officers may hesitate to take decisions or any kind of demoralisation should set in. The decision that no action will be taken on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints against Government servants is of special importance in this connection.

The anti-corruption measures initiated during the last two years have had a significant impact. Many State Governments are taking similar steps and the drive against corruption appears to have assumed the dimensions of a truly national effort.

26. Hindi Teaching Scheme for Central Government Employees.

In all 58,211 Central Government employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi medium, Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography during the year under report. Out of 30,891 candidates enrolled in the first session, 21,472 candidates appeared at the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations, and 13,782 candidates passed the said examinations. The results of the second Session in which 24,854 candidates received training have not yet been declared. Similarly, 1,976 candidates were enrolled for Hindi typewriting and 490 for Hindi stenography during the year. Out of 1,976 candidates who were enrolled, 1,664 appeared at the Hindi Typewriting examination and 1,088 passed. The results of 490 candidates who were enrolled for Hindi Stenography during the year have not been declared as yet.

In the examinations held in September and December, 1964, 20,470 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (19,848 in Hindi examinations, 536 in Hindi typewriting and 86 in Hindi stenography).

The scheme of incentives to the non-Hindi-knowing employees was further liberalised with the issue of the orders in September, 1965 providing that the non-Hindi-knowing operational staff and similar categories of Government employees who could not be spared to attend the Hindi Classes held during office hours and who passed by their own efforts the

Hindi examinations conducted under the Hindi Teaching Scheme from the December, 1965 examinations and onwards, shall be granted lump sum awards on the following scale :—

| | |
|---------|----------|
| Prabodh | Rs. 75. |
| Praveen | Rs. 75. |
| Pragya | Rs. 100. |

Cash awards amounting to Rs. 300, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 are also given to non-Hindi-knowing employees who come up to the standards prescribed in the Parveen and Pragya examinations. They are also granted the advance increment absorbable in future increases of pay for passing Pragya examinations.

The total expenditure on the Scheme during the year 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 22,43,000 as against the original budget provision of Rs. 19,89,000.

27. 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. One Member retired on 14th January, 1965, and a new Member Joined on 14th September, 1965.

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.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of applications received by the Commission for recruitment by examination and by interview. During the year 1965 the Commission received 1,16,257 applications as against 79,997 received during 1964. There has also been a substantial increase, as compared to 1964, in the number of officers considered for promotion/confirmation.

In pursuance of a scheme, drawn up in 1964, for interviewing Indian candidates abroad, the Commission received 1,487 applications from twenty-seven countries. 893 candidates were considered suitable for being called for interview, and of these, 680 actually appeared for the interviews which were held at convenient centres in various countries from October, 1964 to March, 1965. These candidates were assessed not only for specific posts for which requisitions were pending with the Commission but also for posts which might be entrusted to them for recruitment within a period of a year or so.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

28. General

The Department of Administrative Reforms looked after the work of effecting reforms in the Central administration. This involved a programme of 'direct activities' i.e. activities undertaken by the Department itself with or without the collaboration of other concerned departments; and also a programme of maintaining liaison with all ministries in regard to administrative reforms work handled by them on their own. The department also kept in touch with the States in respect of administrative reforms activities in the States.

The year under review was the second year of the Department's existence. The programme of studies launched in the first year began to bear fruit during this second year. New studies were also commenced. Techniques of study, training programmes and the organisation of the Department went through a process of consolidation and strengthening.

29. Import & Export Trade Control Organisation

A composite study of this organisation was started in the first year of the Department's existence. The first report of the study team headed by Shri H. C. Mathur, MP was made in March, 1965 and accepted by the Ministry of Commerce in the same month. Some of the recommendations were subsequently affected by the deteriorating foreign exchange situation, nevertheless 27 out of 41 accepted recommendations were put into effect. The rest will be implemented as soon as possible.

The team made its second and final report in December 1965. The 153 recommendations made in the report cover the substantive activities of the organisation left out in the first report and go on to deal with matters like public relations, machinery for complaints, appeals procedure, personnel administration and organisation. The simplification of methods and the modification of policy suggested is expected to lead to a streamlining of the organisation involving a saving of Rs. 12 lakhs per annum. Most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Ministry of Commerce and implementation is already under way.

The two reports of this study team constitute an important landmark and deserve the close attention of all serious students of public administration, both for the method of study adopted by the team and the solution evolved for typical problems. Some of the solutions offer possibilities of more general application. For instance other departments could with advantage locate items of work which can be decentralised to the States. The set-up for appeals, public relations and O & M could form a pattern for adoption, with local modifications, in other similarly placed organisations. So could the procedures evolved for handling paper. The lessons from this study are being made use of in other studies.

30. Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals

A composite study of this organisation was also taken up last year and completed during the year under review. The final report of the study team headed by Shri A. N. Vidyalankar, M.P. was made in November 1965, and it contains 188 recommendations. The team did valuable work

in systematising and simplifying procedures governing purchase, inspection and disposal of stores. The report suggested a streamlining of organisation which would save Rs. 15 lakhs per annum in staff expenses alone.

An 'empowered committee' was set up in the Department of Supply and Technical Development as soon as the report was received. Decisions have been taken on most of the recommendations and implementation is expected to commence shortly.

31. Central Public Works Department

The study team here was headed by Shri M. Govinda Reddy, M.P. It started work last year and its report containing 89 recommendations was made in August 1965. The Ministry of Works and Housing accepted 83 recommendations, some in a modified way, and announced its decisions to this effect in October 1965. Implementation is under way.

32. Directorate General of Technical Development

A study of this organisation was commenced last year and completed during the year under review. The study team headed by Shri H. C. Mathur, M.P., made its first report in June 1965. Out of 109 recommendations, 59, some in a modified way, have been accepted by the Department of Supply and Technical Development so far. The remaining recommendations are expected to be considered along with the recommendations in the second report of the team brought out in February 1966.

33. Ministry of Works and Housing

The method of work and staffing pattern of this Ministry came under detailed scrutiny in a study commenced last year. A first stage report covering the Works Division of the Ministry came out in August 1965, and after very prompt processing the reorganisation suggested was put into effect in October. Apart from securing advantages in the shape of quicker and more efficient handling of work, the reorganisation involved a saving of Rs. one lakh per annum. The new system is being carefully watched. Studies in two other divisions of the Ministry were also completed, but a report is still to be formulated.

The report in respect of the Works Division is an important and significant contribution to the problem of reorganising the secretariat of the Central Government. Recognising that each ministry has its own problems and that this report cannot be the last word on secretariat reorganisation, the solutions evolved here for problems like delegation of powers to attached offices, working of the single file system, file indexing, staffing pattern and office layout could still form the starting point of reform steps in other branches of the Central Secretariat.

34. Controller General of Defence Accounts

A study of the work relationship between the Controller General of Defence Accounts and the Ministry of Finance was taken up and completed during the year. The recommendations made were accepted by the Ministry of Finance almost in toto. They related mostly to the delegation of financial and administrative powers to the Controller General. This study and the one in the Ministry of Works and Housing have yielded valuable data for working out a scheme of fresh delegation of powers to heads of attached offices generally, and work in this direction has been taken up.

35. Other studies

Some studies were also completed, notably one probing the procedures governing the grant of pensions and another looking into the working of the Delhi Treasury. Some of the studies commenced last year could not be completed during the year under review.

The Textiles Commissioner's organisation and the organisation of the Iron and Steel Controller were taken up for composite studies. A similar study of the Customs Department was commenced in March, 1966. Studies in the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Commerce were also commenced with the object of reorganising the secretariat offices there.

36. Implementation

In all the studies undertaken stress was laid on securing effective implementation of recommendations. This required attention at three stages. Firstly, at the stage of evolving recommendations, considerable emphasis was given to detail, so that if a particular recommendation was found acceptable it could be implemented without delay. Also emphasis was given to taking full account of points of view within the department and in other organisations, so that Government were not required to go through a lengthy process of consultation in giving effect to a particular recommendation. Secondly, at the stage of consideration of reports, full use was made of the device of 'empowered committees', under which the old procedure of opening separate files for each recommendation was supplanted by quick consideration of the whole report in a series of meetings. On the whole, this device proved very effective. Thirdly, at the stage of implementing what was decided, an attempt was made to keep in touch with the progress of implementation.

37. Surplus personnel

In a number of the studies undertaken, it became necessary to restructure the organisation studies, and in that process some posts inevitably became surplus. In order to ensure that implementation of reform measures involving shedding of surplus staff did not get held up, a scheme was evolved for handling the placement elsewhere of all such surplus staff through a special cell in the Ministry. Under the scheme, personnel rendered surplus through the introduction of reform measures (or through staff inspection studies) will be transferred to the cell and held thereon special leave, if necessary, until their placement in other organisations. The cell will also organise training schemes to enable staff on its rolls to acquire skills like stenography, accountancy and so on. The cell has started functioning.

38. Training Programme

Three Appreciation Courses for middle executive level officers Deputy and Under Secretaries and their equivalent were arranged with the cooperation of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. They were thrown open to State Government officers also. Altogether 19 Central Government officers and 40 officers from the States participated in these courses. The aim was to develop an awareness of administrative problems and to convey an idea of the methods of administrative study and analysis available for solving these problems.

Similar courses were also organised for lower executive ranks, with the stress on training persons who could work as administrative analysts in departments of administrative reform at the Centre and the States, and also

in O & M units of ministries and departments. Four such courses were held at the Secretariat Training School, and the number of officers who took the training was 73 from the Centre and 44 from the States.

Both sets of courses included practical project work as an important part of the syllabus. Groups of five or six trainees were given specific and live administrative problems to study and find out answers for. The reports of these project groups were then discussed with representatives of the organisations studied, and a large number of the recommendations made by the trainees were accepted. Altogether 37 such projects were undertaken covering problems ranging from procedures governing the issue of driving licences and licences for fire arms in the Delhi Administration to a work study of public sector hotels and further to procedures for giving electric connections under the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Apart from giving a practical slant to the training programme, these projects helped in bringing about some reform in the organisations studied.

A course in operations research was organised in May, 1965. It was attended by 58 executives from public sector undertakings and ministries.

To improve the skill and knowledge of administrative analysts within the department, the following measures were adopted :

- (i) Officers so far untrained in work study were deputed to attend one or the other of the two courses run by the department.
- (ii) Selected officers were sent for advanced training to the Defence Institute of Work Study at Mussoorie.
- (iii) A team of officers was deputed for a specially tailored course of 'self-training' in selected private and public organisations.

39. Liaison with States

Continuous liaison was maintained with the States, and information gathered about the administrative reforms activities undertaken there.

40. Research and documentation

A research and documentation cell was set up in the department for collection of material relevant to the work of the department, for preparation and circulation to officers of the department and selected officers outside of digests of books and articles, and for storage of literature on administrative reforms in a classified form.

41. Commission on administrative reforms

An Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted on 5-1-1966 to examine the public administration of the country and to make recommendations for reform and reorganisation where necessary.

42. Public Grievances

An officer of the rank of Additional Secretary has been appointed as Commissioner for Public Grievances in the Ministry. He took charge of this assignment on February 7, 1966.

Broadly his functions are to coordinate and review the working of the arrangements already made in each Ministry/Department and offices under it, to deal with the grievances of the public. In the exercise of this function the Commissioner would inspect these arrangements to see that they work

efficiently, advise those in charge and communicate his observations to the head of the Department or the Secretary as may be necessary. He would also keep each Minister informed of how the arrangements in the departments under the Minister are working. In essence he would be an inspector and supervisor under each Minister, although located outside.

Besides this the Commissioner has already started receiving complaints direct from the public. Upto March 19, 1966, he had received 91 complaints. Most of these are old grievances for which the complainants have not yet found redress from the Ministries/Departments concerned. Of these the Commissioner had already dealt with 27 complaints; others were at various stages of disposal in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

In addition the Commission expected to report, after a period of six months, on the working of the present system of dealing with grievances in the Ministries/Departments, with suggestions for improvement in the system.

CHAPTER III

POLITICAL

43. Recognition of Successions

In pursuance of clause 22 of Article 366 of the Constitution of India, the President has recognised the succession of the following Rulers of Indian States during the year 1965 :

1. Rai Digvijay Singh,
Raja of Sangri,
Sangri (H.P.).
2. Diwan Brijendra Singh,
Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur,
Tori-Fatehpur (U.P.).
3. Diwan Bahadur Ravendra Singh,
Jagirdar of Garrauli,
Garrauli (U.P.).
4. Thakore Shri Jaydevsinhji,
Thakore of Ranasan,
Ranasan (Gujarat).
5. His Highness Sri Rama Varma,
Maharaja of Cochin,
Tripunithura (Kerala).
6. His Highness Raja Vijay Singh Patwardhan,
Raja of Sangli,
Sangli (Maharashtra).
7. His Highness Shri Virbhadrasinghji,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar,
Bhavnagar (Gujarat).
8. Thakor Mahendrasinghji Shivsinhji,
Thakor of Ilol,
Ilol (Gujarat).
9. Maharaja Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo,
Maharaja of Surguja,
Surguja (Madhya Pradesh).
10. His Highness Raja Ajit Singh,
Raja of Jhabua,
Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh).
11. Raja Kamakhya Prasad Singh Deo Mahendra
Bahadur,
Raja of Dhenkanal,
Dhenkanal (Orissa).
12. Raja Sri Sachidananda Ganeswar Pal,
Raja of Pal-Lahara,
Pal-Lahara (Orissa).

13. Darbar Shri Jaswantsinhji,
Chief of Bilkha,
Rajkot (Gujarat).
14. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Shatrushalayasinhji,
Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar,
Jamnagar (Gujarat).
15. His Highness Nawab Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab
of Rampur, Rampur (U.P.).

The succession in the following case is under consideration :

Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Rajindra Prakash Bahadur,
KCIE, Maharaja of Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh)—Died on 5-11-65.

The Rulership of Akalkot has lapsed.

44. Zonal Councils

The Northern Zonal Council met under the Presidentship of the Union Minister of Home Affairs. Some of the important matters that came up before the Council related to sharing of waters and power, provision of certain facilities to Kashmiri labour, administrative reforms, manpower planning for the Fourth Five Year Plan, compulsory liability to service with the Armed Forces for civil engineering and medical cadres and implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities.

45. Administrative set-up of Delhi

The question of reorganising the administrative arrangements in Delhi so as to provide for a larger measure of association of the representatives of the people of the territory with the developmental activities and to enable the Delhi Municipal Corporation to function more efficiently has been under consideration of the Government for quite some time. After detailed discussions with the representatives of political parties and other interests in Delhi, a scheme has been finalised for changing the administrative set-up of Delhi in certain directions. The important features of the scheme are as follows :—

- (a) The Administrator of the territory will be a Lieutenant Governor who will have an Executive Council to assist and advise him except in regard to certain matters which will be reserved to the Administrator;
- (b) A deliberative body called Metropolitan Council consisting of 42 elected and 5 nominated members will be constituted. It will have the power to discuss and make recommendations in regard to matters relating to the administration and development of the territory except those reserved to the Administrator;
- (c) For attending to the day-to-day executive functions of the general wing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, a body called the Mayor-in-Council consisting of the Mayor and some members of the Corporation will be constituted. This body will be collectively responsible to the Corporation;
- (d) The electricity and transport undertakings of the Corporation will be constituted into separate statutory boards. They will function under the direction and control of the Lieutenant Governor assisted by his Executive Council;

- (e) In the rural areas the Panchayati Raj system will be extended by law to the Block Level;
- (f) To bring about better coordination in the functioning of local authorities, the powers of the Central Government will be delegated to the Lieutenant Governor to the maximum extent possible.

The Delhi Administration Bill, 1965, which seeks to give effect to clauses (a) and (b) of the scheme is already before the Parliament. Legislation to give effect to the rest of the scheme is being drafted and will be brought before the Parliament as soon as it is ready.

46. Commission for the Hill Areas of Assam

In March, 1965, a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri H. V. Pataskar was set up to examine and recommend a detailed scheme for reorganisation of the administrative set-up of the Hill Areas of Assam and also the administrative, financial and legal measures necessary to give effect to the scheme. The Commission is also required to consider whether it is necessary to make any changes in the powers and functions of the District and Regional Councils and to recommend, after examining the working of these Councils, what changes, if any, might be made. The Commission submitted its report to the Government on the 31st March, 1966.

47. Conference of Home Ministers of States and Union Territories

A conference of Home Ministers of States and Union Territories was held at New Delhi on June 6 and 7, 1965. The subjects discussed at the Conference were internal security, civil defence and border security. The Conference was of the view that there should be no relaxation in the efforts to curb anti-national activities, espionage and sabotage and prejudicial writings in the Press. Various measures to ensure internal security were also considered.

48. Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories

A Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories was held on November 8, 1965. The main topics were review of internal security measures; communal situation; recruitment, training and equipment of Home Guards and mobilising the people, especially of border areas, for civil defence. The problems relating to the subjects before the conference were discussed and decisions taken for improvement of existing schemes and their better implementation.

49. Airport Security Committee

To improve and strengthen the machinery of internal security and administration of airports with regard to customs, immigration, health checks, passenger facilities with a view to curbing unauthorized flights and landing of foreign aircraft in India, Government appointed a committee of officials on 24th July, 1964 to make recommendations. The committee submitted its report on 21st August, 1965. Bulk of the recommendations were acceptable to Government and action has been initiated already.

50. Communal situation

The general communal situation in the country was satisfactory during the year. Communal peace and harmony prevailed in border States like Assam, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat during the months of August-September, 1965, notwithstanding the stress of the situation arising out of

the hostilities with Pakistan. In most of the States, there was, in fact, a fall in the number of communal incidents as will be seen from the following comparative figures :—

| Name of State | No. of incidents | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------|
| | 1964 | 1965 |
| Assam | 15 | 6 |
| Bihar | 21 | 10 |
| Gujarat | 18 | 9 |
| Madras | 10 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9 | 7 |
| West Bengal | 13 | 8 |

The State Governments took timely steps to round up communal elements. After the experience of last year's riots, the Government of India have been in constant touch with the State Governments and the Union Territories in order to take prompt and effective preventive measures against communal disturbances.

The Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal granted a sum of Rs. 1,62,39,034.63 for the relief and rehabilitation of the riot-affected persons. These State Governments distributed another sum of Rs. 9,52,203.00 as loans. 17,627 families have been benefited by these grants and loans. The break-up of these figures, State-wise, is as under :

| State | Grant | Loan | Number of families |
|---|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Bihar (up to 31-3-65) | 21,11,633.93 | 2,82,590.00 | 6,194 |
| Madhya Pradesh (up to 30-4-65) | 33,582.72 | 82,225.00 | 76 |
| Orissa (up to 31-5-65) | 47,92,542.80 | 2,77,600.00 | 8,456 |
| West Bengal (upto 31-10-65) | 93,01,275.18 | 3,09,788.00 | 2,901 |
| | 1,62,39,034.63 | 9,52,203.00 | 17,627 |

51. Demand for Punjabi Suba—Setting up of a Parliamentary Committee and a Cabinet Sub-Committee

The Home Minister made a statement in Parliament that the whole question of creation of a Punjabi Suba would be examined afresh with an open mind by a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Shri Mahavir Tyagi, and a Committee of Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Honourable the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Consequent on the appointment of Shrimati Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister, the Cabinet Sub-Committee was reconstituted on the 21st February, 1966 with the Home Minister, the Labour Minister, the Defence Minister and the Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation as its members. It was expanded subsequently to include the Law Minister, the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister.

After considering all the view-points represented before it and taking all relevant factors into consideration, the Committee of Members of Parliament came to the conclusion that it would be in the larger interests of the people of these areas and the country as a whole that the present State of Punjab be reorganised on linguistic basis as under :

- (a) the Punjabi Region specified in the First Schedule to the Punjab Regional Committees Order, 1957, should form a unilingual Punjabi State;
- (b) the hill areas of the Punjab, included in the Hindi Region of the Punjab, which are contiguous to Himachal Pradesh and have linguistic and cultural affinity with that Territory, should be merged with Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) the remaining areas of the Hindi-speaking region of the Punjab should be formed as a separate unit called the Haryana State.

The report of the Committee of Members of Parliament was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 18th March 1966.

In a statement made in Parliament on 21st March 1966, the Union Home Minister announced the decision of the Government to accept, in principle, that the present State of Punjab be reorganised on linguistic basis and that the boundaries be determined with the help of experts.

52. Internment of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg

It was decided to intern Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg under the Defence of India Rules in view of their prejudicial activities abroad, where they had gone ostensibly for Haj Pilgrimage. They were served with orders for their internment in Ootacamund on their arrival in India on the 8th May, 1965. An order was also served on Begum Abdullah prohibiting her entry in the Jammu and Kashmir State. At present Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg are interned in Kodaikanal and Srinagar respectively.

53. Kerala Affairs

As a result of the mid-term elections held in Kerala on March 4, 1965, no party secured an absolute majority and no party by itself was in a position to form a government. The Governor, after exploring all the possible avenues likely to lead to the formation of a stable government and after holding consultations with the leaders of the various parties, came to the conclusion that it was not possible for a representative government to be formed as a result of the elections to the State Assembly. Accordingly, he made a report to the President, recommending issue of proclamation under Article 356(1) of the Constitution. The proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued following this report, was approved by the Lok Sabha on the 7th May, 1965 and by the Rajya Sabha on the 11th May, 1965.

The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965 received the assent of the President on May 14, 1965. This was in relation to the Proclamation issued on March 24, 1965 and was otherwise on the lines of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964. A Consultative Committee on Kerala Legislation was formed under the Act, consisting of 30 members nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and 15 members nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

The following legislative measures were approved by the Consultative Committee on Kerala Legislation and passed as President's Acts :

- (i) The Kerala Electricity Duty (Validation) Act, 1965.
- (ii) The Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965.

- (iii) The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Boards (Amendment) Act, 1965.
- (iv) The Kerala Surcharge and Taxes (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1965.
- (v) The Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorisation of Entry) Act, 1965.
- (vi) The Kerala Sales Tax (Levy and Validation) Act, 1965.
- (vii) The Kerala High Court (Amendment) Act, 1965.
- (viii) The Madras Preservation of Private Forest (Amendment) Act, 1965.
- (ix) The Kerala Re-enacting Act, 1966.
- (x) The Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966.
- (xi) The Kerala Surcharge on Taxes (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1966.

A resolution approving the cotinuanance in force of the Proclamation in respect of Kerala for a further period of six months, with effect from November 11, 1965, was approved by both Houses of Parliament in its winter session.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC SECURITY AND POLICE

54. Defence of India Rules

(i) **Policy decision on the purposes for which Defence of India Rules could be used in the present context**

Early in February 1966, the Union Home Minister informally discussed with the Chief Ministers of some of the States the general question of the purposes for which the Defence of India Act and Rules could be used in the present context. The consensus was that they should be used only for ensuring the defence of India, civil defence and the efficient conduct of military operations, that is, only to safeguard national security. Following this, the conclusions which would appear to follow from the discussion were conveyed to the Chief Ministers of all the States in a letter addressed to them by the Union Home Minister. The Union Home Minister also made statements in this connection in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February 1966 and the Lok Sabha on 28th February 1966.

(ii) **Number of persons in detention**

Following the hostilities between India and Pakistan, anti-national activities had to be curbed and several persons had to be detained under the Defence of India Rules. Some of the anti-social elements took advantage of the scarcity conditions and in order to maintain proper supply of essential commodities, foodgrains, etc., and to check blackmarketing, hoarding, profiteering, etc., action had to be taken against such persons also. The total number of persons in detention under Rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules on the 15th February, 1966, was 3,003.

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

The Press, on the whole, reported current events with restraint and regard for national interest, particularly during the Indo-Pakistan conflict in August-September, 1965. However, on the advice of the Standing Committee of the Emergency Press Advisory Committee, the Government of India had to impose precensorship on two newspapers under sub-rule (1) of Rule 46 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962. The orders in this regard were later rescinded on the undertaking given by the editor that he would not publish any prejudicial report. By another order under sub-rule (1) of rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, the publication, printing, sale or distribution of the weekly 'NEPAL AHWAN' was prohibited for a period of three months with effect from 28th October, 1965. An Order was issued under rule 46 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962 on the 11th December, 1965, empowering the Chief Press Adviser to impose conditions and restrictions on publication of news relating to defence supplies and requiring his authorisation in writing before publication of any such news.

56. 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 up to the 31st December, 1965 was 10,23,138. The Bureau received 18,204 search slips out of which 4,916 were found to be those of previous convicts and 39 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 31st December, 1965 was 5,099.

The fifth batch of State Officers completed their training in dactyloscopy in December, 1965. The number of officers trained so far by the Bureau is 20.

(b) Central Detective Training Schools

617 officers in twenty-one batches and 96 officers in four batches have been trained in the School at Calcutta and Hyderabad so far. The number of officers trained during 1964-65 was 86. During the current year i.e. 1965-66, the number of persons who underwent training is 180. The increase in the annual intake is due to the fact that the school at Hyderabad started functioning to its full capacity during 1965-66.

(c) Central Forensic Science Laboratory

16 officers of the State Forensic Science Laboratories have been trained in the laboratory. Two of them were trained in 1964-65 and one in 1965-66.

The Laboratory received a total number of 2,800 exhibits up to the 31st December, 1965 as compared to 2,672 exhibits in the corresponding period for the year 1965.

57. Police Housing

State Governments were given a loan of Rs. 3 crores for building houses for policemen. Since the inception of this scheme, Rs. 27.29 crores have been disbursed.

58. Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

The Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to assist the State Police Wireless Organisations in procuring equipment, training of technical personnel etc.

59. Arms Act and Rules

This Ministry continues to administer the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962.

60. Civilian Rifle Training

Assistance to State Governments to secure arms and ammunition for the implementation of the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme is being continued. Out of 20,000 rifles of .22 bore being imported for the purposes, 9,000 rifles have already arrived in India.

61. Police Medals

47 President's Police and Fire Services Medals, 211 Police Medals and 8,912 Police (Special Duty) Medals were awarded.

62. Civil Defence

Civil Defence Services are being raised and organised in certain selected places; and in the remaining places Civil Defence cover is provided by the Home Guards and the voluntary organisations available in those areas.

During the recent hostilities with Pakistan, the Civil Defence Services acquitted themselves well especially in the Punjab which had to bear the burnt of the hostilities.

A Conference of the Directors of Civil Defence was held in New Delhi on the 7th October, 1965, to discuss the working of Civil Defence Services under actual testing conditions. In the light of the experience gained, it was felt that Civil Defence in the country should cease to be an *ad hoc* arrangement and become a part of normal life for some time. It is also proposed to bring more towns and areas within the purview of Civil Defence Services. Instructions have been issued that Civil Defence work should not slacken in any way and that the programme of recruitment and training of wardens, fire fighting services etc., and other measures needed for the purpose should continue.

A Civil Defence Advisory Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister with His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Shri G. S. Pathak, M.P., the late Lt. General Kulwant Singh and Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University, as Members to advise the Government of India on Civil Defence policy and allied matters. Considerable progress has been made in streamlining the Civil Defence Organisation and Services in the country.

The Central Government continued to render financial assistance to the States for adopting Civil Defence measures as also in the matter of training of instructors and procurement of equipment.

63. Home Guards

It is proposed to raise the strength of Home Guards in those States which have achieved the targets fixed in 1964. Approximately 3.72 lakhs Home Guards had been raised throughout the country up to the 5th December 1965. The Central Government continued to render financial assistance to the State Governments in raising the Home Guards.

During the recent hostilities with Pakistan, the Home Guards played a valuable role in guarding/patrolling vital installations, assisting the Police in tackling paratroopers and combing out infiltrators.

A Model Home Guards Bill has been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territories.

A Conference of the Commandants General, Home Guards was held in New Delhi on the 8th October, 1965, to review the working of the Home Guards Organisation. Its recommendations suggesting changes in the pattern of training, payment of allowances to Home Guards, etc., in the light of experience gained, are under consideration.

64. Mobile Civil Emergency Force

The two companies of Mobile Civil Emergency Force set up at Delhi and Calcutta continued to assist the local Civil Defence authorities.

65. Indo-Pakistan Border

Since Independence our borders with Pakistan were being policed by the respective State Governments. In the recent past, however, there was

an upward trend in the number of incidents along the border. When in the early part of 1965, the border became 'live' particularly in the wake of the Kutch-Sind incidents, the problem of border policing demanded a fresh appraisal.

In consultation with the State Governments it was decided that the responsibility for border policing should be centralised. Towards this end, an organisation has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the command and control of a senior police officer designated the Director General of the Border Security Force.

This organisation came into formal existence on the 1st December, 1965. Necessary arrangements for smooth take over of the responsibility for border policing with the minimum of dislocation to the existing arrangements were worked out.

The new centralised force has taken on hand necessary programmes of training to ensure maintenance of proper standards of efficiency in the force. Thought has been given to the problem of reserves and deployment. Arrangements have been worked out for effective, constant and smooth liaison between the Border Security Force and the State Governments.

66. Assam Rifles

The work relating to administration of Assam Rifles which was till recently handled by the Ministry of External Affairs, was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, during the year under review. The force continued to acquit itself with credit in operations in the various eastern States where it was deployed.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGNERS

67. Chinese

The total number of registered Chinese residents in India as on the 1st November, 1965 was 8,384. 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.

68. Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939

Holders of British subjects 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, certain clarificatory amendments have been made to the Rules.

69. Foreigners Order, 1948

The Foreigners Order, 1948 has been amended to provide for report, by foreigners who are granted visas for specified places, of their arrival at, and departure from, the places they are permitted to visit.

70. Indian Passport Rules, 1950

In order to ensure that nationals of Commonwealth countries (except Pakistan) who are exempt from the provisions of the Foreigners Order, 1948, enter India only through the ports and places of entry specified under that Order, the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, have been amended suitably.

71. Simplification of registration etc. formalities

It has been decided that foreigners in direct transit through India should not be required to complete Embarkation/Disembarkation Cards.

It has also been decided to allow crew members of scheduled airlines operating services to or through India, who may be brought at short notice as emergency replacements, to enter India on the basis of their Crew Member Certificates instead of national passports.

72. 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, made the following recommendations regarding further simplifications of registration etc. formalities :

- (i) Indians should not be required to fill in Embarkation/Disembarkation Cards;
- (ii) Foreigners arriving in India on short-term visas should be registered only after they have completed 90 days' stay in India;

- (iii) Restricted area permits for foreign tourists proceeding to Darjeeling and Kaziranga, which are places of tourist interest, should be issued by the Indian Missions abroad and the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

These recommendations have been implemented.

It has been decided that British subjects of Pakistani origin who have not become citizens of any country should be required to obtain visas for entry into or transit through India and also, like Pakistani nationals, be subjected to the provisions of the Foreigners (Restriction on Pakistani Nationals) Order, 1965.

The Foreigners Order, 1948, was amended last year to ensure that foreigners obtained prior permission before taking up employment in important industrial and other undertakings. The various undertakings where such permission is required have since been notified by the Central and the State Governments.

73. International Conference

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 :

| Sl. No. | Name of the Conference etc. | Names of the countries which participated |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | General International Meeting of the Experiment in International Living. | Almost all major countries of the world. |
| 2. | IAEA—Second International Conference of Nuclear Electronics. | Do. |
| 3. | International Union of Socialist Youth Seminar. | Almost all major countries of Asia. |
| 4. | 53rd session of the Indian Science Congress | Almost all major countries of the world. |
| 5. | Second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Security Association. | Almost all major countries of Asia |
| 6. | Fourth Asian Conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants. | Almost all major countries of the world. |
| 7. | General Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Union. | Do. |
| 8. | Sixth Plenary Session of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage. | Do. |
| 9. | World Congress on Diabetes in the Tropics | Do. |
| 10. | 15th Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association. | Do. |
| 11. | Symposium on "CNS-Drugs" | Italy, France, U. K., U.S.A. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Austria. |

74. Visit of Foreign Delegations

The following delegations visited India during the year under review :

- (i) Trade Delegations from Tunisia, Finland, Sudan, Ceylon, Australia, Iraq, Hungary, Burma and U.A.R.

- (ii) Cultural and Goodwill Delegations from Nepal and Uganda.
- (iii) Parliamentary Delegations from France, Lebanon, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Kenya and Rumania.

75. Eviction of Pakistani Infiltrants

It was mentioned in the last year's report that four special tribunals were set up in Assam in 1964 under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, for disposal of cases of Pakistani infiltrants. One more tribunal was set up in April, 1965. For the speedy disposal of the cases, four additional tribunals have also since been sanctioned.

Till the end of August, 1965, cases of 35,080 persons were referred to the tribunals, out of which 33,193 were held to be Pakistani infiltrants and 185 were declared not to be such infiltrants. The remaining 1,702 cases were pending with the tribunals.

At the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the following restrictive measures were taken against Pakistani nationals in India :—

- (1) Pakistani nationals should obtain permission from the Civil Authority for leaving the town or village of their residence or for absenting themselves from the place of their residence for periods exceeding 24 hours. An order called the Foreigners (Restriction on Pakistani Nationals) Order, 1965, imposing these restrictions was issued on 6th September, 1965.
- (2) Pakistani nationals employed in Pakistani Diplomatic or Consular Missions in India or the wife or any child of any such person should not leave the local limits of the city in which he/she is resident, or leave India without a permit from the Ministry of External Affairs. These restrictions have also been provided in the Foreigners (Restriction on Pakistani nationals) Order, 1965.
- (3) Pakistani nationals suspected of acting or likely to act in a prejudicial manner should be detained. For this purpose an Order called the Foreigners (Internment) (Amendment) Order, 1965, extending the Foreigners (Internment) Order, 1962, to Pakistani nationals, was issued on 6th September, 1965.

76. Pakistani Internees

In accordance with the instructions issued to all State Governments and Union Territories to detain locally Pakistani nationals suspected of acting or likely to act in a prejudicial manner, 7,500 Pakistani nationals were detained in various States.

The Internment Camp at Deoli which had been set up in 1962 to accommodate Chinese internees was available for accommodating most of them. However, in view of the possibility of an early repatriation, there was no general transfer of internees to this camp. Only internees from Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh were transferred to the Deoli Camp. A Transit Detention Camp was set up at Visapur in Maharashtra to house the internees arrested in Maharashtra State.

As a result of an agreement reached with Pakistan Government, repatriation of these internees was arranged by two routes—one for the internees in the eastern wing over the land route to East Pakistan and the other by sea

from Bombay to Karachi. Internees who held Pakistani travel documents and were willing to return to Pakistan, and members of their families who had not been detained, were allowed to leave under these arrangements. A total number of 3,800 Pakistanis, including families, were repatriated to East Pakistan in three batches from 18th to 25th December, 1965 and 1,925 persons including families were repatriated from Bombay via ship on the 24th and 29th December, 1965.

77. Number of Registered Foreigners in India

64,837 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, 1965, as against 69,915 on the 1st November, 1964. The principal nationalities were Tibetan 26,203; Chinese 8,384; American 6,563; Iranian 4,730; Afghan 2,997; Russian 2,726; German 2,403; Burmese 1,489; Japanese 945; Portuguese 836; Czech 709; Italian 691 and Thai 663. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years and nationals of Commonwealth countries.

78. Number of Foreigners granted visas for India

66,221 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year 1965.

79. Number of persons granted Indian citizenship

Upto the 15th December, 1965, 4,83,936 persons have been granted Indian citizenship. Out of them 4,82,868 are of Indian origin, 193 are foreigners settled in India and the remaining 875 are alien women married to Indian citizens.

CHAPTER VI
UNION TERRITORIES

80. Union Territory Bills assented

The following Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of the Union territories received the assent of the President during 1965 :—

(a) Goa, Daman and Diu

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly Bill, 1964.
2. The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill, 1964.
3. The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker Bill, 1964.
4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Administrative Tribunal Bill, 1965.
5. The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
6. The Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
7. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1965.
8. The Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Courts Bill, 1965.
9. The Goa, Daman and Diu General Clauses Bill, 1965.
10. The Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Bill, 1965.
11. The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Officers' Protection Bill, 1965.
12. The Goa, Daman and Diu Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill, 1965.
13. The Goa, Daman and Diu Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
14. The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
15. The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
16. The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
17. The Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
18. The Goa, Daman and Diu Suits (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
19. The Goa, Daman and Diu Supplementary Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1965.
20. The Goa, Daman and Diu State-Aid to Industries Bill, 1965.
21. The Goa, Daman and Diu Usury Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
22. The Goa, Daman and Diu Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Bill, 1965.

(b) *Himachal Pradesh*

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1965.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965.
3. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1965.
5. The Punjab Excise (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1965.
6. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
7. The Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
8. The Societies Registration (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1965.
9. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(c) *Manipur*

1. The Manipur Appropriation Bill (No. 1), 1965.
2. The Manipur Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 1965.
3. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee (Chairman's Salary and Allowances and Removal of Disqualification) Bill, 1965.
4. The Assam Sales Tax (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1965.
5. The Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
6. The West Bengal Security (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(d) *Pondicherry*

1. The Pondicherry Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 1964.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Pondicherry Amendment) Bill, 1964.
3. The Pondicherry General Sales Tax Bill, 1964.
4. The Pondicherry Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1964.
5. The Mahe Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
6. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Pondicherry) Bill, 1964.
7. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Pondicherry) Bill, 1964.
8. The Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Pondicherry) Bill, 1964.
9. The Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1965.
10. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965.
11. The Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1965.
12. The Pondicherry Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Bill, 1965.

13. The Pondicherry Co-operative Societies Bill, 1965.
14. The Pondicherry Dramatic Performances Bill, 1965.
15. The Pondicherry Gaming Bill, 1965.
16. The Pondicherry General Clauses Bill, 1965.
17. The Pondicherry Home Guards Bill, 1965.
18. The Pondicherry Homeopathic Practitioners' Bill, 1965.
19. The Indian Fisheries (Pondicherry Amendment) Bill, 1965.
20. The Mahe Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
21. The Pondicherry Official Languages Bill, 1965.
22. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Pondicherry) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
23. The Pondicherry Sugarcane Development and Levy of Cess Bill, 1965.
24. The Pondicherry Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(e) Tripura

1. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) Bill, 1964.
2. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Tripura) Bill, 1964.
3. The Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) Bill, 1964.
4. The Tripura Official Language Bill, 1964.
5. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965.
6. The Appropriation Bill, 1965 (relating to period 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965 supplementary).
7. The Appropriation Bill, 1965 (relating to financial year of 1965-66).
8. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965. (Supplementary—1965-66)
9. The Bengal Excise (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1965.

81. Laws extended to Union Territories

10. The Police (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The following laws were extended to the Union Territories :—

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

1. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Gujarat Act No. X of 1961).
2. The Bombay Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Bombay Act No. LXIX of 1958), as in force in State of Maharashtra.
3. The Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. (29 of 1947).

Delhi

1. The Indian Registration (Punjab Amndment) Act, 1961 (Punjab Act No. 19 of 1961).
2. (Certain provisions of) the Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bombay Act No. XXII of 1951), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.

Goa, Daman and Diu

1. The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950 (29 of 1950).
2. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937).
3. The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 (Bombay Act No. 3 of 1947), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.

The following Regulations were made under articles 240 of the Constitution :—

1. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Regulation, 1965 (No. 1 of 1965).
2. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Laws) Amendment Regulation, 1965 (No. 2 of 1965).
3. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Village Panchayats Regulation, 1965 (No. 3 of 1965).
4. The North-East Frontier Agency (Construction of References to State Government) Regulation, 1965 (No. 4 of 1965).
5. The Payment of Wages (Andaman and Nicobar Islands Amendment) Regulation, 1965 (No. 5 of 1965).
6. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965. (No. 6 of 1965).
7. The North-East Frontier Agency (Administration Regulation, 1965 (No. 7 of 1965).
8. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Laws) Regulation 1965 (No. 8 of 1965).
9. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Civil counts) Regulation, 1965 (No. 9 of 1965).

82. Parliamentary Legislation for Union Territories

The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965 (38 of 1965) the Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Act, 1965 (49 of 1965) which provides for direct election to fill the Lok Sabha seats allotted to the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Act, 1965 (50 of 1965) were enacted during the year under review.

83. Delhi

At present there are joint I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and also combined Civil Service and Police Service cadres for Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman Islands. In order that the service structure of all the Union territories should be based on a uniform pattern and also that the territories may have efficient officers available to them for carrying on the administration the question of a Union Territories

cadre for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. was under active consideration. It has now been decided to form these cadres and details are being worked out.

12 appointments were made to each of the two joint cadres of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; the actual number of officers in position respectively being 48 and 33.

The Manipur Civil and Police Service cadres were constituted. Action is now under way to make recruitments to these cadres.

66 students in the Union territories were sanctioned scholarships for their education in Sainik schools in various parts of the country.

The complex problems of Delhi continued to receive full attention in order that the services and amenities available to the residents do not lag because of the rapid rate of growth of the population.

A separate Flood Control Department was set up in April, 1965, to expedite the execution of flood control works such as the works on the Najafgarh drain etc. The installation of two regulators at Dhasa and at Kakrola was completed, as also the bund along the left bank of the Najafgarh drain; and another along the left bank of Burari drain.

The progress of imparting education in Delhi was maintained. 18 new higher secondary schools were opened and 119 sections were added to the existing schools. Two more Degree Colleges were started. Schemes to give impetus to science education in higher secondary schools were introduced. Educational and vocational guidance activities were extended to 12 schools.

The N.C.C. received adequate attention. There were 32 units with four group headquarters; almost all the higher secondary schools were covered by the National Physical Efficiency drive.

The Maulana Azad College admitted 125 new students, the total number now being 628 of which 149 students were receiving post-graduate training. 175 students got scholarships and freeships.

The bed strength of the G.B. Pant hospital was expanded to 258 from 200. Two "Orientation Courses" in hospital administration were conducted.

Under the scheme of "Large scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land", out of about 21,740 acres of land which was acquired, 13,566 acres were allotted and possession delivered. 18 residential and 15 industrial schemes for development of 6,167 acres of land were under way under the Delhi Development Authority. 4,368 residential and 1,011 industrial plots were developed. 4,053 camping sites of 25 sq. yards each were developed under the 'Jhuggi Jhopri Removal scheme'; and construction of 3,900 tenements was in hand. The Municipal Corporation which is implementing the scheme got from Government of India about Rs. 78,70,000 for expenditure on it.

Loans of over Rs. 70 lakhs were advanced to individuals for construction of houses under various house-building loan schemes.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation was given about Rs. 81,56,000 for executing various projects related to slum clearance schemes. The Municipal Corporation also undertook construction of 96 multi-storeyed tenements for resettlement of displaced dwellers from slum areas. The Cor-

poration has also started construction of 1,870 tenements for their sweepers and scavengers.

Statutory rationing was introduced in Delhi from 8th December, 1965. 31 circle rationing offices and 10 sub-circle rationing officers were established.

Eight departments were selected for intensive anticorruption drive.

Certain sections of the Bombay Police Act were extended to Delhi to enable police to extern notorious goondas. From July, 1965, the control over the railway police was transferred from the Punjab Government to Delhi Administration. The traffic police in Delhi launched a large number of drives to educate road users in proper traffic movement.

The co-operative societies in Delhi continued to function satisfactorily. There were 2,366 of them with a membership of 3.34 lakhs. The "Co-operative Credit Action Programme" was taken up in May last and medium and short term loans in cash and kind were advanced to cultivators to push the quick yielding agricultural production programme. About Rs. 46 lakhs was advanced to agriculturists by Primary Agriculture Credit societies. There were 541 Urban Credit Societies with a membership of over 1,11,000 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 107.7 lakhs. Consumer co-operative stores numbered 537 with a membership of over 1,15,000.

Intensive agricultural development programmes got primary attention. The 'Grow What You Eat' campaign was launched in the urban areas to expand the cultivation of vegetables. Vegetable seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and insecticides were delivered from door to door with the help of lady social workers, malis and other staff. 33,000 quintals of chemical fertilisers, and 53,000 quintals of improved seeds of wheat, jowar and gram were distributed amongst the cultivators. Hybrid maize and groundnuts were sown for the first time as an experimental measure in 300 and 100 acres of land respectively.

The civil defence organisation was strengthened and mobilised. A Central Control Room and ten Sub-Control Centres were maintained round the clock during the emergency. 10 civil defence service depots were set up and mobile services were provided by the Home Guards and St. John Ambulance workers.

Rs. 11.78 lakhs were advanced to 229 small-scale industrial units. 48 factory sheds were constructed in the Okhla Industrial Estate which has now 121 units. A raw material depot and Defence Production Cell were also set up. The polytechnic for boys was expanded to cater for 360 students instead of 180. Two trainees of the Industrial Training Institute, Pusa, won the top prize in the All India skills competition and so got the Rashtrapati Shield.

Rs. 3.3 lakhs was distributed to 600 harijans for improvement of their living conditions. Rs. 25,000 was given as subsidy to six non-official Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare organisations. 376 students were given scholarships.

Rs. 6.83 lakhs was disbursed as loan to rehabilitate displaced goldsmiths. 60 goldsmiths received training at the various industrial training institutes for alternative deployment.

The "Defence and Development Fortnight" was celebrated with enthusiasm. 8 exhibitions were organised. 11 intensive prohibition propaganda centres functioned in various parts of Delhi.

84. Himachal Pradesh

The law and order situation continued to be satisfactory.

Efforts to raise the production of food grains were intensified. About 14,000 tons of fertilisers were distributed.

Further steps were taken to abolish big land holdings. Estates of 37 big land owners were wound up. Rights of ownership of 6,345 acres of land were transferred to 3,868 tenants. Another 3,381 tenants acquired ownership rights over 5,610 acres by private arrangements.

A master plan for exploiting the hydel potential of the Sutlej to generate 22 kilo-watts was drawn up. 38 minor irrigation schemes continued to make progress.

The territory produced about 70,000 tonnes of potato seed. The production of ginger increased by 9,600 tonnes.

Logging machinery and equipment imported from Switzerland were installed at Chachpur. 3,53,000 cft. soft timber and 1,42,000 ballies were supplied to the Defence Department, Indian Railways and others.

About 100 miles of motorable and jeepable roads were constructed. 8 miles of roads were metalled and tarred. 2 bridges were constructed. Additional transport services were introduced on 18 routes.

303 new junior basic schools, and 68 middle schools were established. One Regional Centre for Post-Graduate studies was opened.

8 Ayurvedic dispensaries were started. 4,10,920 outdoor and 20,350 indoor patients were treated in the various Hospitals.

85. Manipur

Except for the disturbances caused by the activities of the Naga Hostiles the law and order situation remained satisfactory.

Twenty-five thousand acres of land were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, and 7,000 acres under double cropping. 65,000 tons of compost were prepared. 1,800 tons of nitrogenous, 1,000 tons of phosphates and 50 tons of potassium fertilisers were distributed.

The construction of the motorable road from Imphal to Jiri continued to make progress. Metalling was completed on 24 miles out of 151 miles.

Four irrigation schemes were completed bringing an additional area of 6,200 acres under irrigation.

Two new primary health centres, 6 primary health sub-centres and 2 dispensaries were opened in the interior.

Two new X-ray plants were installed at two sub-divisional hospitals.

Twenty Panchayat Ghars were constructed. 26 training courses were held in the District Panchayatiraj Training Centre.

Two new tribal blocks were established.

86. Tripura

The law and order situation continued to be satisfactory although the number of cases registered during the year under report was slightly larger than those registered during the previous year. 2,700 Home Guards were raised of which 1,395 were being utilised for internal security.

As Tripura is deficit in foodgrains, the Government of India allocated 10,000 tons of rice and 3,500 tons of wheat. Drought and unfavourable weather conditions adversely affected the cultivation of paddy, jute and mesta. As paddy crop in low-lying areas was damaged on account of excessive rainfall in the months of June and July.

Five rural veterinary dispensaries, five stockman centres and one mobile veterinary unit were established, as also three poultry extension centres and three duck extension centres.

1,441.31 hectares of forest areas were regenerated.

The Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs to extend financial assistance to small scale industries.

15 new factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

A Degree college in Engineering was started.

9 new dispensaries were opened.

807 Jhumia families were given lands as well as a grant of Rs. 300 for each family for the reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. Four model tribal colonies were set up. Three training-cum-production centres were established for the welfare of scheduled tribes.

32 landless agricultural labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes were given lands and grants for the purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements.

87. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Law and order was maintained satisfactorily.

In pursuance of the Government's policy to separate the Judiciary from the Executive, a District and Additional Sessions Judge was appointed.

Paddy is the main crop in the Andaman group of Islands. The area under paddy crop increased from 6,633 ha. at the end of 1960-61 to 7,076 ha. at the end of 1964-65. The total area under paddy crop at the end of the Third Plan is expected to be 7,500 ha.

Besides providing technical guidance to the cultivators, the Agriculture Department supplied to them 21 tons of paddy seeds, 14 tons of fertilizers, 3 tons of barbed wire, 2 Pump Sets, 20 Sugarcane Crushers, 34,559 Coconut seedlings and 377 kilograms of vegetable seeds. 189 hectares of homestead land and 450 acres of cleared Forest Land have been brought under coconut cultivation. An area of 9.7 hectares has been brought under Soil Conservation Schemes.

114 Primary schools/Junior Basic Schools, 8 Middle schools, 3 Higher Secondary Schools and 1 Junior Basic Teachers' Training school were maintained. Schemes for supply of nutritious snacks to students, award of scholarships for higher studies, payment of stipends to hostel students of middle classes, and supply of free text books to poor students, are in progress.

11 Social education centres, 8 adult literacy centres and the District Library continued to be maintained.

Construction of Port Blair Hospital with staff quarters is in progress. Construction of an additional 30 bed T.B. Ward at Port Blair is nearing completion. The programme of mass vaccination for small pox is continuing.

The work of laying the distribution network for additional water supply to Port Blair is in progress. 2 piped water supply schemes and 40 ring wells have been completed and work on 2 piped water supply schemes and 20 ring wells is in hand.

The construction of the Great Andaman Trunk Road and its feeder roads is in progress according to schedule.

Two more launches were constructed and delivered to the Andaman Administration.

Preliminary work is in progress for the construction of a wharf at Hood Point in Port Blair. The construction of jetties at Rangat Bay, Malacca (Car Nicobar) and the extension of jetties at Mithakhari and Phoenix Bay have been completed. Improvement to the Hope Town jetty is nearing completion.

The fair weather weekly air service between Calcutta and Port Blair continued to operate. The work on extension and strengthening of the existing runway at Port Blair is in progress and is expected to be completed during the current year.

The building for the Cold Storage and Ice Plant is nearing completion.

An additional generating set of 330 kW has been installed at the Chatham Power House. Two diesel generating sets of 25 kW each have been installed at Rangat as well as at Car Nicobar for electrification of those localities.

8 residential quarters for the weaker sections of the society under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme have been constructed.

The Third Five Year Plan of these Islands excluding Minor Ports entails an outlay of Rs. 979.320 lakhs. The expenditure during the current year is estimated to be Rs. 204.79 lakhs as against Rs. 110.68 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 125.20 lakhs during 1962-63, Rs. 132.66 lakhs during 1963-64 and about Rs. 128.148 lakhs during 1964-65.

88. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

The law and order situation in the territory remained satisfactory.

Development of fisheries received special attention. A trawler and a mechanised boat has been added to the existing fleet of 39 mechanised boats. Four more will be added to the fleet before the end of the year. The existing fish canning unit at Agathi is functioning satisfactorily. A bigger unit with an ice plant, cold storage and quality control laboratory is being set up in Minicoy.

The membership of the 9 Co-operative Societies increased from 5,549 to 6,083. During 1964-65 the societies handled trade worth Rs. 56 lakhs. An oil mill is being set up in Kavaratti in the cooperative sector.

400 birds have been distributed to islanders under a subsidised scheme for development of poultry. A dairy unit was started at Kavaratti.

Ameni has been electrified. Androth is expected to be electrified shortly.

There are now two hospitals and seven primary Health Centres covering all the nine major inhabited Islands. Financial assistance continues to be rendered for specialised treatment on the mainland. Mass vaccination under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme is continuing.

The high school at Kavaratti has been converted into a higher secondary school. The National Fitness Corps Programme has been introduced in the schools. The number of students, prosecuting higher studies on the mainland for various courses with the help of scholarships, are :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| M.B.B.S. | 13 |
| B.Sc. (Engg.) | 2 |
| B.V.Sc. | 1 |
| B.Sc. (Agri.) | 1 |
| B.Sc. | 4 |
| B.A. | 2 |
| Pre-Degree | 19 |
| Engineering Diploma | 8 |
| Pharmacist's Course | 1 |
| Teachers' Training | 18 |
| Fine Arts | 2 |
| Precision Tools and Die Making Course | 1 |

An Inter State Police Wireless Station has been set up at Kavaratti for transmission of emergent messages. There are already ten wireless stations, one each in the major inhabited islands and one at the Calicut office of the Administration.

Two ships have been chartered for service this year also. A ship for mainland-islands service and another for inter-island service are under construction.

Loans/Subsidies amounting to Rs. 12,970 have been granted to Islanders for construction of houses for the period up to end of September, 1965.

Rice, sugar and other essential consumer goods continued to be distributed through the cooperative societies at controlled rates.

An unseasonal cyclonic storm broke out near the Islands on 8th December 1965 causing considerable damage to buildings and property and loss of a few Island Odams (Country boats) with cargo and crew. Immediate assistance was rendered by providing temporary shelters and free rations.

89. Pondicherry

Except for the language agitation which took a sudden adverse turn on 11-2-1965, the law and order situation remained satisfactory.

This Union Territory procured a buffer stock of 4,000 tons of rice, out of which 1,000 tons were sent to Kerala.

Loans amounting to Rs. 6.50 lakhs were granted for agricultural purposes. Minor irrigation schemes were under execution.

A State poultry farm was started.

A sum of Rs. 32,000 was distributed as loans to 11 Fisherman Co-operative Societies. Engines were purchased for mechanising boats.

An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs as working capital was granted to the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

Seven 'C' type sheds were completed in the industrial estate at Thattan-chavadi.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Unit completed its survey and vaccination work in the Pondicherry area.

The scheme for water supply at Yanan was completed at a cost of Rs. 2.55 lakhs.

31 houses were constructed under the low income group housing scheme and three under the middle income group scheme.

An integrated service under the Child Welfare Demonstration Project was started for 8,000 children.

Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on the improvement of the port.

Rs. 1 lakh was spent for Harijan welfare.

90. Goa, Daman and Diu

The law and order situation continued to be satisfactory.

The Goa, Daman and Diu absorbed employees Act was passed by Parliament enabling Central Government to prescribe the service conditions of ex-Portuguese employees. Rules prescribing these conditions were notified to take effect from 1-2-1966. Pay scales for the employees were prescribed and provision made for protecting their emoluments. Necessary equations between ex-Portuguese posts and corresponding Central posts have been laid down.

A scheme to reorganise the Secretariat was drawn up.

A District Magistrate was appointed for Goa. A Vigilance Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor.

The strength of the Judicial Commissioner's court was raised to three.

Property worth Rs. 50 lakhs belonging to Portuguese nationals was declared as evacuee property.

Preliminary steps were taken for setting up a textile mill with a capacity of 25,000 spindles and 500 automatic looms, and a Brewery plant.

38,00,778 tons of iron ore, 1,33,659 tons of ferro-manganese and 38,059 tons of manganese were exported.

Supply of power from the Maharashtra and Mysore State Electricity Boards was received in April and July 1965 respectively. The Gujarat Electricity Board supplied power to Daman and Diu in May and December, 1965, respectively.

Statutory rationing was enforced throughout the territory with effect from 1-8-1965.

An Auxiliary Nursing school was opened in August, 1965, at the Ribandar Hospital. The Goa College of Pharmacy started functioning. The Goa Medical College was expanded.

The construction of the Mandovi bridge continued as also of bridges in Daman and Diu. The P.W.D. of the Union Territory was reorganized in line with such departments elsewhere.

An area of 4,000 acres was planted with teak, eucalyptus, rubber and sawar. The Wild Life Preservation Act was applied to the territory.

150 hectares of cultivable waste land was reclaimed. 50 tons of improved paddy seed were distributed. 1,383 tons of ammonium sulphate, 16 tons of urea, 262 tons of superphosphate and 139 tons of ammonium phosphate were distributed to the cultivators.

Thirty new primary schools and 49 middle schools were opened during the year.

The construction of the building of the Engineering College and of the Industrial Training Institute was started.

91. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

The law and order situation continued to be satisfactory.

213 Central Acts including the important basic law contained in the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Evidence Act were extended to the territory. The Village Panchayat Regulation was enforced with effect from 2-10-1965.

The posts of District Sessions Judge and Civil Judge were created.

Land survey and classification work was completed. Preliminaries regarding settlement work were also completed.

A working plan was prepared for the scientific management and exploration of the forests.

24,500 outdoor patients were treated free of cost; 100 in-door patients were admitted; 631 persons vaccinated, and 2,126 patients revaccinated. 360 wells were disinfected, and 16 new wells were constructed.

Dadra and Silvassa were electrified in May 1965.

Books were supplied free of cost in primary and secondary schools to Adivasis and poor non-Adivasis. Free clothing was also supplied to Adivasi and poor non-Adivasi students of this territory. Government continued to maintain the Adivasi Chhatralya. 10 Village libraries were constructed and started functioning.

Two public health centres were opened at Kahanvel and Kilawani.

109 licences were issued to small scale industries for production of textiles, chemicals, iron and steel material. 9 factories started functioning at Dadra, Silvassa and Naroli.

A Division with two sub-divisions was sanctioned for carrying out public works.

Arrangements were made to extend transport facilities by roads to all parts of the territory.

92. North East Frontier Agency

The work relating to this area was transferred from the External Affairs Ministry to the Ministry of Home Affairs in August 1965.

Designations of Political Officers/Additional Political Officers, Assistant Political Officers (I), Assistant Political Officers (II) and Base Superintendents

have been changed to Deputy Commissioners, Additional Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Circle Officers respectively. Frontier Divisions have been renamed as Districts. A Finance and Accounts Service for NEFA has been formed. Sub-Treasuries have been opened at Anini and Daporijo. Sub-Treasuries of Along, Bomdi La, Ziro, Khonsa and Tezu have been upgraded to full fledged District Treasuries. The Sub-Treasury building at Tawang has been completed. Two post offices of which one has Telegraph facilities have been opened. One Post Office has also been upgraded raising the total number of Post Offices to 51.

14 miles 6 furlongs of roads were constructed. 53 miles 2 furlongs of roads and tracks were improved. Porter tracts totalling 132 miles were constructed. 5,927 miles of roads and 14 airstrips were maintained. The construction of permanent landing grounds in Tezu, Along and Machuka and of the other landing strip in Nyapin is in progress. Measures have been taken for improvement of airstrips at Tuting and Ziro. Generating sets of 66 kW capacity have been installed in various Administrative Centres. 1,503 residential and 301 non-residential buildings of semi-permanent nature have been constructed. The water supply scheme for Sille, Rupa, Khellong, Changlang, Jairampur and seven other villages in Kameng District has been completed. For Bomdi La, Rowriah, Margherita, Mariyang and Daporijo the water supply scheme is under execution.

Previous arrangements made for 3 more courier services to ply once a month were continued. Air tonnage lifted was 9,560 tonnes. The scheme for procurement of surplus paddy was continued.

700 acres of land have been developed for permanent cultivation. 35 minor irrigation channels have been constructed. 60,491 improved agricultural implements, 1,506 qtls. of cereals and other seeds and 12,600 seedlings were distributed at subsidised rates. One Agriculture-cum-demonstration farm has been opened at Taksing. 48 cows, 21 bulls, 130 sheep, 60 goats, 6 heifers and 49 ponies have been distributed. 15,303, 3,302, and 22,338 animals were treated, castrated and vaccinated/inoculated respectively. 113 ponds covering nearly 13 acres have been developed for pisciculture. Breeding operations were conducted at Hapoli and Pasighat and about a lakh fingerlings distributed to the farmers. Paddy and fish culture has been successfully taken up in Apatani Valley.

41 CD Blocks are functioning, covering an area of about 24,000 sq. miles and a total population of 2.8 lakhs. A post of Deputy Director of Forests has been created, 2 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 3 Forest Rangers, 6 Foresters have reported for duty after completion of training. The plantation of forests has been extended to an area of about 180 acres and is in progress in an area of about 1,020 acres. The number of sleepers supplied was approximately:— Broad Gauge 47,415, Metre Gauge 1,12,033, Narrow Gauge 4,011. About 33,414.67 cft. of timber and about 5,986.56 cft. of floor boards were also supplied. Approximately Rs. 50,29,556.36 P. has been received as revenue. An expenditure of about Rs. 36,33,310.17 P. was incurred.

At Miao in Tirap District, 1,000 Chakma and 100 Agriculturist refugee families have been rehabilitated.

99 J.B. Schools, six Inter Village Schools, 12 Middle Schools have been opened. Additional staff and equipment have been provided for schools

opened last year. Teachers have been deputed for training at the Agency Training Institute, Changlang. Two High Schools have been converted to the Higher Secondary pattern. 92 candidates were sent for the Matriculation examination of which 41 came out successful. A college has been opened at Pasighat. 41 candidates appeared at the last P.U. Examination out of which 21 came out successful. Regular Bharat Darshan Tours and Tournaments were organised as part of the education programme.

Three projection Units including two mobile units have been installed. Arrangement has been made for posting radio Mechanics in all Districts. Three documentary films have been produced. To counteract Chinese Propaganda and exhibit development activities, two monthly bulletins are regularly published. A Brochure named "NEFA on the March" showing progress made during last fifteen years was published. 10,000 photographs of Lord Buddha and 1,400 photographs of the Prime Minister were distributed. Slides were prepared for magic Lantern Units and three more Magic Lantern Units were provided in Border Areas.

Twenty production units were established. 385 tribal trainees received training in carpentry, blacksmithy, wood-carving, bamboo and cane crafts, silver smithy, carpet weaving and painting in eleven craft centres. 25 emancipated slave girls have been taught weaving. Six hundred families have been engaged in rearing eri seeds at Pasighat, Sepla Bordumsa and Changlang.

A phrase Book in Gallo and Apatani, a Grammer in Idu, Digaru, Nocte and Aka have been prepared. The editing of some other books on tribal languages is nearing completion. A pamphlet on Art and Craft of NEFA for the Delhi Exhibition has been published. Arrangements have been made for publication and revision of Gazetteers in respect of all the Districts of NEFA.

97 Health Units are functioning. 1,90,450 patients have been treated. 10 bedded Opium Addict Centres in Tirap were continued. 75,000 people have been vaccinated by 35 teams under the National Small Pox Eradication Programme. Two B.C.G. teams have tested 32,500 persons and inoculated 15,460. 72 Anti-malarial teams continued work. 10 X-Ray Plants, 13 jeep ambulances continued to function.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

93. 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

Upto 10th December, 1965, the assent of the President was accorded to 114 Bills passed by the State Legislatures. Instructions of the President under the proviso to Art. 213(1) of the Constitution were also given for the promulgation of 9 Ordinances by the Governor.

94. General

Presidential Assent was withheld from two State Bills—The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1964 and the Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1964.

95. Arrangements with Governments for examination of witnesses in Criminal Matters

Arrangements on reciprocal basis have been made with the Government of United Arab Republic for taking evidence of witnesses required for Criminal Courts in India, on Commission.

96. Notaries

At present there are 301 notaries practising in India as against 243 notaries last year.

97. Supreme Court and High Courts

Three new posts of Permanent Judge in the Calcutta High Court and one post in the Mysore High Court, three posts of Additional Judge each in the Allahabad and Punjab High Courts and one post of Additional Judge each in the Madhya Pradesh and Patna High Courts have been created.

'The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1965' was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th April, 1965 to provide for option to the service Judges to contribute to the General Provident Fund (Central Services) instead of the State Provident Fund.

High Court Judges are proposed to be allowed on their appointment as Judges of the Supreme Court to carry forward leave earned as High Court Judges up to a maximum of two months. The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, is proposed to be amended suitably to give effect to this decision.

It is proposed to establish a separate High Court for Delhi with its jurisdiction extended to Himachal Pradesh. Necessary legislation is being enacted to give effect to this decision.

98. Mercy Petitions

188 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death during the year 1965. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 97 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life and the remaining 91 petitions were rejected.

CHAPTER VIII

MANPOWER

99. 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 and Employment, Education, Health and Defence, and other concerned agencies at the Centre. In order to strengthen the arrangements for manpower planning at the Centre, it was decided in April 1965 that the Directorate should also function as the Manpower Division of the Planning Commission. 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.

The Seventy-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) on the working of the Manpower Directorate and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has made many important recommendations. The Report in particular has underlined the need for ensuring an adequate balance between demand and supply of various categories of manpower and has pointed out the need for a high powered body to ensure a well coordinated programme for assessing manpower requirements on a continuing basis and for taking adequate action. The Report has also recommended the formulation of a sound educational plan for the next fifteen years. As regards the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the Report has stressed the need for associating the Universities in the field of manpower research. The Report has also underlined the desirability of establishing the closest possible working relations between the Institute and other agencies of the Government interested in manpower matters and of carefully comparing and integrating the different sets of data compiled by Government agencies. The various recommendations of the Report have been carefully examined in the Directorate in consultation with the concerned Ministries and the views of Government of India have been communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

100. Emergency Measures

The Central Manpower Board took various steps for ensuring manpower preparedness during the emergency. The State Governments have been requested to form Manpower Committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretaries for the implementation of the decisions of the Board.

The Central Manpower Board has set up a Sub-Committee for dealing, in the first instance, with all matters referred to the Board and for initiating such urgent action as may be necessary from day to day.

The Technical Manpower Committee which was set up in November 1962 and was wound up in December, 1964 was reconstituted in September, 1965, under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, to review existing plans and programmes for the training of technical and other specialised personnel in the context of the present

emergency and in particular, to initiate necessary proposals for the augmentation of the existing programmes to introduce accelerated training courses and, where necessary, to modify the existing curricula for technical education.

The Directorate of Manpower provided the secretariat for the Central Manpower Board as well as for the Technical Manpower Committee.

In addition to the meetings of the Central Manpower Board and the Technical Manpower Committee, several inter-Ministerial meetings were held to discuss special measures which would require to be taken for meeting additional requirements of technical and other specialised personnel in the context of the present emergency. Various steps have been taken on the recommendations made at these meetings and the meetings of the Central Manpower Board and the Technical Manpower Committee for facilitating the recruitment of technical personnel to the Defence Services.

After the onset of the recent phase of emergency a large number of communications were received in the Directorate of Manpower from persons and organisations expressing their support of the Defence effort and offering their services. To deal expeditiously with all such communications a small cell was created in the Directorate of Manpower for a very short period. The letters have been acknowledged and passed on under intimation to the volunteers concerned to the Ministries or the State Governments or the Citizens Central Council or its branches in the States who might be able to avail themselves of the services offered.

101. Manpower Planning for the Fourth Plan

The Directorate of Manpower continued to review the assessment of the requirements of and resources for trained personnel in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

As mentioned earlier, in order to strengthen the arrangements for manpower planning and for achieving greater co-ordination of work connected with manpower planning for the Fourth and subsequent Five Year Plans, arrangements have been made whereby the Directorate of Manpower also functions as the Manpower Division of the Planning Commission. The Joint Secretary (Manpower) in the Ministry of Home Affairs now functions as the ex-officio Joint Secretary in charge of the Manpower Division in the Planning Commission. The Manpower Directorate was suitably strengthened to deal with its added responsibility.

The Directorate of Manpower continued to maintain close liaison with the State Governments. During the year under review, a Conference of the officers designated by the State Governments to deal with manpower problems was held in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, to discuss the programme of work to be done in connection with the formulation of a manpower programme for the Fourth Plan and to initiate such advance action as may be necessary for ensuring manpower preparedness for the Fourth and subsequent Five Year Plans.

102. Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists

As already mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1964-65, 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. A limited number of seats has been provided in the Pool for persons with high qualifications in social sciences and humanities. The total number of posts for such candidates has been limited to forty for the present.

The total number of candidates actually working in the Pool on 1st January, 1966, was 661 including 30 persons with Indian qualifications. So far 4,229 persons have been selected for appointment to the Pool.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1964-65, 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 facilitating their absorption in India. The Union Public Service Commission have agreed to exclude from their purview all appointments made to these supernumerary posts subject to the condition that they should not ordinarily last for a period of more than two years.

103. Institute of Applied Manpower Research

During the course of the year Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, was appointed as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. Shri R. K. Srivastava was appointed as Joint Director in the Institute of Applied Manpower Research *vice* Shri G. Jagathpathi, Joint Secretary (Manpower) in the Ministry of Home Affairs who had been holding charge of the post in addition to his duties in the Ministry. Shri R. A. Gopaldaswami continued to be the Director of the Institute.

The Manpower Journal containing useful material, studies and papers on manpower problems, commenced its publication in April, 1965. The publication has been well received by the public, the Industry and Research organisations, etc.

The Institute carried out a number of studies and prepared reports and papers on various subjects. Special mention may be made of the following :—

- (i) Managerial Manpower Studies—Job outlook for Managerial Personnel in India.
- (ii) Manpower Group Survey—Development of Health and Medical Education in India—Stock of Health and Medical Manpower.
- (iii) Manpower Aspects of Educational Development.
- (iv) Manpower Group Survey (Engineering) : Student wastage in Engineering Educational Institutions.
- (v) Report on Engineering Manpower Surveys—Co-ordination of University Education in Engineering with Employment of Graduate Engineers and Demand and Supply of Engineering Manpower (1961-75).
- (vi) Manpower Group Survey (Engineering—Employment of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Manpower, 1964.

CHAPTER IX

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

104. Jammu and Kashmir

Two Presidential Orders under article 370 of the Constitution were issued on 17th May, 1965 and 24 November, 1965. Their effect is as follows :—

- (1) The Ninth to Seventeenth Amendments to the Constitution of India were made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.
- (2) The term "Sadar-i-Riyasat" was substituted by the term "Governor" in articles 222, 361 and 367.
- (3) From the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, entry 78 of the Union List and entries 4, 11, 22, 23, 35 and 36 of the Concurrent List were made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. In their application to Jammu and Kashmir, entry 43 of the Union List previously excluded "trading corporations" and entry 44 of that List was applicable so as to cover only legal and medical professions. Entry 24 of the Concurrent List was similarly applicable only with respect to labour employed in the coal-mining industry, entry 26 of that List only in respect of legal and medical professions and entries 33 and 34 of the same List only in respect of gold. All these entries have been now made fully applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

The State had to pass through a period of severe strain because of the entry into the State of large numbers of armed Pakistani infiltrators. The Central Government and the other State Governments extended to the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir all the necessary assistance by lending armed police forces and in other ways. With the cooperation of the people of the State the Security forces were able to deal quickly and effectively with the threat posed to the internal security of the State by the large-scale influx of armed infiltrators.

CHAPTER X

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

105. Development of Border Areas

Schemes involving the following outlays have been approved for implementation during 1965-66 in the border districts adjoining Tibet in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh :—

| Border District | Outlay (Rupees in lakhs) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Uttarkhand Division | 512.870 |
| Lahual and Spiti (Punjab) | 27.000 |
| Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir) | 63.894 |
| Kinnaur (Himanchal Pradesh) | 65.656 |

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

Uttarkhand Division

The existing 416 Government Primary Schools have continued to function and it is expected that another 60 new schools will be opened during the year. 9 new Government Junior High Schools have been opened and grants have been given to 55 aided Junior High Schools. One Junior Training College for Boys is expected to be set up in Chamoli District. 6 new Government Higher Secondary Schools have been opened and grants to aided Higher Secondary Schools have been given. Thirteen Intermediate Colleges (10 Government and 3 Private) have been functioning and 6 Government High Schools are proposed to be upgraded to Intermediate standard during the year. Stipends to poor and deserving students studying in primary classes have been given. The Degree College at Pithoragrah has been functioning satisfactorily. Excursion tours for students have been conducted and grants to the Sanskrit Pathshalas given.

34 Jalcharkhas have been set up to promote fast and even spinning of woollen threads. A number of weavers and spinners have received training at the Wool Production Centre, Bin, Pithoragrah. 69 persons have received training in embroidery-cum-knitting, carpet-making and shawl-weaving and 20 persons in carpentry. All the existing 6 Wool Utilisation Centres, 16 Finishing and Mobile Dye Houses, 12 Embroidery-cum-knitting, Carpet-making and Shawl-weaving Centres, 3 Carpentry Centres and 5 Sale Depots have continued to function effectively.

The 3 District Hospitals at Pithoragrah, Chamoli and Uttarkashi, the T. B. Hospital at Pithoragrah, the Leprosy Units at Barkot in Uttarkashi District and at Dharchula in Pithoragrah District, the 51 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and the 28 Maternity and Child Health Centres have continued to function effectively. Grant-in-aid has been given to T.B. patients and Eye Relief Camps organised. An Eye Hospital is being set up at Gopeshwar in Chamoli District.

The interim scheme for the electrification of Joshimath town and the Pipalkoti and Simlie power projects have been completed.

The Veterinary Hospital at Dharchula, 94 Stockmen Centres and 6 mobile dispensaries continued to function effectively. More than 24,000 animals have been treated for various diseases, 6,500 animals inoculated and 2,000 animals castrated. 3 new Stud Ram Centres have been set up and the livestock farm at Pashulok in Dehra Dun District has continued to supply good quality stud bulls, sheep, mules, etc. to the Uttarkhand Division. Grants have been given to Gaon Sabhas and Forest Panchayats for growing pasture trees, etc. Livestock shows have been organised.

Work on Yamunotri, Bagori, Uttarkashi and Kedarnath Flood Protection Schemes has been making steady progress.

23 Plant Protection Mobile Teams, 11 Horticulture Farms and 8 Community Canning Centres set up earlier have continued to function. 18 new Model Orchards (8 in Pithoragarh, 8 in Chamoli and 2 in Uttarkashi) and 2 new Community Canning Centres have been established. Cash awards have been given to outstanding orchardists.

About 50 acres have been covered by plantation works under the Soil Conservation Scheme. Construction of, and repairs to, roads and bridle paths covering 200 miles have been undertaken in the forest areas. Survey of forest resources over an area of 42,200 acres has been completed. Amenities for forest labour have been provided.

Work of reconstruction and improvement in respect of over 70 miles of roads of economic importance has been completed. Work on the construction of new roads to the extent of 95 miles has also been completed. Work on the rest of the roads is in progress.

A number of film shows, cultural programmes, Dramas, 'Bhajans', music conferences, folk songs, etc., have been held. Press notes, fortnightly bulletins feature articles, etc., have been issued depicting the development activities etc.

Lahaul and Spiti

The existing 9 Primary schools have continued to function and it is expected that 6 new schools will be opened during the year. 7 Primary schools are being reoriented into basic type and 2 primary schools upgraded to middle standard. Free education has been given to about 250 students from the border district studying at Manali and Taboo. A number of adults have been educated under the Adult Education Scheme under which 8 Adult Education Centres have been set up till 1964-65.

One Seed-cum-Demonstration Farm has been set up at Taboo in Spiti. Land for setting up of a similar farm in Lahaul Valley is being acquired. The Plant Protection Unit set up in Lahaul Valley is functioning and a number of acres of cropped area and of fruit plants have been sprayed. A number of local residents are being trained as Agricultural Inspectors. Agricultural seeds have been supplied at subsidised rates to meet the high cost of transportation. A number of *kuthis* have been constructed and existing ones repaired from time to time as a result of which more than 6,000 acres have been covered by this scheme.

Water supply has been provided to 60 villages during the first four years of the Third Plan period and it is expected that 18 more villages will be covered by the scheme during the year.

The four medical dispensaries opened at Taboo, Kiber and Sagnam in Spiti and at Gemur in Lahaul Valley are being maintained. Stipends have been given to Doctors, Compounders, Lady Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, etc. The dispensary at Kaza is being upgraded. The construction of a building for the dispensary at Gondla is in progress.

Wool is the main raw material of Lahaul and Spiti. 5 persons have been given training in carpet-making, namda-felting, etc., and 28 persons in the relevant trades by the Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party. The construction of a building for the Namda-felting-cum-Chain-Stitch Embroidery Training Centre and the Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party at Keylong is in progress. A number of students have been given stipends for training in the State institutes relating to wool work, textiles, etc.

The construction of a power house at Shainsha is in progress and the buildings are expected to be completed soon and the machinery, etc., will be installed in July, 1966. A number of villages have been electrified after the installation of the Billing Nullah Power House in August, 1963.

About 365 acres have already been brought under the afforestation scheme and about 130 acres more will be brought under the scheme during the year.

About 167-Yaks and rams have been distributed at subsidised rates for encouraging scientific rearing during the period 1961-65 and about 45 such animals will be distributed during the year. 600 birds have been distributed at concessional rates amongst breeders for popularising and promoting poultry farming. Two veterinary dispensaries set up at Gondla and Gemur are functioning. The construction of a building for the Veterinary Hospital, Keylong is in progress.

All the villages in Lahaul and Spiti District have been connected by inter-village paths. Jhoolas and crossings over streamlets and riverlets have been provided, where necessary. About 25 miles of roads in the District have been either improved or constructed and work on the remaining roads in progress.

Publicity of various development activities has been given and exhibition of films on the District Plan has been shown.

Ladakh District

The seed farms set up at Kargil and Nubra and the fruit plant nursery at Saspol have continued to function. About 5,00,000 plants have been planted under the Reclamation of Forest Gardens Scheme. Farmers have been taken on tours.

Training in carpet-making, tailoring, namda-making and knitting has been given by the two Peripatetic-cum-Demonstration Centres at Leh and Kargil.

Water supply scheme for Leh has been completed. 2 dispensaries at Nubra and Drass have been upgraded to Health Units. 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 8 First-aid Centres, one Mobile Medical Unit for Nyoma and one Mobile Dental Unit have been set up. Medical facilities at Kargil and Diskit have been extended.

A number of primary schools have been opened and teachers trained. Educational tours have been conducted and inter-School tournaments held

5 Units of Auxiliary Cadet Corps have been raised. Scholarships have been awarded and free books supplied to needy students. 2 Lower High Schools and 2 middle Schools have been upgraded. Educational exhibitions, cultural shows and scout rallies have been held.

One 20 KVA Diesel Generating Set has been installed at Leh town for supplying electricity to the civil population.

14 miles of roads have been constructed and 5 miles of roads have been surveyed. Work on the remaining roads is in progress. Two bridges have also been constructed.

The District Information Centre, Leh, has continued to function effectively. Publicity campaign about Government's efforts to develop the country and the border district and the part the people have to play in such efforts has been conducted.

Kinnaur District

The existing 15 Primary Schools, one pre-Primary School, 6 Middle Schools and the High School at Nichar have continued to function. 4 new Junior Basic Schools have been opened at Rogha, Natpa, Shiaso and Taling. 2 new Middle Schools have also been opened at Kalgaon and Giabong. Midday meals have been provided to primary school children. Free tuition has been given to students of backward hilly areas and free text books have been distributed to students of Primary schools. Clothing has been supplied free of cost to about 500 deserving boys and girls for their school uniform. Literacy classes for adults have been organised.

5 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened.

The Sheep Breeding Farm at Karchham and the Poultry Farm at Tapri have continued to function effectively. The livestock strength of the Horse and Mule Breeding Farm has increased to 83. The existing Yark Breeding Centre has continued to function well. Candidates already sent for training in B.V.Sc. and Stock Assistants' Courses have continued their training during the year.

About 400 acres of land have been covered by the Soil Conservation Programme. About 5 miles of roads and 2 bridges have been constructed in the forest-areas of the district.

Work on 10 minor irrigation schemes covering about 68,000 acres of land and 17 water supply schemes covering 25 villages has been in progress. 33 miles of roads of economic importance have been constructed.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER MATTERS

106. Prohibition

The State Governments comments on the recommendations of the Study Team have been received. The Study Team's recommendations for better implementation of the programme in those States and areas where prohibition is in force envisage an integrated approach through a set of legal, administrative, educational and economic measures. This integrated approach involves amendment of the laws, improvement of the enforcement machinery, creation of a vibrant living public opinion in favour of prohibition and other supporting measures including relaxation of prohibition in favour of mild alcohol and toddy as a temporary expedient. The reactions of the States to these measures are generally favourable though there are differences in detail.

The Study Team has recommended that prohibition should be extended to wet States and that these States should switch over to prohibition through a phased programme spread over a period of 12 years, though the hope has been expressed that if possible, this may be done before the 30th January, 1970, on which date the birth centenary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi are likely to conclude. The States concerned have given their views on this recommendation.

As soon as the examination of the report and the comments of the State Governments is complete, it is proposed to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers to consider the matter and evolve a common policy for the future.

107. Union Official Language

As provided in Article 343 of the Constitution Hindi became the Official Language of the Union with effect from 26-1-1965. However under section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, provision has been made for the continued use of the English Language in addition to Hindi even after 26th January, 1965 for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day; and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Under Article 346 of the Constitution, the language (or languages) for the time being authorised to be used for official purposes of the Union shall also be the language (or languages) to be used for communication between a State and the Union and between one State and another. Thus with effect from 26th January, 1965, begins a period of bilingualism when both Hindi and English will be used for the official work of the Union.

As a sequel to incidents which occurred in Madras in early 1965, the late Prime Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States on February, 23-24, 1965 to consider the language issue. It was agreed in that meeting that the question of giving a statutory shape to the assurances given by the late Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) in Parliament on 7-8-1959 be examined. The Government have since decided to bring before Parliament a bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963, in order to incorporate the assurances given by the late Prime Minister (Shri

Jawaharlal Nehru) and also certain other related matters on official language. It is hoped that necessary legislation will be brought before the Parliament as early as possible.

Government have also accepted in principle that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English should be permitted as alternative media for the All-India and higher Central Services examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing. A satisfactory scheme of moderation will be evolved by the Union Public Service Commission.

A meeting of the representatives of the Hindi-speaking States held on 3rd/4th August, 1965 under the chairmanship of Union Law Secretary, recommended (i) that it was necessary to have authoritative Hindi texts of existing State laws in English and that suitable legislation may be undertaken for the purpose; and (ii) that a Coordinating Body consisting of representatives of the Hindi-speaking States and the Official Language (Legislative) Commission should be set up so that the language of law in the Hindi-speaking States may, as far as possible, be uniform. This body, when set up, will function under the auspices of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission whose representative will act as its Convener. It is proposed that this body will—

- (1) review the work undertaken in various Hindi-speaking States for translation of their existing laws into Hindi;
- (2) ensure effective coordination in the evolution of uniform legal phraseology in Hindi;
- (3) evolve model clauses for being used in all the Hindi-speaking States so as to ensure a uniform style of drafting in Hindi-speaking States; and
- (4) consider measures for training of personnel who may, in due course, undertake original drafting in Hindi.

108. Hindi Salahkar Samiti

An informal meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti was held on 14-4-65 to consider the steps to be taken for promoting the use of Hindi for Union official purposes. The Sub-Committees of the Karya Kari Dal of this Samiti held four meetings during the year. The suggestions made by the Sub-Committees regarding the development of Hindi and its propagation in non-Hindi-speaking States, are being examined.

Shri R. D. Sinha Dinkar assumed charge of his office as Hindi Adviser on 14th June, 1965. He is a whole-time third Vice-Chairman of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti. The Hindi Adviser will be concerned with the preparation of a revised programme for the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union. His functions would also cover programmes relating to propagation and development of Hindi, being dealt with in the Ministry of Education.

109. 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., a 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 is reviewed from time to time on the basis of the half-yearly reports received from the Ministries concerned.

110. 1961 Census

The Superintendents of Census Operations in States were engaged in printing the 1961 Census volumes and additionally, some of them continued to work on their General Report. Out of a total of 1,476 volumes projected for the 1961 Census, more than 600 have been printed. The General Population Tables containing the total population, area, density, decadal variations in the population distribution, 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 for several States. All India Housing Tables have also been published except for two reports which are in the final stage of printing. In the case of States, Housing Tables and Reports are under printing. It 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 and relating to allied studies like village survey, craft survey and fairs and festivals have already been printed and published. Some of them are under print and some others under preparation.

The Census publications have won the acclaim of the press as also several renowned scholars throughout the world.

The Central Tabulation Unit, established in November 1961 for checking the State Census Tables and compilation of all India Tables has kept pace with the work in each State. This Unit prepares large number of insect 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.

The Central Tabulation Unit has also consolidated the all India Tables for different Series. The General Publication Tables (two parts), the General Economic Tables (three parts), Social and Cultural Tables Part II-C(i) & Part II-C(ii) for 14 States have already been published, certain other reports like Housing Report are under print.

As a part of the 1961 Census programme, an all India Atlas Volume at the State and National levels is under preparation. The Census Atlas is the 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, by providing a regionwise 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. 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. In addition, it is also proposed to prepare maps for cities with a population of one million and over.

The Administrative Atlas of Orissa, the forerunner in this series, was published early this year.

Efforts are also being made to establish a Map Library. A large number of topo sheets State Maps, Taluk Maps and National Maps for each village and enumerator's ward have been procured. These will be scientifically classified and cross indexed for purposes of permanent reference.

In the Mechanical Tabulation Unit, tabulation data on machines is being undertaken. Work relating to Special Tabulation of cities with a population of one million and over, Migration tables of Calcutta Industrial Region, Consanguineous marriages is in progress. Machine processing and compilation of tables for the work relating to Nominal Rolls of Recruits and selected Public Undertakings are in progress. Processing of Tables for Uttar Pradesh Sample Survey Fertility results has been completed. In addition to the above, the work relating to post Census Fertility Survey, Mehrauli Fertility Survey, C.G.H.S. study were taken up during the current year and completed. Work relating to Agro-Economic Survey and a comparative analysis of 1951 and 1961 Census occupation patterns is in progress.

The Language Unit which was created in the year 1961 with the specific purpose of undertaking a scientific scrutiny of the language returns of the 1961 census and then presenting an organised language picture of the country after systematic studies and necessary investigations; to re-edit the Linguistic Survey of India of Sir George A. Grierson in the light of up-to-date studies and surveys; to publish systematic language Specimen both in tape and print; and to prepare India and State maps showing the spread of languages, has brought out the publication of the Census of India Vol. I, Part II-C(ii), Language Tables—which is a work of linguistic importance, attracting appreciations and acclaim from Scientists, Linguists, Educationists and news-papers from India and all parts of the world. It has been considered as the first authoritative and systematic account of Indian languages viewed from the technical angle after the great monumental work 'Linguistic Survey of India' by Sir George A. Grierson which was published in the first half of this Century.

The Study and scrutiny of the language census data of the country presented certain outstanding problems on various language areas of the country for specific spot studies and investigations. So, the Language Unit launched field investigations in six different areas of the country. They are (i) Pahari Language areas of North India; (ii) Himalayan Language areas along the Himalayan Belt; (iii) Kuki Chin Language areas of Assam, Manipur and Tripura; (iv) Konkani Language areas of the South; and (v) Andamanese Language areas.

Project of language grammars of important languages is underway, in which distinguished linguistic scientists of the country have collaborated. The first volume including grammars and illustrative materials of six languages is under scrutiny pending despatch to the press.

A separate monograph on history and evolution of Languages is under preparation and will shortly be made ready for the Press.

Language maps of India and States showing major languages are under preparation and a Language Atlas depicting results of the findings of 1961 Census Language Returns is proposed to be published shortly.

Preparation of tape recordings of language specimens have started and establishment of a tape library of specimens of all the important languages of the country is on the schedule of current programme.

111. Surveys

As ancillary to the 1961 Census, the following special studies have been undertaken by 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 Tribes and Selected number of Denotified Communities and Nomadic Tribes.

The work has already gained considerable momentum and so far of the 380 survey Reports received 320 have been examined. 102 Village Survey Reports have been published during this year.

23 Reports on Handicrafts Survey have been received out of which 20 have been examined. 21 Handicraft Survey Reports have been published upto the end of this year.

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 318 Ethnographic Notes have been received from the States out of which 148 have been reviewed.

In addition, the Bibliography on Indian Arts and Crafts, Primary scrutiny of the bibliographical material on Small Scale Industries (received from the National Library) and Report on the incidence of consanguineous marriages in India have been completed.

A few socio-economic field studies have also been undertaken. 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 Eastern Frontier Agency is still in progress.

A special survey on the Fairs and Festivals has also been undertaken. Three Reports on the Fairs and Festivals have already been published.

112. Vital Statistics

The Schemes for the improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics, which were approved by the Planning Commission are now being implemented in various States.

Pilot studies on Sample Registration have been completed in several States during this year, and several States have launched full scale schemes. In order to facilitate the implementation of the scheme, mechanical punch card equipment has been supplied to the States. This equipment has been supplied partly through the grant received from the Ford

Foundation and partly through the Central Funds. Central assistance is also being given in the shape of staff and sharing of a major portion of the expenditure.

An intensive cooperative study of the Sample Registration problems and methodology connected with accurate rates at district and block levels under a Research Grant Under PL 480 for five years in Kaira District in Gujarat State which is one of the districts where the Ministry of Health have undertaken intensive District Family Planning Programme, is being conducted. Dr. Bradley H. Wells, Ford Foundation Consultant has agreed to work as a Project Officer for this Survey.

A bill to regulate registration of Births and Deaths in the States has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is awaiting passage in the Lok Sabha.

113. Conferences

Registrar General, India, attended the 13th Session of the U.N. Population Commission held in New York in March-April 1965 where he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

The Registrar General, India and Map Officer attended the Second World Population Conference held at Belgrade during August-September, 1965.

A conference on State Problems in Implementing Schemes for Improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics was held in August 1965. The Second Annual Inter-State Sample Registration Conference was held at Trivandrum in November 1965 to discuss the administrative and technical problems in implementing the scheme.

114. Technical Assistance

At the request of the Royal Afghan Government, the Registrar General paid a visit to Kabul for planning the Census of Kabul city and the scheme proposed by him was fully accepted by the Royal Afghan Government. Shri R. L. Anand, Superintendent of Census Operations, Punjab was deputed to Afghanistan to train the supervisory and field staff in connection with the population census of Kabul City. Shri S. C. Sharma, Mechanical Tabulation Officer was deputed as an expert on Coding, Punching and Editing. The Afghan Government have greatly appreciated the assistance rendered by the Government of India for the Kabul Census.

115. Economy Measures

The ban on creation of new posts has been further extended up to 30-6-1966. The procedure for relaxation of the ban has been further simplified and Ministries have now to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Finance only for this purpose.

116. Economy effected in the Ministry

The Scheme of workstudy of Sections in the Ministry of Home Affairs which was started about three years ago continued during the year under review. The previous studies conducted having already led to a considerable reduction in the staff of the Ministry, the scope for further reduction was limited during the present series of studies. In all 102 Sections of the Ministry were workstudied during the year—53 from the point of view

of staff needs and procedural defects and 49 from the procedural or qualitative angle only. The actual strength of the Ministry in Section Officers' Grade and below is as follows :

| Strength fixed by O&M Section in 1964-65 | Reduction effected by workstudy during 1965-66 | Increase due to additions to work | Staff in position on 31-12-65 |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Section Officers | 75 | — | 80 |
| Assistants & U.D.C. | 352 | 10 | 358 |
| L.D.Cs. | 298 | 10 | 324 |

The increase in the number of Section Officers, Assistants, U.D.Cs and L.D.Cs is due to the transfer of work relating to NEFA from the Ministry of External Affairs and creation of new sections or increase in work of the existing sections due to the present emergency.