

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
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INTRODUCTION

The internal security of the Union, upholding and advancing the rule of law, assistance to States in the maintenance of public order, establishment and management of All India Services and Central Services, the policies relating to the recruitment, conditions of service and the conduct rules of the services of the Union and of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, the integrity and welfare of, and the joint consultative machinery for the public services, the administration of Union Territories subject to the provisions of article 239 of the Constitution and of any law made by Parliament in reference to the said article, and administrative reform—this broadly is the area of responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. Collection of intelligence regarding subversive activities, management of Central police forces, provision of facilities for, and consideration and improvement of police work, civil defence, appointments to the High Courts and to the Supreme Court, regulating the entry and stay of foreigners in the country, determination and grant of citizenship, the Census of India which is one of the biggest administrative operations anywhere, continuation of work in the manpower field, implementation of the policy formulated by Parliament regarding the official language of the Union including the Hindi Teaching Scheme for Central Government employees and management studies and advice on administrative matters—these are some of the operational tasks of the Ministry.

3. Some of these tasks are handled by the respective branches in the Ministry itself. For others there are constitutional or autonomous bodies or attached/subordinate offices; the main of these are the Union Public Service Commission, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, the Central Vigilance Commission the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police, the Assam Rifles, Police Wireless Coordination Organisation, the Intelligence Bureau, the National Police Academy, the Detective Training Schools, the fire Service and emergency relief training institution, finger bureau, Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, forensic science & laboratories, the Directorate of Manpower, the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and the National Academy of Administration. Until the Administrative

(ii)

Reforms Commission completes its labours, the Department of Administrative Reforms in the Home Ministry is mainly occupied in servicing the Commission; its standing assignment is management study and advice to administrative departments or agencies.

4. In the demarcation of functions under the Constitution, public order and police are State subjects. Article 355 makes it the duty of the Union to protect every State not only against external aggression but also against internal disturbance. For law and order in Union Territories and generally for their good Government the Central Government have a more direct responsibility. As in other matters, in the social and political life of the country there is an underlying unity which makes it inevitable that anything that excites public passion and seriously disturbs the people or a section of them in any part of the country, sooner or later affects other parts. The Central Government, therefore, keeps in close touch with State Governments and their agencies, and provide assistance to them to the maximum extent possible. A Central pool of police forces is convenient for State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to draw upon whenever the resources of a State Government are overstrained by a large scale actual or threatened disturbance of the public peace. During the year 1967, the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and West Bengal and the Administrations of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Manipur and Tripura asked for and were given such assistance. The Border Security Force has emerged from the necessity experienced for a unified command of the policing of the Indo-Pakistan border. It has helped to improve the mobility and efficiency of the police deployed on border duties. It has further strengthened the morale of the border police and helped to check trans-border crime. For this purpose and generally to improve mutual relations, there is liaison between the Indian and Pakistani border officials.

5. Article 355 referred to above also requires the Union to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Articles 256 and 257 require that States shall ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament and laws in force in the States and so exercise their executive power as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive powers of the Union. Under these articles the Central Government has the authority to give directions to a State for the above purposes, including construction and maintenance of means of communications of national or military importance and protection of railway property. Government hope that with a clearer appreciation and fulfilment of the respective obligations, the Centre-State relations will be harmonious

and help the growth of a cooperative partnership. Article 356 provides for resident's rule in the event of failure of constitutional machinery in States. It has been the policy of the Union Government to take recourse to the provisions of article 356 only when this becomes inescapable and then to make every effort to create conditions for the earliest return to the normal functioning of representative institutions in the State.

6. Some of the decisions taken during the year might be noted. The Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended the creation of Lokayukta and Lokpal, including in the Lokpal's jurisdiction grievances and allegations relating to Ministers and Secretaries of State Governments also. The Government of India have decided that statutory machinery may be established in respect of the Central Government, to enquire into complaints of injustice due to maladministration or complaints alleging corruption. The necessary legislation is being drafted.

The representation of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services has been improving, but Government wish that the pace should be accelerated. The recommendations of an official team for this purpose are under consideration. Constant and close consultation is going on with the Union Public Service Commission for the introduction of regional languages as media of the Commission's examinations. Further concessions have been made in respect of conditions of recruitment for the rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned officers recruited during the last Emergency and since released. Twenty-four such officers were selected during the year for appointment to All India and Central Services. The period of concessions for recruitment of displaced persons from East Pakistan and persons of Indian origin who have migrated from East African countries and residents of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry has been extended by a year. On the recommendation contained in the 93rd Report (1965-66) of the Estimates Committee on Public services, a nominee of the Government of India not below the rank of a Joint Secretary is now included in the Selection Committees for the IAS/IPS in respect of all the States. The first examination for direct recruitment to the Indian Forest Service was held in September 1967, and for direct recruitment to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service was conducted in November 1967.

7. There was a regrettable increase in the number of communal incidents in 1967 as compared to the number in 1966. Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed

by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into some of the major incidents. In most cases the law and order authorities have taken prompt action to deal with and to prevent such incidents. Any lapse or weakness in this matter must be firmly dealt with. The pressure of enlightened public opinion, transcending party loyalties, must be brought to bear on this problem in order to remove the canker of communalism and indeed all divisive forces.

8. Government have decided to revive the National Integration Council which would be a forum for leaders of all shades of opinion. It is hoped that the Council will recommend concrete steps to promote national integration. It was in pursuance of the recommendation of a Committee of the Council that the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963 was passed to enable Parliament to impose by law reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India. Accordingly the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 was enacted by Parliament.

9. It was Government's intention to terminate the state of emergency with effect from 1st July, 1967, after seeking constitutional authority to retain it in some parts where abnormal conditions still persisted. The consensus for such constitutional amendment was not forthcoming, and the conditions in certain border areas therefore made it imperative to continue the proclamation of emergency for some time more. This was explained by the Home Minister in a statement on 22nd June, 1967. He gave an assurance that the emergency powers would not be used except to the extent demonstrably necessary for the purposes of meeting the situation in border areas. On 30th September, 1967, three statutory orders were issued whereby no State/UT Government other than the Governments of Assam, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Tripura could use or continue action taken under the more important emergency powers without the approval of the Central Government. Finally, the President's proclamation revoking the state of emergency was made and published on 10th January, 1968.

CHAPTER I
PUBLIC SERVICES
ALL INDIA SERVICES

New Services :

1. At the Conference of the Chief Ministers held in August, 1961 to consider questions relating to national integration, the decision to establish new All India Services in (i) Engineering (ii) Forestry and (iii) Medicine and Public Health was accepted in principle. In December, 1961, the Rajya Sabha adopted a Resolution in that behalf in pursuance of Article 312 (1) of the Constitution. The All India Services Act, 1951 was then amended accordingly.

2. The Indian Forest Service has been constituted with effect from the 1st July, 1966. Selection of the State Forest Officers for appointment to various State Cadres, at the initial constitution of the Service has virtually been completed. The first examination for direct recruitment to the service, was held by the Union Public Service Commission, in September, 1967.

3. As regards the Indian Medical and Health Service, draft Recruitment Rules, Initial Recruitment Regulations and Cadre Rules are being finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and will be promulgated as soon as the final advice of the Commission is available. Particulars of officers eligible for appointment to the Service, at its initial constitution, have been asked for from the State Governments. It is expected that the selection of officers will be taken in hand by mid-1968.

4. Draft Recruitments Rules, Initial Recruitment Regulations and Cadre Rules relating to the Indian Service of Engineers have been referred to the State Governments for their comments. After the comments of all the States are received, these Rules/Regulations will be finalised, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, and further steps taken to constitute the Service.

5. All the States Governments had also agreed to the creation of two more All India Services—for Education and Agriculture. The Rajya Sabha passed the enabling Resolution, and a Bill to amend the All India Services Act, 1951 was introduced in the third Lok Sabha. However, as the Bill lapsed after dissolution of the Lok Sabha, it has to be placed before Parliament

again. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to settle various details in regard to these services, in consultation with the State Governments. The draft Indian Agricultural Service Recruitment Rules, Initial Recruitment Regulations and Cadre Rules have already been referred to the State Governments for their comments.

IAS AND IPS

Authorised Cadres

6. (i) A triennial review of the authorised strength of IAS and IPS cadres of the various States was taken up during the year in accordance with rule 4(2) of the IAS and IPS (Cadres) Rules, 1954. Triennial review proposals in respect of these cadres have not so far been received from Assam and Orissa. Triennial review proposals of the IAS cadre of U.P. are at present under examination. As a result of this review, the cadre strength of the two All India Services and the actual number of officers in position are as indicated below :—

Service	Authorised cadre Strength	Actual officers in position
I.A.S.	2,882	2,454
I.P.S.	1,643	1,443

(ii) After its establishment the State of Nagaland has not had its IAS Cadre so far. This has now been constituted with effect from 1st January, 1968.

(iii) Besides States' cadres, the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have common cadres for I.A.S. and I.P.S. Other Union Territories have been meeting their requirements by deputation from States. This was not a satisfactory arrangement. The Delhi Himachal IAS and IPS cadres have now been converted into All Union Territories' cadres. The All Union Territories' Cadre of IAS will also absorb officers from the Indian Frontier Administrative Service who are adjudged suitable by U.P.S.C. for this purpose. (See also para 156)

Results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1966

7. The number of candidates selected for appointment to the various All India and Central Services Class I and II on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1966 were as follows.

The number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected has also been shown :-

Service	Genl:	S.C.	S.T.	Total
I.A.S.	116	17	5	138
I.F.S.	10	1	1	12
I.P.S.	71	11	4	86
Central Services Class I	126	19	7	152
Central Services Class II	16	4	4	24
*DHANI Civil Service Class II	3	1	1	5
DHANI Police Service Class II	—	1	—	1
	342	54	22	418

Introduction of Regional languages as alternative media for the combined Competitive Examination

8. The question of introduction of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, in addition to English, as alternative media for the Combined Competitive Examination, has been under the active consideration of the Government and this matter was discussed with the Union Public Service Commission in great detail as they have to take necessary preparatory steps. It has been impressed on the U.P.S.C. that this matter has assumed urgency in view of Parliament's Resolution on language policy. The Commission were, therefore, requested to examine whether it would be possible to make a beginning even from the 1968 examination, at least in respect of one of the papers. The Commission have reported that they do not find this feasible.

Rehabilitation of Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers

9. With a view to rehabilitating the Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers an I.A.S. etc. Examination, exclusively for the Released EC/SSC Officers, was held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1966. The number of Released EC/SSC Officers selected for appointment to the various Services were as follows :

Service	Genl:	S.C.	S.T.	Total
I.A.S.	1	—	1	2
I.F.S.	2	—	—	2
I.P.S.	9	—	—	9
Central Services Class I	4	—	1	5
Central Services Class II	4	—	—	4
*DHANI Civil Services Class II	1	—	—	1
DHANI Police Service Class II	1	—	—	1
Total	22	—	2	24

*Delhi Himachal Andamans Nicobar Islands.

Two candidates belonging to this category, who were recommended for appointment only to Central Service Class II and the *DHANI Civil/Police Service Class II could not be considered for appointment for want of vacancies in the Class II Services. They have been kept on the waiting list and will be considered for appointment against the vacancies meant to be filled on the results of 1967 examination.

The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules

10. In accordance with recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption in Public Services, a new set of All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules has been framed and referred to the State Governments for their comments/concurrence. Replies have been received from seven State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission. The matter is being pursued with the remaining nine State Governments and it is expected that the new set of rules will be promulgated during the course of the year 1968.

Amendments to IAS/IPS Rules and Regulations

11. The following important amendments to the IAS/IPS Rules and Regulations were made during the year :

On the recommendation contained in the Ninety-third Report (1965-66) of the Estimates Committee on Public Services, under the IAS/IPS (Appointment by promotion) Regulations, 1955, a nominee of the Government of India not below the rank of a Joint Secretary is now included in the Selection Committees for the IAS/IPS in respect of all the States. The Committee felt that as the appointing authority for the All India Services, the Central Government should play an active role and be directly associated with the working of these selection Committees.

The IAS/IPS (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954, have been amended to provide that the officiation of State Civil/Police Service officers on posts outside the IAS/IPS Cadre will not be reckoned for seniority on appointment to the IAS/IPS. This brings the seniority rules in accord with the cadre rules.

I.P.S. (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations, 1965

12. The Director Central Bureau of Investigation and the Director National Police Academy have, after review, suggested a revised curriculum of training and syllabus for the probationers' final examination. Action is being taken to amend the I.P.S. (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations in consultation with the State Governments.

Indian Statistical Service and Indian Economic Service

13. (i) *Direct Recruitment.*

The Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service Rules provide that a certain percentage of vacancies in the two services are to be filled in by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. In accordance with this provision, direct recruitment to Grades I, II and III of the I.E.S. and Grade I and III of the I.S.S. was made during the year as follows :—

Grade and Service	No. of Posts filled by direct recruitment
1. Grade I of I.E.S.	1
2. Grade II of I.E.S.	1
3. Grade III of I.E.S.	1
1. Grade I of I.S.S.	2
2. Grade III of I.S.S.	2

The first competitive examination for direct recruitment to Grade IV of the two Services for filling up 33 vacancies in the I.E.S. and 21 vacancies in the I.S.S. respectively was conducted by the U.P.S.C. in November, 1967. The results are awaited.

(ii) *Encadrement of Posts in the two Services.*

The posts of statistical and economic functions which existed before the date of promulgation of the I.S.S./ I.E.S. Rules, namely, November 1, 1961, but could not be included in the two Services for one reason or the other and such posts created after November 1, 1961 and offered for inclusion in the Service, have since been included in the appropriate Grades of the two Services. The present revised strength of the two Services as a result of the encadrement of these posts is as follows :—

	Authorised strength of I.S.S.			Authorised strength of I.E.S.		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
<i>Grade I</i>						
Director	8	3	11	11	7	187
<i>Grade II</i>						
Joint Director	5	6	11	13	10	23
<i>Grade III</i>						
Deputy Director	50	20	70	84	32	116
<i>Grade IV</i>						
Assistant Director	176	66	242	289	59	348
TOTAL	239	95	334	397	108	505

For the selection of persons who are holding the posts which existed before November 1, 1961 and which have now been encadred in the Service for appointment to the appropriate Grades of the Service, and for reconsideration of the case of officers rejected at the initial constitution, a Selection Committee was set-up of which a Member of the U.P.S.C. was the Chairman. On getting their recommendations, appointments of the officers in the services will be made.

Industrial Management Pool

14. There are at present 105 officers serving in the Pool. No new officers were recruited. 10 officers were promoted to the next higher grades during the year. The present composition of the various grades of the pool is as follows :—

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of Officers in Position</u>
I. (Rs. 2,750 fixed)	—
II. (Rs. 2,500 fixed)	7
III. (Rs. 2,000-2,250)	19
IV. (Rs. 1,600-2,000)	34
V. (Rs. 1,300-1,600)	27
VI. (Rs. 1,100-1,400)	13
VII. (Rs. 700-1,150)	5
VIII. Junior Grade (Rs. 420-710)	—
	105

Central Secretariat Service

Recruitment.

15. 15 Section Officers (including 3 released Emergency Commissioned Officers) from the combined competitive examination for I.A.S. and other services held in 1966 and 25 Assistants (including 3 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 7 belonging to Scheduled Tribes) from the Assistants Grade Examination 1967 are being appointed to the respective grades in the Central Secretariat Service.

16. 70 Stenographers (including 4 Scheduled Castes) were nominated to the various cadres in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service on the basis of the competitive examination held in 1966. The result of the Stenographers' examination held in 1967 is yet to be announced by the U.P.S.C.

17. 985 Lower Division Clerks (including 156 members of Scheduled Castes and 1 of Scheduled Tribe) were nominated

to the various cadres in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service on the results of the 1966 Clerks' Grade Examination. The result of the Clerks' Grade Examination held in 1967 has been recently announced by the Union Public Service Commission in which 1128 candidates (including 211 Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribes) have been declared qualified. The nominations of the qualified candidates are expected to be made shortly.

Promotions

18. Select Lists of 45 Section Officers approved for promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service (Under Secretary) and of 102 Assistants approved for promotion to the grade of Section Officers against long-term vacancies, were issued during the year.

Amendment of Rules

19. (i) *C.S.S. (First Amendment) Rules 1967.*—With a view to improving the prospects of confirmation of the departmental promotees in the grade of Assistants, the validity of the proviso to Rule 13(6), which provides enhanced proportion of 50% of substantive vacancies in any cadre being reserved for departmental promotees for a period of three years from the commencement of the Rules, has been extended for a further period of three years.

(ii) *Amendment of the C.S.C.S. Rules 1962.*—The C.S.C.S. Rules 1962 have been recently amended in order to enable certain officiating Upper Division Clerks and officiating Assistants with long period of service who have no lien on any permanent post and have no prospects of confirmation in their officiating posts in the near future, to get confirmation in the Lower Division Grade of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

Decentralisation of Control

20. The Central Secretariat Services upto and including the grade of Section Officers were decentralised in October/November, 1962. New cadres have been constituted for the Ministries of Education, Petroleum & Chemicals, Tourism and Aviation and the Departments of Mines & Metals, Iron and Steel, Communications and Social Welfare. Formation of separate cadres for the Department of Company Affairs and Department of Supply has been deferred, to be reviewed after the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the reorganisation of the Ministries are known and implemented. The question of formation of a separate cadre for the Ministry of Commerce and the Department of Industrial Development is under consideration.

21. Service Conditions

(i) *Grant of extension of service/re-employment to superannuated Central Government officers.*—Instructions have been issued from time to time laying down the principles governing the grant of extension/re-employment to Central Government servants. In order to ensure that superannuated Government servants are retained in Government service by grant of extension or re-employment only in rare and exceptional circumstances, instructions have been issued in November, 1967 to the following effect :—

- (1) No proposal for extension/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation should ordinarily be considered;
- (2) Extension/re-employment may be given only in very exceptional circumstances and in any event not beyond the age of 60 years in respect of non-technical/non-scientific posts and not beyond the age of 62 in the case of scientific/technical personnel.
- (3) In the case of honorary appointments—e.g. appointments on the Boards of Directors of public sector undertakings—the limit may be 65 years provided that the appointment is really honorary and does not carry any substantial remuneration.

It has also been decided to withdraw the powers delegated to the Heads of Departments in regard to the grant of extension of service. Accordingly, instructions have also been issued that proposals, if any, for grant of extension of service/re-employment in respect of various categories of employees except Class IV employees who are working in a Ministry or Attached or Subordinate Office should be submitted to the Minister incharge of the Administrative Ministry/Department concerned and in respect of Class IV officers to the Secretary. It has also been laid down that in the case of top level posts, appointments to which are made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, proposals for grant of extension of service/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation should be discussed with the Cabinet Secretary before they are formally submitted to the Minister-in-charge of the Administrative Ministry/Department or to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. It has been emphasised that a systematic review of officers who attained the age of superannuation should be conducted well in advance, so that whenever necessary suitable persons are selected in time to replace such officers and given training before-hand.

The criteria followed by the Government in regard to the grant of extension of service/re-employment to Central Govern-

ment officers have also been brought to the notice of the Public sector undertakings so that they could consider the desirability of adopting these criteria.

(ii) *Conduct Rules.*—Under the Conduct Rules applicable to Central Government employees, no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government or the prescribed authority, or in the *bona fide* discharge of his duties, participate in a radio broadcast or contribute any article or write any letter either in his own name or anonymously, pseudonymously or in the name of any other person to any newspaper or periodical; but no such sanction shall be required if such broadcast or such contribution is of a purely literary, artistic or scientific character. It was considered necessary to bring the writing of books also within the purview of the aforesaid provisions of the Conduct Rules. The rules were accordingly amended in November, 1967 to provide that for writing books by Government servants, unless they are of purely literary, artistic or scientific character, the sanction of the Government or the prescribed authority would be required.

Rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited during the last Emergency

22. Orders had been issued in the beginning of the year 1966 for the reservation of a certain percentage of vacancies in the All India and higher Central Services in favour of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited to the Defence Forces during the last Emergency and subsequently released therefrom. The second of the examinations for filling the vacancies thus reserved for these officers was held in October, 1967.

23. During the year 1967, the following further concessions were granted to EC/SSCOs :—

- (i) Those EC/SSCOs who, prior to joining the military service were studying in a college and had to discontinue their studies consequent on their joining the army, were made eligible to take the restricted competitive examination for the reserved vacancies to be held during the year 1968 and thereafter, provided that, but for their discontinuance of studies, they would have had time to take a degree and be within the normal age limits for the regular competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.
- (ii) Those EC/SSCOs who did not possess the prescribed qualifications at the time they joined the pre-Commis-

sion training, but who were well within the age limit and who have obtained the prescribed qualifications subsequently, would also be eligible to compete at the limited competitive examination for the reserved vacancies.

- (iii) Those EC/SSCOs who were well within the age limit to obtain the prescribed educational qualification and compete at the regular competitive examination but having discontinued their studies prior to their selection for the Armed Forces did not possess such qualification at the time of joining pre-Commission training, and have not acquired it before their release, have been permitted an opportunity to secure the prescribed qualification after their release within a reasonable period, and on obtaining such qualification, they are considered eligible to take the regular competitive examination along with the open market candidates for the unreserved vacancies, subject to the condition that they are allowed only one chance to compete at the regular examination. For this purpose, the upper age limit prescribed for the examination has been relaxed uniformly in each case by the duration of an officer's total commitment in the Armed Forces inclusive of the period spent at pre-Commission training, rounded off to the next complete year.
- (iv) Released EC/SSCOs will be exempt from payment of examination fee in respect of those examinations which are held by the UPSC for the purpose of filling the vacancies reserved for them in various Services. They are also exempt from payment of application fee charged by the Commission in respect of posts which are reserved for them and which are filled by the Commission on the basis of selection/interview.

24. *Extension of age concession for the purpose of appointment to services/posts under the Government :*

(a) *Displaced persons from East Pakistan.*—In 1964 orders had been issued allowing certain age and fee concessions to displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964, for purposes of admission to competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC and also for purposes of appointments made otherwise than on the results of competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC. Persons of this category were allowed age relaxation upto 3 years for appointment made on the results of competitive examination

conducted by the UPSC; in respect of other appointments the upper age limit could be relaxed upto 45 years. These concessions, which were admissible for a period of 3 years, that is, upto 31st December, 1967, have been extended for a further period of 2 years, that is, upto 31st December, 1969.

(b) *Persons of Indian origin who have migrated from the East African Countries.*—In 1964 orders had been issued relaxing by 3 years, the upper age limit for admission to competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC or any other authority for recruitment to civil services/posts under the Central Government, in the case of persons of Indian origin who have migrated from the East African countries of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar due to constitutional changes in those countries. The concession which was admissible upto 30th November, 1967, has been extended for a further period of 13 months, that is, upto 31st December, 1968.

(c) *Residents of the former Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu.*—In 1963, orders had been issued relaxing by 3 years, the upper age limit for admission to competitive examinations (other than those conducted for entry to the Defence Services) conducted by the UPSC or any other authority for recruitment to various services and posts under the Government of India in the case of residents of the former Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. The concession which was admissible upto 16th June, 1967 has been extended upto 31st December, 1969.

(d) *Residents of the Union Territory of Pondicherry.*—In the case of residents of Pondicherry who had been receiving their education through the medium of French, orders were issued in 1957 relaxing the upper age limit by 3 years for purposes of appointment to gazetted posts and by 5 years for appointment to non-gazetted posts, recruitment to which was made on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC or any other authority. The relaxation was not admissible for examination conducted by the UPSC for entry to the Defence Services. The age concessions, which were admissible upto 31st December, 1967, have been extended upto 31st December, 1970.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

25. The number of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Central Government has been increasing steadily though slowly as can be seen from the following figures for the years 1962 and 1967 :—

Class	As on 1-1-1962		As on 1-1-1967	
	Total Number	Percentage of Scheduled Castes employees	Total Number	Percentage of Scheduled Castes employees
I	179	1.27	425	1.91
II	672	2.62	1,055	2.98
III	70,929	7.74	1,02,590	9.03
IV	1,64,188 (excluding sweepers)	17.34	2,12,003 (excluding sweepers)	18.22
SCHEDULED TRIBES				
I	38	0.27	74	0.33
II	102	0.40	87	0.25
III	8,946	0.98	13,490	1.19
IV	29,425 * (excluding sweepers)	3.11	41,527	3.57

26. The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. is also improving. In the ICS/IAS, the number of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rose from 114 and 40 on 1st January, 1966 to 128 and 45 on 1st January, 1967. In the IP/IPS also, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively rose from 64 and 18 on 1st January 1966 to 72 and 22 on 1st January, 1967.

27. In 1964, the Ministries concerned were asked to issue instructions to the public sector undertakings under them to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the reservations made in the Central Government services, so as to ensure that the members of these communities get a fair share of employment in the public sector undertakings upto 13-12-1967, out of 169 public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies, 135 undertakings/bodies have made or have agreed to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services. The matter is being pursued with the other undertakings etc. which are not yet making reservation for members of these communities in their services.

28. A Working Group headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs had been set up to examine the questions of (i) improving the recruitment of Scheduled Caste personnel in Government services at the Centre and in the States, and (ii) greater efforts for resettlement of Scheduled Castes landless labour on such land as may be available for culti-

vation. The Working Group has submitted its Report and its recommendations regarding representation of Scheduled Castes in services are under consideration of Government. Whatever is done for members of Scheduled Castes will apply to members of Scheduled Tribes also.

Union Public Service Commission

29. The strength of the Commission (including Chairman) at the beginning of the year 1967 was 8, against the sanctioned strength of 9. The Chairman and four Members relinquished charge of their office during the course of the year. Appointments of the Chairman and of four new Members were made during the year.

The Estimates Committee examined the estimates relating to the Commission during the year 1967. Information covering a wide range of functions and activities of the Commission was made available for the consideration of the Committee.

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 was an appreciable increase in the number of applications received during the year 1967. For recruitment by examination as against 41,777 applications during 1966, the Commission received 60,360 applications during the year 1967. In respect of recruitment by interview and selection also, the Commission received 60,556 applications during 1967 as against 56,110 applications during the preceding year.

Integration of Services as a result of Reorganisation of States

30. As on the 1st January, 1968, out of 23,073 gazetted officers affected by the reorganisation of States, final gradation lists have been published for 15,782 officers; out of over 1,73,254 non-gazetted employees, final gradation lists have been published for 1,27,463 employees. Provisional gradation lists have been published for all except 221 gazetted officers and 896 non-gazetted employees belonging to Rajasthan and 37 non-gazetted employees belonging to Mysore. Necessary action has been taken to expedite the work in every State affected by the reorganisation of States. Home Minister has addressed Chief Ministers to invite their attention to the desirability of having this work completed early. Home Minister mentioned this in the Zonal Council's meeting also.

31. Provisional allocation orders have been issued regarding the State and Subordinate Services personnel affected by the

Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. As on the 1st January, 1968, final allocation orders have been issued regarding personnel belonging to 10 departments.

Integrity in Public Services

32. Government continued its drive against corruption in the Services. The Central Bureau of Investigation continued, with increasing vigour, its three-fold programme of work; one, in the field of Social Defence and Police Research, maintaining statistics and records relating to All India Crime and criminals of inter-state and international importance and disseminating criminal intelligence to State Police forces, the second, in conducting investigation in cases of serious crime having wide ramifications, particularly in the economic sphere and the third, in paying concentrated and planned attention to vigilance work in the sensitive departments and undertakings of the Government of India in co-ordination and cooperation with the Departments concerned.

33. By the end of 1967, 116 recommendations (including parts of recommendations) of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption were accepted with or without changes and implemented. Four recommendations have been accepted wholly or partly and their implementation is under consideration. 8 recommendations have not been accepted. The remaining 9 recommendations are under various stages of consideration.

34. The Third Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for 1966-67 was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 22nd November, 1967, and to the Rajya Sabha on the 24th November, 1967. The following statement indicates the work done by the Commission during the first three years of its existence :

<i>Complaints</i>	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Received	5,920	2,302	1,454
Disposed of	5,543	2,277	1,435
<i>C.B.I. Reports</i>			
Received	282	356	315
Disposed of	235	304	294
<i>Prosecution Cases</i>			
Received	19	27	22
Disposed of	16	22	19
<i>Reports of inquiries submitted by Commissioners for Departmental Enquiries</i>			
Reports submitted	82	74	98
Disposed of	78	59	90

*Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation :**No. of items examined/scrutinised*

Works	697	1,195	1,031
Final Bills	225	206	229
Contracts	198	186	178
Muster Rolls	99	160	80

Cases of Overpayments to Contractors detected by CTE finalised.

Cases	291	186	117
Amount involved	Rs. 4.22 lakhs	Rs. 2.30 lakhs	Rs. 1.57 lakhs

Action taken departmentally against officers in cases examined by the C.T.E.

Executive Engineers	23	24	25
Assistant Engineers	38	45	46
Sectional Officers	29	34	34
Work Assistants	1	1	1
TOTAL	91	104	106

35. During the year 1967 the C.B.I. registered 2,090 cases against public servants and 246 against private persons as against 2,208 against public servants and 258 against private persons in 1966 and 2,039 against public servants and 269 against private persons in 1965. The majority of cases were registered on the basis of information collected by the C.B.I. itself. Inclusive of the cases pending at the beginning of the year 1967 the C.B.I. had to handle 3,839 cases during 1967 against 3,805 in 1966. Of these, 489 cases were sent to Court for trial against 353 (including 18 cases sent up for retrial or trial after Departmental Action or on reconsideration) in 1966 and 1,730 cases were reported for Regular Departmental Action as against 1,778 in 1966. The cases sent up for trial involved 361 public servants of whom 42 were of gazetted status as against 287 public servants of whom 31 were of gazetted status in 1966. Also, the number of private persons involved in the cases sent up for trial in 1967 was 628 against 339 in 1966.

36. 302 cases were decided in courts during 1967 and of these only 47 ended in acquittal or discharge while 255 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction in 1967 thus came to 84.4 against 84.9 in 1966 and 83 in 1965.

37. Of the 1,331 departmental proceedings concluded during 1967, 1,155 i.e. 86.8 percent of those decided resulted in punishment.

38. During the year 1967, fines amounting to Rs. 6,28,604 were imposed by Courts in SPE cases, recoveries from contractors and others amounted to Rs. 3,63,653, savings which accrued as a result of SPE investigation amounted to another Rs. 5,43,131 and recoveries of income-tax etc. made on the basis of information given by the S.P.E. amounted to Rs. 11,98,891. In addition to all this the Chairman of a Shipping Company, soon after registration of the C.B.I. case against him returned to the Company, which had then been taken over by Government, sterling of the value of about Rs. 64 lakhs which he had got credited to his personal account in London.

39. Of the important cases handled by the C.B.I. particular mention may be made of the following :—

- (a) The case against the Chairman of a Shipping Company and his wife has been referred to above. In this case a charge sheet has already been filed in court and proceedings to get them extradited to India to stand their trial are continuing vigorously.
- (b) In another case against certain textile mills of an important industrial group, a charge-sheet has been filed in the court in respect of some of the allegations relating to one mill, while enquiries are still continuing in respect of other allegations.
- (c) Investigation was also completed and a charge sheet filed in the court against a well known industrialist in another important case involving a big firm of importers.
- (d) A charge sheet has been filed in a case relating to an important jute mill.
- (e) In the road rollers case, which has attracted much attention, a charge-sheet has already been filed against the Managing Director of the Company and two others.
- (f) Another important case which was taken up by the Economic Offences Wing of the CBI, and of which investigation has been successfully concluded, relates to smuggling of gold worth over Rs. one crore.
- (g) As a result of investigation of a big racket relating to foreign exchange, prosecution was launched during the year against 18 persons who were involved in making compensatory payments amounting to about 20 crores in rupees in India for Pound sterling

credited to the various accounts of the organisers of the racket in London.

40. The Research Division of the C.B.I. has, in cooperation with official and non-official institutions, prepared a programme for Police Research and has already completed two projects—one relating to 'Chit Funds' and another relating to 'Security arrangements in Banking Institutions'. It organised a symposium on crime prevention in January 1967 and in pursuance of its recommendations a National Crime Prevention Week will be organised in April, 1968. The All India crime statistics have been improved and steps have been taken to make them more comprehensive.

Training

41. A decision has been taken to create in the Ministry a new Division on Training. This Division will deal with training policies and programmes of the Government of India in the field of administration and will sponsor training programmes for officers at the various training institutions. It will also help the States in their training programmes, wherever such help is needed. The O.S.D. (Training) assisted the Indian Institute of Public Administration in drawing up a number of programmes in executive development. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 70,000 has been given to the Institute for organising various training programmes. A programme on "Social Welfare Administration" for officers of the rank of Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and equivalent rank in the States was organised for two weeks during December, 1967; another general programme of training on "Development Administration" is being run by the Institute from the 12th February to 3rd March, 1968 for officers of the same level. Work is in progress to conduct two programmes on "Budgeting and Expenditure Control" and "Plan Formulation at the State Level" during April, 1968. Work is also in progress for running a programme on "Economic Decision Making" for senior officers of the level of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and officers of equivalent rank in the States in June, 1968.

National Academy of Administration Mussoorie

42. The Academy continued the Foundational Courses for the All India and Class I Central Services and also professional training courses for IAS probationers. All the probationers are trained to acquire an appreciation of the administrative needs of a democratic welfare state in which they have to function and of their responsibility as members of the higher Civil Services. After the Foundational Course, the IAS probationers undergo their professional training at the Academy.

43. The Academy conducted the following courses during 1967-68 :—

- (a) 140 IAS probationers appointed on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1966 are undergoing professional training.
- (b) 138 IAS probationers and one Indian Frontier Administrative Service probationer appointed on the results of Competitive Examination of 1965 completed their training.
- (c) 280 probationers of the IAS, IPS and Central Services Class I appointed on the basis of the 1966 Examination completed the Foundational Course which commenced in July, 1967.
- (d) One officer deputed by the Government of Bhutan is undergoing training from July, 1967.

44. The Advisory Council for the National Academy of Administration in their first meeting had suggested that the question of continuance of the Foundational Course should be reviewed by Government in the light of past experience. The recommendations of the Council were examined in the Ministry and with the approval of the Secretaries Committee on Internal Affairs, it has been decided to continue with the present pattern of the foundational course.

The Advisory Council held their second meeting in December, 1967 and their further recommendations are awaited.

National Police Academy, ABU :

45. After completing the 4 months' Foundational Course at Mussoorie, the I.P.S. officers continue their professional training at Abu. 88 I.P.S. Probationers appointed on the results of the 1965 examination continued their training during the year. Out of them 17 probationers were taken up in other services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination 1966 before they completed their course at the College. The remaining 71 probationers completed their course at the Academy. 94 I.P.S. probationers appointed on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination 1966, have joined the Academy for training. In addition, one officer of Delhi-Himachal Pradesh Police Cadre is being given training and two more are likely to join later.

Training at Central Emergency Relief Training Institute & National Fire Service College, Nagpur

46. During the year 1967-68, 1408 persons were trained at CERTI and NFSC Nagpur. In response to an urgent demand from:

the States, Specialist Courses for Wardens, Rescue, Communication and Casualty Services were also run at the Institute. The Annual Conference of the Principals of States/Central Schools of Civil Defence was held from 17th to 19th October, 1967 to discuss problems of common interest.

Secretariat Training School

47. The school provides pre-service training to direct recruits to the grades of Section Officers, Assistants, Stenographers and Lower Division Clerks, including officers of these grades belonging to the Railway Board Secretariat Service and the Indian Foreign Service (B) Branch. In addition, the School conducts refresher courses for Section Officers in charge of Central Registry and Typing Pools, Administration/Establishment Sections and Cash and Accounts Sections. Training courses are also conducted in work Study/O & M Study for Section Officers, besides training in cash and accounts matters to Assistants and Upper Division Clerks of the Secretariat and Attached Offices. The School also imparts training in English and Hindi Shorthand and typewriting and conducts tests in typewriting and shorthand on behalf of the Directorate General of Employment and Training and other Departments of the Central Government.

During the year 1967, the training courses for Stenographers and Lower Division Clerks of Subordinate Offices, which had been introduced in the year 1965, continued to be held by the School. Two courses for stenographers and four for Lower Division Clerks of Subordinate offices were conducted.

As in the previous year, the School conducted training courses in Work Study/Organisation and Method techniques on behalf of the Department of Administrative Reforms for Section Officers of the Central Government and officers of comparable rank of the State Governments. Two officials of the Government of Ceylon also received training in these courses under the Colombo Plan. As part of the Work Study training, the trainees conduct Project Studies in Government offices and Semi-Government organisations. The recommendations made as a result of these studies are found useful and are generally accepted. During the year 1967, twelve such studies were conducted.

During the year, an Evaluation Team was set up under the Chairmanship of Brig. K. Pennathur, Executive Director, All-India Management Association, to assess the work study courses conducted by the School. While endorsing the need, utility and pattern of training of these courses, the Committee made certain useful recommendations including the starting of an Analysts'

Course for Assistants, which have been accepted by Government and are in the process of implementation. The Committee also recommended the starting of an Appreciation Course for officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary. This recommendation is under Government's consideration. (See also para 83)

A statement showing the number of officers trained in the School and the tests conducted during the year 1967 is shown in an Annexure at the end of this Chapter.

Machinery for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration

48. The Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees envisages the establishment of Joint Councils consisting of representatives of the official side and the staff side at the national level and departmental, regional/office levels to consider matters affecting the employees. The scope of the Councils includes all matters relating to conditions of service and work, welfare of the employees, and improvement of efficiency and standards of work, provided, however, that (i) in regard to recruitment, promotion and discipline, consultation will be limited to matters of general principles and (ii) individual cases will not be considered.

49. When a matter cannot be settled by negotiation at the Joint councils the Scheme also provides for compulsory arbitration in respect of :—

- (i) pay and allowances;
- (ii) weekly hours of work; and
- (iii) leave;

of a class or grade of employees.

50. After the inauguration of the Scheme on 28th October, 1966 a special meeting of the National Council was held on 5th December, 1966. The representatives of various federations/associations/unions signed the declaration of joint intent and the Rules for Conduct of Business of the National Council were discussed and finalised.

51. The National Council has so far held four ordinary meetings in January, May, and November 1967 and February 1968. Some of the important decisions of the National Council, giving concessions to the employees are briefly indicated below :

(i) *Liberalisation of Leave Travel Concession*.—While the entire cost of fare for the initial 400 K.M. (160 K.M. for

Class IV Staff) on the onward and return journey would continue to be borne by the Government servants themselves, the actual fare for the remaining distance would be reimbursed by the Government *in full* instead of 90% as it was before.

(ii) *Hospital Leave*.—Those categories of Government servants who are eligible for this kind of leave in terms of S.R. 269 will be entitled to Hospital leave without any restrictions on the quantum of leave. Hospital leave can now be granted for such period as is considered necessary by the authority competent to grant it.

(iii) *Withdrawal of House Rent Allowance*.—Government servants who are eligible for Government accommodation and

(1) who do not submit applications for such accommodation;

or

(2) who, after submitting applications for such accommodation, refuse to accept accommodation when offered/allotted;

or

(3) who, after having accepted such accommodation surrender it,

may be paid house rent allowance, if otherwise admissible, provided that—

(a) those referred to in (2) and (3) above will not be considered again for allotment of Government accommodation for a period of one year from the date of such refusal or surrender, and

(b) the number of units available for allotment does not exceed the number of eligible employees and *there is no prospect of any residential unit remaining vacant as a result of such refusal or surrender*.

The above concession will not be admissible to employees for whom Government accommodation is specifically earmarked or to employees whose presence near the site of their work is essential for the efficient discharge of their duties and for whom quarters for allotment are available near the place of their work. In the case of the latter, however, one employee may be allowed to surrender his allotment in favour of another employee in the same category if quarters for both are not available.

(iv) *Weightage for Night Duty Allowance*.—Those Departments where night duty allowance is not granted on the basis of

Finance Ministry's U.O. No. 22(3)-E.II(B)/60, dated November 1960 would examine the grant of night duty allowance on the basis of principles indicated therein keeping in view the special circumstances in each Department.

(v) *Reversion to Pre-Emergency Working Hours for Civil/Administrative Offices.*—On the basis of the recommendation made by the National Council at its meeting held on 6th and 7th November, 1967, it has been decided to revert to pre-emergency hours of work provided that no increase in staff is asked for by reason only of reversion to pre-emergency hours. The implication is that for the restored hours, output should be maintained at the present level. Necessary orders have since been issued effective from the 1st December, 1967 (see para 246).

(vi) *Daily Allowance/Incidental Allowance.*—The rates of daily allowance to Central Government employees for different slabs of pay upto a salary ceiling of Rs. 400 per month have been liberalised with effect from 1-3-1968.

(vii) *Procedure of inquiry in cases of stoppage of increments with cumulative effect.*—It has been decided that in cases where the increments are withheld for a period of more than three years or where increments are stopped with cumulative effect or where such stoppage is likely to affect adversely the pensionary entitlement, the detailed procedure of holding inquiry should invariably be followed. Necessary instructions have been issued in this regard.

(viii) *Weightage for contingency service on absorption to permanent employment.*—It has been decided that half the contingency service should be allowed to count for retirement benefits at the time of absorption to regular employment subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

52. So far, Departmental Councils have been set up in the following Ministries/Departments :

- (i) Department of Communications;
- (ii) Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation;
- (iii) Ministry of Education and Department of Social Welfare;
- (iv) Ministry of Irrigation and Power;
- (v) Ministry of Finance.
- (vi) Ministry of Defence;
- (vii) Indian Audit and Accounts Department;
- (viii) Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (ix) Planning Commission & Cabinet Secretariat; and

(x) Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Supply).

53. The Departmental Councils in the Ministry of Railways and Department of Mines and Metals are expected to be inaugurated shortly. The ten Departmental Councils already set up and those expected to be set up shortly in other Ministries like Railways will mean that more than 90% of the Central Government employees would have been brought under the Joint Consultative Machinery. The remaining Ministries/Departments have been asked to expedite the setting up of the Departmental Councils.

54. Steps have also been taken to expedite the formation of Office Councils as envisaged in the Scheme.

Central (Surplus Staff) Cell

55. The Department of Administrative Reforms has been carrying out studies for evolving better methods and procedures of work. Some of the changes made as a result of these studies lead to a reduction in the work load and consequently to a reduction of staff. Some surplus staff is also identified in the course of studies carried out periodically by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. The question regarding redeployment of surplus staff was examined and after reviewing the then existing arrangement, the Government of India decided upon a new Scheme for redeployment of surplus staff. For this purpose a Central (Surplus Staff) Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 25-2-66.

56. The Scheme has since been extended to staff rendered surplus as a result of *suo-moto* studies of work measurement or other administrative reforms undertaken by the Ministries and due to abolition and winding up of organisation. On transfer to the Central Cell, the surplus staff continue to receive the pay and allowances in their previous scales till they are absorbed elsewhere upto a maximum period of six months.

57. In order to effect speedy redeployment of surplus staff a ban is operating on direct recruitment to all ministerial posts under the Central Government unless a certificate is obtained from the Central Surplus Staff Cell to the effect that the Cell have no suitable candidate to offer. This ban has since been extended to all Class III posts (both Ministerial and non-Ministerial) and certain categories of promotion posts e.g. Upper Division Clerks, Head Clerks etc.

58. Normally the juniormost persons in the cadre have to be declared surplus and surrendered to the Central Cell when the strength of a cadre in a Ministry or office is reduced as a result of

the studies by the Department of Administrative Reforms or the Staff Inspection Unit etc. There is however, no bar to other persons higher up in the seniority ladder opting for placement to the Cell in order to avail of the voluntary retirement benefits. Orders were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 17-5-66 according to which a weightage of five years' service is given to every surplus person who has put in not less than 15 years of qualifying service and who wishes to avail of the voluntary retirement benefits.

59. Since the inception of the Cell, it has been possible to redeploy 470 officers. The following table gives the necessary details as on 31st December, 1967 category-wise :—

Category of officers	No. who re-joined the Cell	No. re-deployed	No. yet to be redeployed	No. retrained	No. opted for voluntary retirement
Class I	3	1	—	2	—
Class II	55	48	4	—	3
Class III	446	421	10	5	10
TOTAL	504	470	14	7	13

Foreign Assignments :

60. In the field of foreign assignments, the Home Ministry are concerned with the selection and recruitment aspects of Indian experts. This work is handled in close cooperation with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance and various other Ministries who are administratively concerned with certain specialised agencies of the United Nations.

61. There has been a continuous flow of requests for experts from abroad during the year. Against 501 jobs reported by the United Nations' Organisations and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America 929 candidates have so far been sponsored. 65 of these have been finally selected and left the country. In addition a number of requests were received for extending the period of deputation of experts already serving abroad.

62. As a result of advertisement in the Press, a large number of applications were received from experts all over the country for enrolment in the panel of experts maintained by the Ministry in the various fields. These include doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, economists, statisticians and other categories of experts. There are at present 6,850 names on the panel for foreign assignments.

STAFF WELFARE

63. The Ministry continued to take active interest in the welfare of the employees of the Central Government all over the country.

64. The Central Secretariat Sports Control Board set up in April, 1964, is functioning as a Central Agency for the promotion and development of sports and athletics among Central Government employees. The Board has so far been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 75,000 during the current year 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.

65. The Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi, set up as a welfare measure in 1963, continued to supply essential commodities and articles of daily necessity to Central Government employees in Delhi at fair and reasonable prices. In the course of the first four years, it has expanded considerably and has a net-work of 32 branch stores spread over a number of Government colonies in Delhi. Its membership is about 41,000 and the turnover in the Cooperative year 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 132 lakhs.

66. Departmental/Cooperative Canteens or Tiffin Rooms which are being set up in Central Government Offices in all parts of the country, supply lunch, snacks, tea, coffee etc., to Central Government employees at reasonable rates. Government assistance in the form of interest free loans up to 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.

67. To promote recreational, social and cultural activities among Government employees, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to staff recreation clubs in various Ministries/Departments as also to 87 Associations of Central Government Employees in Delhi and its neighbourhood. The total amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned in 1966-67 was Rs. 7.05 lakhs.

68. The Grih Kalyan Kendra seeks to promote the Welfare of Central Government employees and their families through its multipurpose Centres. Its 44 centres in Delhi/New Delhi and 11 Centres in Bombay, Madras, and Dehradun are providing training to nearly two thousand women of various income groups within Government service. About 1,000 children of the low income

group are given nursery and cultural education. Creches for looking after the babies of working mothers have also been set up.

69. The Community Halls constructed in the various colonies of Government servants promote multipurpose welfare activities. The constitution drawn up for the management of these Halls ensures proper maintenance of these premises for recreational and educational purposes with the cooperation of the local Association.

70. High Power Committees of Heads of Departments/ Offices, have been set up in twenty-seven places outside Delhi in pursuance of the recommendations of the staff Welfare Review Committee. These Committees take active interest in taking up the common human problems and coordinating the welfare activities of various Central Government Offices in their areas.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the number of officers trained in the Secretariat Training School during the year 1967 and those under training.

Particulars of course	Trained	Under-training
Section Officers (Probationers)	5	16
Section Officers (Refresher Course)	52	—
Training Course in Work Study/O&M Techniques for officers of the Central and State Governments	65	21
Assistants (Director Recruits)	34	16
Assistants (Refresher Course)	54	—
Stenographers (Direct Recruits)	24	16
Cash and Accounts Matters	85	27
Lower Division Clerks (Direct Recruits)	117	30
Lower Division Clerks (Subordinate Offices)	42	18
English Shorthand and Typewriting (Advanced Course)	140	—
English Shorthand & Typewriting (Beginner's Course)	51	43
Training in English Typewriting of Assistants and Clerks from Ministries/Attached/Subordinate Offices	233	57
Training in Hindi Typewriting	297	189
Training in Hindi Shorthand	122	171
Training in Hindi Typewriting (Refresher Course)	65	—
Candidates seeking registration at Employment Exchanges tested in English and Hindi typewriting	5,643	
Candidates seeking registration at Employment Exchanges tested in English and Hindi Shorthand	1,072	
Candidates tested in English and Hindi Typewriting on behalf of the UPSC	2,153	
Candidates tested for Reporter's Test	33	

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

71. In the field of administrative reforms, the focus continued to be on the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission. With the appointment of the Commission in January, 1966 the Department of Administrative Reforms of the Home Ministry had to divert much of its working capacity previously utilised in the field of management advisory service to carry out the studies entrusted to it by the Commission on its behalf. However, some of the studies which had commenced before the setting up of the Commission, were continued as also the work relating to the standing items of the department.

Administrative Reforms Commission :

72. The Administrative Reforms Commission continued its work during the year also. The comprehensive nature of its enquiry into the public administration of the country evoked deep interest in the progress of its efforts.

73. To begin with, the Commission set up 18 study teams and 3 working groups to examine different sectors of administration. However, in the course of its work, the Commission felt the need to appoint a few more study teams and working groups. Thus, a total of 20 study teams, 13 working groups and 1 task force came to be appointed. Up to the middle of February, 1968, 14 study teams and 3 working groups had completed their work and submitted their final reports to the Commission. Two more study teams submitted interim or first part reports.

74. The Commission itself submitted four reports to the Government, one each on

- problems of redress of citizens' grievances
- machinery for planning (interim report)
- public sector undertakings and
- finance, accounts and audit.

75. The Government of India considered the report on problems of citizens' grievances and decided to create statutory machinery to inquire into complaints of injustice due to mal-administration or complaints alleging corruption in so far as the Central Government is concerned. The implication of this is that grievances and allegations relating to State Ministers and Secre-

taries which were recommended for inclusion in the Lokpal's jurisdiction by the Administrative Reforms Commission will be left out for the present.

The machinery for the Centre will be headed by a Lokpal, who will look into grievances and allegations arising out of the administrative acts of central Ministers and Secretaries. He will also coordinate the work of the two other functionaries envisaged in the machinery. The latter will have the status suggested by the Commission for Lokayuktas. While one of them will primarily have authority to go into grievances, the other will inquire into allegations in relation to central government servants lower than Secretaries. Necessary legislation in this regard is proposed to be introduced in Parliament in the near future.

76. The reorganisation of the Planning Commission in September, 1967 was substantially influenced by the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

77. The Commission's recommendations on public sector undertakings, which have a vital bearing on the future set up of public sector undertakings in the country, are currently being examined by the Government.

78. The Commission's report on finance, accounts and audit was submitted to the Prime Minister on the 13th January, 1968. The recommendations contained in this report are receiving the attention of the Government.

79. The Commission hopes to submit its final report by about September, 1968.

Management Advice :

80. The Department of Administrative Reforms continued its work in the field of management advice even though it has had to divert a major part of its staff to the activities of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The study team appointed to examine the working of the Customs Department which was headed by Shri D. N. Tiwary, M.P. and with the work of which the department closely associated itself, submitted its second and final report in July, 1967. The final report deals with preventive work and problems of structure and personnel. The measures suggested by the study team are aimed at combating smuggling effectively and providing a clean and efficient administration. The Government have already taken decisions on over 85 per cent of the recommendations contained in the first report, submitted in April, 1967 and on over 40 per cent of the recommendations made in the final report. The remaining recommendations are under consideration of Government. The study team on Textile Commis-

sioner's Organisation also concluded its study and submitted its second and final report in March 1968.

81. Among other studies, the department completed a study of the Secretariat and the Personnel Department of the Damodar Valley Corporation. The recommendations made in the study reports are under the consideration of the Corporation. The study of the cadre management of All India Services was continued during the year and a report compiled.

82. As mentioned, the department remained mainly occupied with studies entrusted to it by the Administrative Reforms Commission. These related to the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work, Centre-state relationships and defence matters. The two study teams examining machinery and procedures and Centre-state relationships completed their work and submitted reports to the Commission in February, 1968 and October, 1967 respectively. The third examining defence matters made a first report in January, 1968. A study of the Himachal Pradesh Administration was taken up by the department in January, 1968 at the instance of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Standing Items :

83. During 1967-68 two appreciation courses in techniques of administrative improvement were organised in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Two work study courses were also run at the Secretariat Training School. In the appreciation courses, 33 officers were trained during the year out of which 13 were from State Governments. In the work study courses, 53 officers were trained, including 10 from State Governments and 2 from Ceylon Government under the Colombo Plan. This brings the total so far trained in the two courses to 409, out of which 156 were from the State Governments. A committee under the chairmanship of Brig. K. Pennathur, presently Executive Director of the Indian Management Association, was set up to evaluate the two training courses with a view to suggesting measures for improvements. The Committee's recommendations are being gradually implemented. (See para 47)

84. Liaison was maintained with O & M units in the different Ministries and departments, and also with the State Governments. Four meetings of O & M officers from the various Central Ministries were held during the year. Among the subjects discussed were the utilisation of work study trained persons in O & M units, instructions regarding economy in the use of paper, and an incentive scheme for typists and comparers.

85. The Administrative Intelligence Unit continued its useful work in the field of documentation for the benefit of the research staff. The fortnightly publication "Glimpses in Administration" also continued to have enthusiastic reception.

Future Programme :

86. The final report of the Administrative Reforms Commission is expected to be submitted to the Government by about September, 1968. The processing of the reports of the Commission already submitted, and those which will be submitted during the course of the next year, will thus form a major portion of the work of this department during 1968-69. However, management advice work is of a continuing nature and this will have to be given due importance.

87. And finally, the coming year is expected to see the strengthening and reorganisation of the department on the basis of the decisions that may be taken on the special study of the department, referred to in the last year's report.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECTION A

Border, Security Force.

88. The Border Security Force which came into existence in December, 1965, is responsible for policing the Indo-Pakistan border. Prior to that date this was being done by the Governments of States whose territory borders on Pakistan. For the time being this force is being governed by the Central Reserve Police Act, 1955, but it is hoped shortly to bring it under a separate statute meant exclusively for the Border Security Force, defining its organisation, duties and responsibilities. The Bill is shortly to be introduced in Parliament. The Border Security Force is expected to give a sense of security to the people living in the border areas by providing protection to persons and property depreddation from across the border, to deal with minor intrusions against depreddations from cross the border, to deal with minor intrusions and infiltration and to deal with trans-border offences like smuggling. The establishment of a unified Border Security Force has had a good effect on the incidence of trans-border crime and has helped to strengthen the morale of the border population.

89. For the purpose of standardising the training and ensuring overall improvement in efficiency, a central training institution, known as the BSF Academy has been established at Gwalior. A second training centre has been established at Hazaribagh. Ancillary specialised training centres at Indore and Jodhpur have been taken over from the State Governments and strengthened. These centres will train, among others, directly recruited officers of the rank of deputy superintendents of police and platoon commanders. Instructor training has also been arranged in the Academy.

90. During the year a few India Reserve battalions which were discharging border duties were formally incorporated in the Border Security Force with a view to standardising their composition and training. The Border Security Force was reorganised after this integration with a view to bringing about uniformity in strength, equipment, training techniques, standard of efficiency etc. The scheme of reorganisation resulted in a general improvement in the efficiency of the force.

91. On a number of occasions BSF units were temporarily made available to the State Governments at their request to augment the resources of the State police for maintaining law and order and they did commendable work. The coordination committees constituted for the purpose of ensuring effective coordination between the State Governments' the Border Security Force, the Army and the State police force, and set up in each of the border States under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, met from time to time and looked into matters of importance and recommended suitable measures to be taken for the better performance of the force.

92. The Border Security Force maintained close contact with the Armed Forces of the country and derived considerable assistance from them in various directions.

93. Constant liaison was maintained during the year between the Indian and Pakistani border officials with a view to keeping the border free of trans-border crime and improving mutual relationship. A number of matters were disposed of at meetings of India and Pakistan border officials.

94. In order to make up the shortage of officers in various ranks, direct recruitment of officers at the level of company commanders was undertaken, besides taking in Emergency Commissioned Officers released from the Army.

95. A number of awards and medals were received by the members of the Border Security Force during the year for meritorious service as well as for gallantry.

Central Reserve Police :

96. The Central Reserve Police force, formerly known as the Crown Representative's Police, was first raised in 1939 with a strength of 1,000 men for the purpose of assisting the former Indian States in the maintenance of law and order. The force has come a long way since 1939. Prior to the formation of the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police provided a large number of contingents in different border areas from Nagaland to Ladakh. It does so even now, though this part of its role has diminished during the course of the year with the formation of the BSF. Its role is now mainly confined to rendering assistance to the State Governments on request in maintaining law and order and internal security. CRP units were sent to the aid of the State police whenever there was requisition from the State Government concerned. Officers and men of the force under the guidance of the Inspector General of Police of the Central

Reserve Police Force have given a good account of themselves in all their work.

97. On the basis of an appraisal of the role of the India Reserve battalions which were raised at the cost of the Central Government in 1962 in view of the sudden Chinese attack on India it was found that while they had rendered useful service, they suffered from a lack of uniformity in strength, training, pay scales etc. and therefore it was decided that in stages these battalions should be integrated into the CRP and one uniform force evolved out of them. The scheme of integration has made considerable headway and it is expected that in the course of the ensuing year the integration and reorganisation will have been completed. Consequent on this reorganisation, new centres for the force are proposed to be established in different parts of the country so as to make CRP contingents available close at hand to the State Governments at short notice and with the minimum of movement.

98. A programme of construction of residential accommodation for the men, and for non-residential accommodation also, has been drawn up and work on the scheme will be taken up from the next year onwards.

Assam Rifles.

99. The Assam Rifles is an old force with an impressive record. It was raised in 1835 as 'Cachar Levy' and was originally meant for maintenance of law and order in the Lushai Hills. It has seen considerable expansion in strength and range of activities. The force is constituted under the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 (Act V of 1941). In August, 1965, its administrative control was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Home Ministry. Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, the Central Government have vested its superintendence and control in the Governor of Assam and Nagaland.

Its functions include the following :—

- (a) security of the international border;
- (b) maintenance of law and order in the tribal areas of Assam and in Nagaland.
- (c) internal security of the other areas of Assam in an emergency in which the police needs its help.

100. The force is deployed on policing the border in NEFA and on internal security duties in Nagaland, Assam and Manipur.

101. A committee was constituted during the year to study the working of this force and to suggest ways and means of reorganising and re-vitalising the force with a view to streamlining it and making it more efficient. The Committee's recommendations are expected shortly.

India Reserve :

102. In October 1962, in view of the sudden Chinese attack on India, the State Governments, at the instance of the Government of India, sent a number of their armed police units for relieving the Army from their internal security duties. Under this arrangement, the State Governments were allowed to raise their own replacement units in respect of which the Government of India agreed to bear certain elements of expenditure. Besides this, the State Governments also raised at the instance of the Government of India and at their cost a number of battalions. These two types of battalions, both known as India Reserve, have played a very useful role not only in keeping vigil on the international border but in maintaining law and order and looking after internal security in different parts of the country.

103. As mentioned earlier, these units will be incorporated in stages in the Central Reserve Police force. Already some have been taken over by the Central Reserve Police and it is expected that their complete integration will be effected in the near future.

Union Territories Police :

104. Matters relating to Police in the Union Territories were kept under close watch during the year under report and additional staff and equipment were sanctioned where considered necessary. The four Manipur Rifles Battalions were strengthened by the addition of one service Company in each battalion.

The Commission of Enquiry which was appointed by Government to look into the conditions of service, work and living of the non-gazetted members of the Police Force of the Union Territory of Delhi, submitted its interim report towards the end of April, 1967. The recommendations made by the Commission in its interim report were carefully gone into and after due consideration Government sanctioned a number of benefits to the non-gazetted staff of the Delhi Police. These include a Metropolitan Allowance of Rs. 20 per month to constables and head constables and Rs. 30 p.m. for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors and washing allowance of Rs. 4 and 5 respectively. The conveyance allowance for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors has been raised from Rs. 50 p.m. to Rs. 60 p.m. The Mounted Police get an allowance:

of 10% of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 p.m. Buglers get a special pay of Rs. 3 p.m. A good conduct allowance of Rs. 5 p.m. is given to Constables on satisfactory completion of 20 years of service. A bicycle allowance of Rs. 4 p.m. is sanctioned to all subordinate staff of Delhi Civil Police. A Matriculate Constable is given 5 advance increments on recruitment and for matriculate Constables in service necessary increments are given to bring their pay to Rs. 80 p.m. Some 7,600 mosquito nets, about 7,000 angola shirts, 12,000 trousers and 12,000 rain-coats have been issued to the Delhi policemen.

Government attach great importance to the welfare of and proper conditions of service for the Delhi Police personnel and have been giving constant attention to these matters. A crash programme for constructing residential accommodation for the non-gazetted police personnel of Delhi Police, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in October 1966. This accommodation is expected to be ready by October 1968. In addition, a further provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for constructing office and residential buildings for the Delhi Police has been prepared for the financial year 1968-69. This provision is a part of a plan tentatively proposed for completion in five or six years to provide reasonably satisfactory accommodation to all Delhi policemen.

105. The Delhi Police has been reorganised from time to time taking into consideration its needs and increasing commitments. With a view to modernising and streamlining the force the following schemes have also been sanctioned :—

- (1) Reorganisation of Delhi Armed Police into Battalions on the pattern of the C.R.P.
- (2) Establishment of a Dog Section in the Crime Branch of the C.I.D.
- (3) Establishment of a Single-Digit Finger Print Bureau.
- (4) Modernising the communication set-up and beat patrol system of the Delhi Police.
- (5) Provision of facilities for scientific aids in the investigation of crime.
- (6) Reorganisation of the Delhi Traffic Police.

Intelligence Bureau :

106. The Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs controls *inter alia* the work of

Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, the Central Finger Print Bureau, the Central Detective Training Schools and the Central Forensic Science Laboratories, whose functions and progress in brief, are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Calcutta and Simla :

107. These offices undertake scientific examination of questioned documents involving comparison of hand-writing, detection of forgery, examination of typewritings, seals, papers, inks and other items of allied nature, referred to them by departments of the Government of India and by the States. At the Calcutta office, 353 cases were received and registered for examination as against an equal number during 1966. The examiners gave evidence in various courts of law in 130 cases during the year as against 110 during the year 1966. The value of cases in original references accepted for examination during the year under review in terms of fee was Rs. 14,530 in respect of paying cases and Rs. 49,940 in respect of non-paying cases.

606 cases were referred to the Simla office during the period as against 556 in 1966. The Examiners gave evidence in 186 cases as compared to 167 during 1966. The value of cases in original references accepted for examination in terms of fee was Rs. 4,490 in respect of paying cases and Rs. 1,28,920 in respect of non-paying cases.

Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta :

108. The Bureau maintains a record of the finger-print slips of all persons convicted of offences under the provisions of IPC, the Dangerous Drugs Act (Act II of 1930), the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act VII of 1947 and Sections 109 and 110 Cr.P.C. etc. and also keeps search finger-print slips of inter-State, international and professional criminals.

Finger-print slips continued to come in from all the States and the number of slips recorded during the year was 1,07,430. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 12,41,890. The Bureau received and disposed of 19,779 search slips during the year, out of which 5,032 were found to be those of previous convicts and 55 of proclaimed offenders.

The Modus Operandi Section of the Bureau for international criminals likely to operate in India in connection with smuggling of gold, narcotics, etc. expanded further. The total number of

records and history sheets of international criminals was 6,180 as against 5,666 upto the end of 1966.

The seventh batch of trainees completed their training during the year and the 8th and 9th batches were under training.

Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta and Hyderabad :

109. These Schools provide training to officers of the ranks of Inspector and Sub-Inspector in the field of crime detection. Each course is of about four months' duration and in each session there are on an average 30 trainees. The progress made during the year by these schools is as under :

At Calcutta :

As against 705 officers trained upto 31-12-1966, the total number of officers trained in this school during the year was 793. 27 training courses have been completed and the 28th course commenced on 13-11-1967. The total number of 793 officers trained also includes three officers from Sudan, two from Singapore, one from Indonesia, four from Ceylon and two from Bhutan.

At Hyderabad :

Three batches of trainees, numbering 76 were trained during the year, bringing the total number of trainees so far trained in this School to 284 as against 208 at the end of 1966.

The number of officers trained in both these schools *i.e.* Calcutta and Hyderabad, by the end of the year under review is 1,077.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta/Hyderabad/Delhi.

110. (i) The function of these Forensic Science Laboratories is to assist in the application of forensic science in the detection of crime.

(ii) Due to non-availability of accommodation, the Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Hyderabad and Delhi have not yet started functioning. The posts of Directors of these Laboratories have since been filled in and they are likely to start functioning shortly.

(iii) The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta received 3,323 exhibits during 1967 as against 5,272 exhibits during the year 1966. Reports on 5,152 exhibits were despatched to the forwarding authorities as compared to 3,099 exhibits in the year 1966.

Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)

111. The Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continues to assist the State Police Wireless Organisations in procuring equipment, training of technical personnel etc. The third instalment of free foreign exchange of Rs. 15.75 lakhs has been released during 1967-68 to be placed at the disposal of Bharat Electronics for the manufacture of 526 HM-30 sets to meet the urgent requirements of the police.

With the establishment of the Central Border Security Force, which has its own Directorate of Communications, a certain amount of avoidable overlapping existed between the functions of the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless and the Directorate in the B.S.F. So a proposal has been under consideration to integrate the two communication wings of the BSF and the DCPW organisation with a view to avoiding duplication and effecting overall economy in men and material consistent with improvement in efficiency, reliability and security of the facilities provided by these two organisations. The two organisations have now been put under one officer as a first step. In matter of DCPW, he would function under the Home Ministry and in respect of Border Security Force matters under the control of Director General Border Security Force. While the Directorate will continue to look after procurement of equipment and training, and will give special attention to research and development of tele-communication equipment for the Police, the Central workshop at Delhi to be set up in the near future for the manufacture and maintenance of sets of both the B.S.F. and the D.C.P.W. as also any other regional or field workshops that are set up in areas where the BSF is operating, will be looked after by the Border Security Force.

Tear Smoke

112. Tear Smoke material is used by the Police in India to disperse unlawful assemblies so as to keep down the use of force to the minimum. Recently a new lachrymatory agent called CS gas has been introduced in India which has been considered in U.K. and other countries to be harmless and yet more effective.

Previously the entire material was being imported from abroad through local agents. For the last few years the material is being purchased through the India Supply Mission, Washington. This has resulted not only in over-all saving but also in saving in foreign exchange.

The question of manufacture of the material in India was taken up about 5 years back. After extensive tests and trials the plans

for indigenous manufacture of essential items have been finalised. With the production of these items, which is likely to start very shortly, it would be possible to meet the entire demand of Police force in India for these items.

Police Medals.

113. During the year under review 48 President's Police and Fire Services Medals and 255 Police Medals were awarded as against 20 and 240 awarded during the last year.

10,340 Police (Special Duty) Medals were awarded this year as against 8,282 during the last year.

Loan assistance to States for Police Housing.

114. Recognising the need for providing proper living conditions to the policemen, the Government of India launched a scheme in 1957 for giving loans to the State Governments for construction of quarters for the non-gazetted Police staff. A sum of Rs. 3 crores was distributed this year. Over the past eleven years a sum of Rs. 33.29 crores has been distributed including Rs. 3 crores of this year. Many of the State Governments themselves have taken a very keen interest in the work and have spent a sum of over Rs. 19 crores in the same period from their own resources.

Standing Fire Advisory Committee

115. The 12th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held in New Delhi from the 30th November to 2nd December, 1967 to discuss problems relating to fire prevention, training in fire fighting etc. It was inaugurated by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs.

Mobile Civil Emergency Force

116. The Mobile Civil Emergency Force in Delhi and Calcutta rendered valuable assistance to the police force in their respective areas in rescue work. The MCEF Unit at Calcutta also helped the West Bengal Electricity Board, Calcutta in maintaining the supply of power during the period of strike by its workers in October, 1967.

Civil Defence

117. The Civil Defence Organisation which was previously confined to only a few selected places was extended to cover over 200 towns. In addition areas upto a depth of 40 miles all along the land border were also brought under the purview of civil defence.

Home Guards :

118. The Central Government continued to give financial assistance to the State Governments in raising Home Guards. During the year 1967-68 (upto the end of December 1967) a sum of Rs. 55.5 lakhs has been paid to the States as Central Government share of expenditure.

The targets of Home Guards have been reviewed and readjusted in the light of local requirements.

The present strength of Home Guards in the country is 4.72 lakhs against the target of 5.91 lakhs.

A scheme for setting up three battalions of Border Wing of Home Guards in the three border districts of Punjab and four such battalions in the four border districts of Rajasthan, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.27 lakhs and Rs. 50.66 lakhs respectively. The central share of assistance will be 75% of the expenditure.

Representatives of the State Governments and Union Territory/Administrations, assisted by the Commandant General Home Guards and Directors Civil Defence met to review the present set-up and consider its further strengthening. Their recommendations are under consideration.

119. The Civil Defence Bill, 1967 was introduced in Lok Sabha during the Winter Session. After the Chinese aggression of 1962 it was decided to adopt civil defence measures in important vulnerable places. Legal cover for these measures was provided by a chapter in the Defence of India Act and Rules which will cease to be operative six months after the revocation of the emergency. The Civil Defence Bill provides for the continued maintenance of civil defence services and for their expansion if required.

SECTION 'B'

Communal Situation :

120. Compared to 1966, the year 1967 witnessed an increase in the number of communal incidents. As against 133 communal incidents in 1966 there were 209 communal incidents in 1967. The States of Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent Jammu & Kashmir were the scene of some major communal incidents. Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Raghubar Dayal, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, to inquire into the causes and course of some

of the major communal incidents in Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh that took place after 1st August, 1967.

121. The Home Minister addressed a letter to all Chief Ministers requesting them to take adequate steps to prevent communal tension and curb communal disturbances with utmost firmness. In this letter he drew the personal attention of the Chief Ministers to the following points :—

- (i) there should be adequate arrangements for getting timely intelligence about developing tensions between different groups of people;
- (ii) in securing information and intelligence about such tensions fullest use should be made of the different field agencies of the State Governments, whether or not they ordinarily deal with matters relating to law and order;
- (iii) use should also be made of Panchayats and non-official agencies, such as tripartite committees in important industrial undertakings, student unions and social and cultural associations particularly specialising in the affairs of any minority group etc.;
- (iv) citizens committees should be formed in areas where either tensions have occurred in the past or are likely to develop in future;
- (v) adequate use should be made of the preventive provisions of the law, namely, certain provisions of the Code of Criminal procedure, Preventive Detention Act and other analogous provisions available under the Public Safety Laws if any force in the State; and
- (vi) in the light of what happened in Jamshedpur and Rourkela in 1964, and later at the Heavy Engineering Corporation's township near Ranchi, it was specially necessary to maintain vigilance in industrial communities.

Government were in touch with the State Governments concerned and took all necessary administrative measures including provision of extra police assistance to States to meet the communal situation and ensure speedy rehabilitation of the victims.

Legislative Measures

122. During the year two important legislative measures were undertaken, namely,—

- (i) Amendment to the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923; and
- (ii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

123. Except for a few minor amendments made in 1951, the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, had remained unmodified since it was enacted more than 40 years ago. In view of the changed circumstances after the attainment of independence and the wide variety of unscrupulous methods which anti-national elements had of late been adopting to secure their ends, it became necessary to amend the Act to remove its shortcomings and to make it more effective. The Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1967 was accordingly enacted to achieve this object.

124. The Committee on National Integration and Regionalism appointed by the National Integration Council had recommended that the Constitution should be amended to enable Parliament to impose by law reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India on the freedom of speech and expression, the right to assemble peaceably and without arms and the right to form associations or unions. The Constitution was accordingly amended by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963.

In order to make powers available to the Government for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India the "Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967" (Act 30 of 1967) was enacted during the year. The Mizo National Front was declared an unlawful association under the provisions of this Act on 16th January, 1968. The Act will enable the Government to deal effectively with individuals and associations who preach secession or cession.

Emergency

125. The Proclamation of Emergency which was made on 26th October, 1962, following the Chinese aggression continued during the year 1967, but the question of terminating the state of Emergency and restricting the use of emergency powers was constantly kept under review. On 18th March, 1967, the Home Minister announced in Parliament Government's intention to seek necessary constitutional authority to terminate with effect from 1st July, 1967 the state of emergency in all parts of the country except where abnormal conditions still persisted. In pursuance of the announcement Government intended to undertake an amendment to the Constitution to enable the continuance of the Emergency only in certain border areas. The salient features of the proposal were informally discussed with the leaders of the different opposition parties but the proposal did not get their support. It was, therefore, decided not to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution. After reviewing the conditions obtaining in the

border areas it was decided that in the interest of national security and defence it was necessary to continue the proclamation of Emergency. On 22nd June, 1967 Home Minister made a statement to this effect. He also gave an assurance that except to the extent demonstrably necessary for the purposes of meeting the situation in border areas the emergency powers would not be exercised in the rest of the country.

Continuing the policy of limiting the use of emergency powers on 30th September, 1967 three statutory orders were issued whereby no State/Union Territory Government other than the Governments of Assam (including NEFA), Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur and Tripura could use the more important emergency powers or could continue the action already taken under those powers, without the approval of the Central Government.

The question of continuance of Emergency was reviewed in December, 1967 and the President's Proclamation revoking the State of Emergency was made and published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary on 10th January, 1968.

CHAPTER IV

POLITICAL

National Integration Council

126. It has been decided to revive the National Integration Council to help devise measures for checking the growth of divisive forces in the country. The composition of the National Integration Council is now being finalised in consultation with the leaders of the various political parties and representatives of the various interests to be appointed to the Council. The Council will review all matters pertaining to national integration and will make recommendations thereon.

Zonal Councils

127. The Southern Zonal Council met at Ootacamund on the 15th May, 1967. The important matters which came up before the Council related to purchase procedure and release of foreign exchange for equipment for tied projects, supply position of rice in Kerala, the demand of States for central assistance for enhancement of dearness allowance of the State Government employees, supply of power to Kerala and integration of services affected by the reorganisation of States. A meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held on the 19th May, 1967 at Calcutta. The more important matters which were discussed at the meeting pertained to movement of broken rice, maize and other coarse grains to Bihar, cooperation among States in regard to anti-smuggling measures, construction of bridges over Gowai, Horai and Gomani rivers, improvement of Balasore-Kharagpur road, construction of bridge over Subaranarekha and Jiri rivers, lending of services of qualified science teachers for the Higher Secondary Schools in NEFA, adulteration of food-stuffs, and integrated industrial development of the States and Union territories in the Eastern Zone. On the 22nd and 23rd October, 1967, the Western Zonal Council met at Panaji (Goa) and discussed, among other things, matters relating to implementation of the family planning programme, integration of services affected by the reorganisation of States etc. The Northern Zonal Council met at Udaipur on 2nd February, 1968. All these four meetings also reviewed the progress of implementation of the various safeguards for linguistic minorities in the respective Zones.

Centre State Relations

128. After the Fourth General Elections in some States Ministries with political complexions different from the political complexion of the Ministry at the Centre were formed. Our Con-

stitution is not framed on the assumption that the same party would be in power at the Centre and the States. Indeed, it is far more usual in a federation for different parties to be in power at the Centre and in some of the States. Our Constitution provides for detailed distribution of powers between the Centre and the States and even in respect of powers in the Concurrent List the Constitution itself provides how parliamentary and state Legislation can be mutually adjusted (article 254). Therefore, so long as the Centre and the States confine their legislative and other activities to their own respective fields there should be no conflict.

Certain aspects of administration of law and order in dealing with situations created by 'Bandhs', 'Gheraos' and the like in some of the States brought out the need to refer to the constitutional provisions governing the administrative relations between the Union and the States so as to ensure proper functioning of the Central agencies and offices and security of Central Government properties, installations and institutions in the different States. It was noticed that in the course of these agitations there was a complete stoppage of train movements either due to or out of apprehension of physical obstruction by those supporting such general stoppage of work. On certain occasions, complete suspension of railway services was brought about by large mobs squatting on railway tracks without any attempts being made by the State authorities to remove the obstruction. There were cases also of suspension of other services performed by the Union agencies, such as internal civil aviation as a result of the unwillingness of the State Government concerned to provide police protection to the staff connected with such agencies. Similarly Central Government Offices, industrial undertakings and plants were compelled to close because the assistance of the State authorities was not forthcoming. Personnel who were desirous of attending to their normal duties were unable to do so without real risk of physical injury from the volunteers of organisations which had sponsored the stoppage.

Most State Governments were discharging their constitutional obligations in the matter of securing compliance with the laws made by Parliament and the laws in force in the States and so using their executive power as not to impede the exercise of the executive power of the Union. But in view of the exceptions referred to above, it was considered advisable to address a general letter on the subject. Accordingly, a letter was addressed to all the State Governments on 8th November, 1967, drawing attention to their obligations under articles 256 and 257 of the Constitution. It is hoped that with a clear and precise appreciation of the constitutional position the obligations under

the Constitution will be fully discharged in all parts of the country and harmonious relations between the Centre and the States maintained in accordance with the Constitution.

Boundary Disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore and Mysore and Kerala.

129. The Commission consisting of the late Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan appointed in October, 1966 to hear the concerned parties and make recommendations regarding the boundary disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala States, submitted its report in August 1967. The recommendations made by the Commission are under consideration of the Government of India.

Reorganisation of the State of Assam

130. The efforts to find an acceptable basis for the reorganisation of the State of Assam were continued during the year under review. The proposal to reorganise the State on a federal basis announced by the Government of India on 13th January, 1967 was welcomed by the All Parties Hill Leaders' Conference but was opposed by other political parties in the State. In May, 1967, the Home Minister visited Assam and had discussions with the representatives of various political parties and organisations. In the light of the views then expressed, a joint discussion between the representatives of parties in the State legislature and some Members of Parliament from Assam was held on 8th and 9th July, 1967. Although no agreed solution emerged as a result of this discussion the general desire of the participants in the discussion was that efforts to seek an agreed solution should continue. Accordingly a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta set up during the discussion made a further effort in this direction and submitted its report on 30th August 1967. The representatives of the APHLC did not participate in the deliberations of the Committee and the APHLC later rejected its recommendations. Government thereupon decided to make an effort to seek an agreed solution to the problem, at the national level and on the 27th November, 1967 the Prime Minister discussed the matter with the leaders of parties in Parliament. The meeting appreciated that patient and persistent efforts would be required to find a satisfactory solution which would serve the larger national interest. Government are accordingly examining the matter further with a view to evolving a basis for reorganisation of Assam acceptable to various sections of the people.

Reorganisation of Punjab

131. Discussions were held with the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to evolve an acceptable

procedure to deal with the disputes relating to Chandigarh and Bhakra Project and claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustments between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. It is proposed to resume these efforts after a representative Government comes into existence in Haryana.

On a request made by the Government of Punjab and Haryana a separate Governor was appointed for the State of Haryana from 1st September, 1967. The Electricity Board of the composite State of Punjab was dissolved and separate State Electricity Boards started functioning in Punjab and Haryana from 1st May 1967. The Bhakra Management Board and the Beas Construction Board were constituted on 1st October, 1967 under the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

President's Rule in Haryana

132. After the Fourth General Elections the Congress Party obtained an absolute majority in the Haryana State Assembly and formed the Government on 10th March, 1967. On 17th March, 1967, Rao Birendra Singh, supported by the Opposition was elected Speaker by defeating the official Congress nominee. On 22nd March, 1967, the Congress Ministry tendered its resignation. On the same day Rao Birendra Singh was elected leader of the Haryana Samyukta Dal which claimed the support of 47 members consisting of dissident Congressmen, Independents, Bhartiya Jan Sangh and others. On 24th March, 1967, the Samyukta Dal Ministry consisting of 15 members headed by Rao Birendra Singh was sworn in. During the next 8 months defections by legislators became the bane of the State politics. On 17th November, 1967, the Governor of Haryana reported to the President recommending the issue of a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Haryana as, in his opinion, the formation or continuance of a stable Government in the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution had become impossible. The President issued a Proclamation under article 356 on 21st November, 1967, assuming to himself all the functions of the State Government and dissolving the Legislative Assembly of Haryana. The Proclamation was approved by resolutions passed by the Lok Sabha on 21st November 1967 and by the Rajya Sabha on 27th November 1967. The Central Government are keen that a Ministry and a Legislature should start functioning as early as possible and accordingly mid-term elections are to be held in May, 1968.

President's Rule in Haryana

133. In Manipur, a situation had arisen in which the Legislative Assembly could not function and the administration of

the Union Territory could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. In the circumstances an Order was promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1967, suspending for a period of six months, certain provisions of that Act relating to the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly. The Order was cancelled on 19th February, 1968, when it appeared that a stable Ministry could be formed, and a Council of Ministers again took office.

Privy Purses and Personal Privileges of Rulers

134. The question of abolition of privy purses and personal privileges of the Rulers of former Indian States is under examination. The Home Minister has had talks in this behalf with the Princes on 3rd November and 26th December, 1967. At the second meeting, the Home Minister communicated the Government's intention to abolish privy purses and personal privileges. Further discussions are to be held with the representatives of the Rulers. The formula for transitional arrangements has not yet been finally evolved.

CHAPTER V FOREIGNERS

Indian Citizenship

135. Till the 31st December, 1967, 5,44,917 persons of Indian origin have been granted Indian citizenship. In addition to these, 219 foreigners settled in India and 1,205 alien women married to Indian citizens have also been granted Indian citizenship.

Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950

136. Under the Passports Act, 1967, the title of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, has been changed to the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Consequently the title of the Indian Passport Rules 1950, has also been changed to the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950.

Some doubts had arisen in regard to the requirement of visas for entry into India in the case of British subjects and British protected persons. The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, have, therefore, been amended to make it clear that all British subjects without citizenship and British protected persons require visas for entry into India.

Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1957

137. The exemption granted to British protected persons and subjects of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman from registration under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, has been withdrawn by amending the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1957.

International Tourist Year Concessions

138. Foreign tourists coming to India in direct transit without visas were given facilities to enter and stay in India for a period of seven days on Temporary Landing Permits, during the year 1967. It has been decided to extend the facilities till the end of March, 1968.

Review of Cases of Foreigners Consequent to Withdrawal of Emergency

139. The provisions of Sec. 3(2)(g) of the Foreigners Act, 1946, providing for the arrest and detention of foreigners having become inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of

India on the withdrawal of the Emergency, State Governments were advised to review the cases of foreigners detained under this provision and to take action under normal statutory provisions in cases where continued detention was necessary on grounds of national security.

Central Internment Camp

140. On the outbreak of hostilities with China in October, 1962, the Foreigners (Internment) Order, 1962, was issued to regulate the internment of Chinese nationals. Under the provisions of this Order, an Internment Camp was established in Deoli (Rajasthan). With the withdrawal of the Emergency the Central Internment Camp at Deoli has been closed down.

International Conferences

141. During the year under review there were a number of International Conferences to which delegates came from several countries. The following were the more important amongst these conferences in which almost all the major countries participated :—

1. 51st Council Meeting of the International University Women's Federation;
2. Inter-Continental Bahai Conference;
3. International Seminar on "Long Term Education and Training Programme for the Advancement of Women in Asia";
4. International Homoeopathic Conference;
5. World Congress of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textiles Industries;
6. 19th World Vegetarian Congress;
7. International Conference for Solidarity with the Arab People;
8. Indian International Trade and Industries Fair;
9. International Seminar on Narcotics Control in India;
10. UNESCO Conference for the application of Science and Technology to the development of Asia;
11. 55th Session of Indian Science Congress;
12. 2nd International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies;
13. 2nd Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

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

- (i) Trade Delegations from Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Poland, Sudan, USA, USSR, and Yugoslavia;
- (ii) Goodwill and Economic Co-operation Mission from the Republic of Korea; and
- (iii) Parliamentary Delegation from Japan.

Number of Registered Foreigners in India

143. 60,773 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, 1967 as against 57,317 on the 1st November 1966. The principal nationalities were Tibetan 26,742; Chinese 8,177; Iranian 4,406; American 3,193, Russian 2,769; Afghan 2,212; Burmese 1,608; German 1,604; Thai 1,547; French 1,254; Czech. 1,035 Japanese 844; and Italian 696. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years and nationals of Commonwealth countries.

Number of Foreigners Granted Visas for India

144. 57,401 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year, 1967 as against 65,937 in 1966.

Pakistani Nationals

145. As mentioned in the last year's report, 9 special tribunals were set up in Assam under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, for the disposal of cases of Pakistani infiltrators. At the end of December, 1966, 4,555 cases were pending with those tribunals. During the year 1967, 406 fresh cases were referred to them. In 1,186 cases, the persons concerned were held to be Pakistani infiltrators while in 761 cases they were not found to be infiltrators. The remaining 3,014 cases were pending with the tribunals.

CHAPTER VI

UNION TERRITORIES AND NEFA

General

146. The Union territories and NEFA are the direct responsibility of the Central Government. The Ministries at the Centre are responsible for the administration of the subjects allocated to them. The Home Ministry has also an overall responsibility for the Union territories and the budget demands are presented on behalf of that Ministry. The entire work in so far as NEFA is concerned, is also centralised in the Home Ministry.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Financial

147. Special attention has been paid to the all round development of the Union territories and NEFA during the Three Five Year Plans inasmuch as against the Plan expenditure of Rs. 15.97 crores during the First Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 57.30 crores was spent during the Second and Rs. 201.40 crores during the Third Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 46.42 crores has already been incurred during 1966-67, while another Rs. 67.17 crores are expected to be utilised during the current financial year. Due to constraints on resources, a ceiling of Rs. 65.38 crores has been decided upon by the Planning Commission for 1968-69. It has, however, been also decided that if the territories were able to mobilise additional resources either through fresh measures of taxation or by way of economies in non-plan expenditure, their Plan outlay would be augmented to that extent.

Infrastructure and Economic Development

148. The investment made in the development plans has resulted in substantial improvement in the infrastructure and the level of economic development in these territories. In *Delhi* the per capita income increased from Rs. 611 in 1951 to Rs. 872 in 1961. The installed power capacity per thousand of population registered an increase from 34 K.W. in 1956 to 67.6 K.W. in 1966, while the number of villages electrified went up from 5 in 1956 to 289 in 1966. In *Himachal Pradesh* the per capita income rose from Rs. 217 in 1951 to Rs. 354 in 1966. There was an increase in per capita agricultural production from 161 Kgs. in 1951 to 220 Kgs. in 1961. The installed power capacity per thousand of population rose from 0.36 K.W. in 1961 to

0.43 K.W. in 1966, while the number of villages electrified increased from 11 in 1951 to 1,150 in 1966. The territory of *Goa, Daman and Diu* was liberated only towards the end of 1961. The Portuguese authorities had virtually paid no attention to the development of the area. Consequently, the level of development there was considerably lower than that obtaining in the rest of India. After liberation the Goa Administration formulated a plan for the rest of the Third Five Year Plan period. During this period the installed power capacity per thousand of population registered an increase from 10.8 K.W. to 20.2 K.W., while the length of roads per hundred Sq. Kms. of area increased from 42 in 1961 to 83 in 1966. *Tripura* had hardly any development programme prior to its integration with India in 1949. During the Plan periods, the territory has made rapid strides; during the last decade, the per capita income has registered an increase from Rs. 228 in 1956 to Rs. 322 in 1965, while the per capita agricultural production increased from 159 Kgs. in 1956 to 233 Kgs. in 1967. The installed power capacity per thousand of population has risen from 0.43 K.W. in 1951 to 1.84 K.W. in 1966, and the number of electrified villages has gone up from 1 in 1956 to 34 in 1966. The length of roads per hundred sq. Kms. which stood at 7 in 1956 was 42 Kms. in 1966. In *Manipur* the per capita income has increased from Rs. 194 in 1961 to Rs. 324 in 1966, while the length of roads per hundred sq. Kms. of area increased from 1.6 Kms. in 1951 to 9.5 Kms. in 1966. Similarly as compared to only one electrified village in 1951, there are now 41 electrified villages in the territory, the installed capacity per thousand of population having increased from 0.23 K.W. per thousand of population in 1956 to 1.85 K.W. in 1966. All the Sub-Divisional Headquarters in the hilly areas of Manipur have been connected with Imphal by all-weather motorable roads. *Pondicherry* was not in the picture when the First Five Year Plan was formulated and implemented. The merger took place only at the fag end of that Plan. Significant progress was evidenced in the Third Plan in which the installed power per thousand of population rose from 12.2 K.W. in 1961 to 32.5 K.W. in 1966. The number of electrified villages also increased from 172 to 211. In the case of *A & N Islands* there was no integrated First Five Year Plan. During the subsequent two Plans, however, the per capita agricultural production in the territory increased by about 58 per cent. The number of electrified villages has almost doubled during this period. The length of roads per hundred sq. Kms. has also more than doubled. The *LM. & A Islands* also did not have an integrated First Five Year Plan. In fact, they were constituted into a separate Union Territory with effect from 1-11-1956 and their first plan operated only during the last four years of the Second Plan. The development mostly took place in the fields.

of education and provision of hospital facilities. Four islands have been electrified. All demands for private electric connections in Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini and Androth have been met. The territory of *Dadra and Nagar Haveli*, even though liberated in 1954, was formally merged with India only in 1961. The territory was not brought within the ambit of the Third Five Year Plan. Funds on *ad hoc* basis were, however, sanctioned for development of education, communications and for extension of Grid power of Gujarat Electricity Board. As compared to 1961, the per capita income has increased by about 42 per cent while the length of roads per hundred sq. kms. has registered an increase of 12 per cent. Three villages/towns have been electrified in the territory. *Chandigarh* did not figure as a Union Territory during the three Plans. Adequate care is, however, being taken to ensure its proper development during the Fourth Plan commensurate with its development when it was a part of the composite State of Punjab. In *NEFA*, before independence, the Administration was mainly devoted to subduing and keeping the tribes inhabiting the Agency under control. During the three Five Year Plan periods development took place in various fields. The length of roads per hundred sq. kms. increased more than ten-fold. The per capita agricultural production has increased by about 15 per cent during the last decade. The number of electrified villages has gone up from 1 to 19 during the Third Plan itself.

Social Services

149. Significant results have also been achieved in the provision of social services in these territories. In *Delhi* despite an increase of more than 50 per cent in its population in the decade 1951-61 the schools per lakh of population moved up from 36 to 40 increasing the literacy percentage from 38.4 to 52.7; the number of children enrolled more than doubled during the 15 years of the Plans. The number of hospital beds per lakh of population also increased from 161 in 1956 to 261 in 1967, as compared to All-India figure of about 68 for the year 1965-66. In *Himachal Pradesh* the number of primary schools per lakh of population increased from 46 in 1951 to 152 in 1966, resulting in literacy percentage increase from 7.7 in 1951 to 17.1 in 1961. Similarly, there are now 147 hospital beds per lakh of population as compared to 62 in 1951. In *Goa, Daman and Diu* the number of primary schools per lakh of population rose from 26 in 1961 to 171 in 1966, while the hospital beds rose from 199 to 274 per lakh of population. In *Tripura* the number of primary schools per lakh of population went up from 94 in 1961 to 127 in 1966 and the number of hospital beds increased from 24 in 1956 to 65 in 1966. The literacy percentage increas-

ed from 15.5 in 1951 to 20.2 in 1961. In *Manipur* also there has been appreciable increase in the number of primary schools per lakh of population from 117 in 1951 to 233 in 1966 raising the literacy from 11.4 per cent in 1951 to 30.4 per cent in 1961 as against the All-India figure of 24 per cent. In *Pondicherry* the number of hospital beds per lakh of population have risen from 249 in 1961 to 317 in 1966. In *A. & N Islands* also the number of schools per lakh of population increased from 68 in 1951 to 140 in 1966; the literacy percentage increased from 25.1 in 1951 to 33.6 in 1961. The *L.M. & A. Islands* also did not lag behind inasmuch as there has been a three-fold increase in the number of schools per lakh of population during the last ten years. The literacy percent rose from 18 in 1956 to 32 in 1966. The number of hospital beds per lakh of population improved from 80 to 120 during the period of Third Plan alone. In *Dadra and Nagar Haveli* the number of primary schools per lakh of population went up from 90 in 1961 to 125 in 1966. In *NEFA* this number moved up from 19 to 107 and the number of hospital beds per lakh of population registered increase from 37 in 1951 to 330 in 1966.

150. In a nutshell, taking all the Union territories together there have been encouraging results in the rate of growth of per capita income and power. School facilities, the percentage of literacy, provision of hospital beds and construction of roads have increased substantially. In Goa much attention has had to be devoted to repairing the damage done to the roads and bridges by the retreating Portuguese armies. Much has been done in the hilly tracts of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA to open up the interior areas by constructing new roads and providing transport facilities. There was a slight set-back to the pace of agricultural production in Delhi, Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the last year of the Third Plan and the first year of the Fourth Plan, mainly because of the failure of crops as was the case in some of the neighbouring States. Hopes, have however, risen high in this sector of development also owing to sufficient rainfall during the current financial year.

151. The Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Manipur and Tripura have legislatures and Council of Ministers. Delhi has a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council to assist and advise the Lt. Governor in the discharge of some of his functions. Home Minister's Advisory Committees consisting of M.Ps. and other leading non-officials have been set up in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Chandigarh, to advise the Home Minister on important matters of policy concerning the administration of these territories, including their legislative pro-

posals, annual financial statements etc. In NEFA, the Ering Committee had recommended the setting up of Gram Panchayats, Anchal Samitis and Zila Parishads at village, circle and district levels and had recommended the formation of an Agency Advisory Council. These recommendations have been accepted by Government and a regulation passed.

Union Territories Legislation

152. During the year, Parliament amended the Court-fees Act, 1870, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi by passing the Court-fees (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1967 (28 of 1967) so as to provide for the levy and collection of court-fees in respect of suits and other proceedings instituted before the High Court of Delhi, by virtue of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of that High Court.

Under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Union territories of (i) Goa, Daman and Diu, (ii) Himachal Pradesh, (iii) Manipur, (iv) Pondicherry and (v) Tripura have their own Legislative Assemblies with powers to make laws for the Union territory concerned or any part thereof with respect to any matter in the State or Concurrent List of the Constitution insofar as any such matter is applicable to Union territories. All Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of a Union territory have to be reserved by the Administrator of the Union territory for the consideration of the President and can become law only on the assent of the President. Sixteen Appropriation Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of the five Union territories referred to above received the assent of the President during the year. In addition the following eight bills received the assent of the President :—

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
2. The Manipur Hill Areas (Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights) Bill, 1967.
3. The Pondicherry Notaires Decree (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
4. The Pondicherry Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1967.
5. The Pondicherry General Sales Tax Bill, 1967.
6. The Pondicherry Municipal Decree (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
7. The Pondicherry Survey and Boundaries Bill, 1967.
8. The West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Bill, 1967.

The Central Government is empowered to extend to Union territories (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) any law in force in a State, by notification. During the year under review, the following laws were extended by notification to the Union territories :—

(a) *Chandigarh*

1. The Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1966 (Haryana Act No. 1 of 1967).
2. The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 (Madras Act No. 24 of 1961).

(b) *Dadra and Nagar Haveli*

1. Certain provisions of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bombay Act No. 22 of 1951), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.
2. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).
3. The Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946 (Bombay Act No. 31 of 1947), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) *Goa Daman and Diu*

The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952).

Under article 240 of the Constitution, the President has the power to make regulations in respect of the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. The North-East Frontier Agency is at present being administered like a Union territory. Under the same article, read with paragraph 18(2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the President can make regulations for this Agency also. During the year, the President made the following regulations :—

1. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Regulation, 1967 (1 of 1967).
2. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Courts (Amendment) Regulation, 1967 (2 of 1967).
3. The North-East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967 (3 of 1967).
4. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Amendment) Regulation, 1967 (4 of 1967).

Land Reforms

153. (i) Comprehensive land reforms laws have been enacted in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Delhi and

Chandigarh. Tenancy legislation has been enacted in Goa, Daman and Diu, Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. A draft regulation is being finalised in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Proposals are under consideration in respect of Pondicherry. Tenurial problems in NEFA have yet to be studied.

(ii) Problems connected with the implementation of land reforms in the U.Ts. with particular reference to the following points, were discussed in November, 1967 in an inter-departmental meeting which was attended by the representatives of the Ministries of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Home Affairs and the Planning Commission. It was decided to work out a minimum programme of land reforms for all the U.Ts. covering (a) fixing of tenure, (b) fixation of rent and (c) abolition of intermediaries. For this purpose a quick review would be made of the existing laws by a team of two officers—one each from the Department of Agriculture and the Ministry of Law, who would visit the U.Ts. and make proposals for remedial measures and any further legislation, if necessary. The progress of implementation of land reforms would be watched by the Department of Agriculture through a special officer, who should visit the territories, and along with an officer of the territory, examine whether the revenue records are maintained properly and the provisions of the land reforms legislation are properly implemented.

Administration of Union Territories—Study team—

154. A Study Team on Union territories Administration was set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission in June, 1967 under the chairmanship of Shri R. R. Morarka. The Team has been entrusted with the examination of the administrative structure of the U.Ts. and suggesting reforms with a view to avoiding delays and securing economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency. The terms of reference of the Team also include examination of the existing structure of taxation and the sources of revenue, present arrangement for budgeting and expenditure control and making recommendations about the provision of adequate funds for Plan and Non-Plan expenditure. The Study Team is expected to submit its report by about June 1968.

Delegation of Financial Powers to Union Territories

155. Financial powers have been delegated to the Administrators of Union territories under the various financial rules such as General Financial Rules, Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules etc. A review of the existing financial powers of the Administrators of Union

territories was made recently. With a view to ensuring speedy implementation of the development schemes and smooth functioning of these Administrations, the powers of Administrators of Union territories with legislatures and of Delhi have been enhanced on a number of items. Their power of sanctioning schemes has been enhanced to Rs. 50 lacs. Enhanced financial powers have also been delegated in regard to purchase of stores and issue of expenditure sanctions for works (including road works). Powers for creation of posts, reappropriation of funds, redelegation of powers, write-off of losses, grant of deputation allowance etc. have been enhanced.

156. A combined IAS Cadre and a combined IPS Cadre have been constituted for all the Union territories with effect from 1st January, 1968. Selections are being finalised for appointment to the cadres at their initial constitution. The IAS Cadre includes 27 senior posts under the Delhi Administration, 27 posts under the Government of Himachal Pradesh, 9 posts under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, 8 posts under the Government of Manipur, 7 posts under the Government of Tripura, 5 posts under the Government of Pondicherry, 5 posts under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, 3 posts under the Chandigarh Administration and 1 post under Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Administration.

The IPS Cadre includes 18 senior posts under the Government of Himachal Pradesh, 14 posts under the Delhi Administration, 8 posts under the Government of Manipur, 5 posts under the Government of Tripura, 2 posts under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, and 1 post each under the Government of Pondicherry, Chandigarh Administration and Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

In addition, the following services have been constituted for the Union territories of Tripura, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu :—

- (1) Tripura Civil Service.
- (2) Tripura Police Service.
- (3) Pondicherry Civil Service.
- (4) Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service.

A joint cadre of the Indian Forest Service has also been constituted for the Union territories.

DELHI

Metropolitan Council :

157. In March, 1967, the Metropolitan Council of Delhi was constituted under the Delhi Administration Act with 56 elected and 5 nominated members. In addition, an Executive Council of four members also assumed office to assist and advise the Lt. Governor in the discharge of his duties. The Council considered and made its recommendations on the following Bills or proposals for legislation :—

- (1) The Madras Gift Goods (Amendment) Act, 1966.
- (2) The U.P. Stamps (Amendment) Act, 1936—Extension of the amended Act to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (3) The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1966.
- (4) The Delhi Cow Protection Bill, 1967.
- (5) The Court Fee (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (6) Proposal for a bill to separate Judiciary from Executive in Delhi.
- (7) The Road Transport Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (8) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1967.
- (9) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Bill, 1967.
- (10) The Ordinance to further amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

158. During the year under report, the territory made progress in various fields. Noteworthy on the agriculture side was the implementation of the high-yielding varieties programme. In the industrial field, loans to the extent of Rs. 3.38 lacs were disbursed to 134 industrial units. In addition, 89 units situated in non-conforming areas under the Master Plan were advanced a sum of Rs. 21.40 lacs for purchase of plots in conforming areas. 1,583 new firms and 325 societies were also registered.

159. A number of schemes were taken up during the year under the large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries, Housing Loans and Slum Clearance Schemes. Out of a total of 25,000 acres of land acquired for development, 15,000 acres of land have been allotted to the D.D.A., Delhi/Municipal Corporation and various house-building co-operative societies, out of which about

7,000 acres are to be developed during the current year. Under the Jhuggi-Jhonpri Scheme, large scale clearance operations have been taken up in various crowded areas of the city, like Idgah, Jama Masjid, Mehediyan Grave-yard, Kela Godown and other places and to resettle the jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers, 3,618 plots of 80 sq. yds. and 24,972 camping sites of 25 sq. yds. have been developed. 3,872 tenements are to be completed. Out of these 3,480 plots and 18,319 camping sites have been allotted. Rs. 1,02,38,500 have been sanctioned under various house-building schemes. Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, 2,398 tenements have been constructed. For augmenting water supply in Delhi, feasibility reports for construction of reservoirs at Dhauj and Kot in Haryana have been prepared. The Rs. 16 crore project, when completed, would provide an additional water supply of 100 million gallons a day throughout the year.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

160. A sum of Rs. 354.39 lacs was released as grant-in-aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for expenditure mainly on education under the IV Five Year Plan schemes. An Ordinance has been passed on the 3rd February, 1968, to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act to enable the Corporation to augment its resources by levying general tax on a graduated basis. This measure is expected to yield between Rs. 30 to 50 lacs in revenue for the Corporation. The Commission of Inquiry appointed in March, 1965 to look into the financial position of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the NDMC was reconstituted in June, 1967 with Shri R. R. Morarka as its Chairman. The report of the Commission is expected to be available by the end of June, 1968.

Relief Measures

161. The recommendations of the Reddi Committee set up to go into the question of flood protection in Delhi were substantially implemented during the year under reference and major schemes like the Najafgarh Drainage Scheme Phases II and III, remodelling of the Bawana Escape, Jaoli Escape and raising and strengthening of the Mukhmailpur Bund and Mughal Bund have been carried out. Emergent flood control measures also were carried out to prevent erosion of the right bank of the River Yamuna at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lacs. An expenditure of Rs. 136.26 lacs is expected to be incurred during 1967-68 on these items. During the present year, parts of Alipur Block and the area lying between the Shahdara Bund and the River Yamuna were subjected to heavy floods. One breach occurred in the Bawana Escape which was promptly plugged. As a result of the flood,

29,000 acres of land in the Najafgarh Block and 19,000 acres in the Kanjahwala Block were submerged and an estimated damage of Rs. 30 lacs to houses and property was caused by the floods. The Delhi Administration were authorised to incur expenditure up to Rs. 25.50 lacs on running of relief camps, supply of fodder and house subsidy etc.

Himachal Pradesh

162. As a result of the reorganisation of Punjab, a large number of employees from Punjab were allocated to Himachal Pradesh. There has been some progress in the matter of integration of the services of these employees in the set-up of H.P. The Giri Hydro-Electric Project, the first medium-sized hydro-electric project taken up in Himachal Pradesh was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. The work on Uhl Hydro-Electric Project (Stage II) also made good progress. Forests are the largest single source of revenue for the territory. As such, considerable attention was being paid to their better management and scientific exploitation. The mechanised logging schemes continued to function successfully at Chhachpur and Kulu-Manali. Schemes of farm forestry, rehabilitation of degraded forests, development of pastures etc. were taken up. Under the Soil Conservation Programme in the river valley areas, both woodlands and grasslands were treated. Seriously eroded areas and streamside areas were also stabilised. 206 primary schools, 80 Middle Schools, 25 High Schools and 1 Degree College were opened. The existing transport facilities were improved and augmented. New bus services were started on seven routes. The income of the Transport Department registered an increase of about Rs. 25 lakhs. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board was set up. Considerable progress was registered in the co-operative sector. 68% of the rural population of the territory has now been brought under the co-operative fold. The outstanding dues of the societies were reduced from 25% to 20%. Himachal Pradesh earned a sum of Rs. 2 crores from the sale of apples and Rs. 1½ crores from the sale of potatoes and seed potatoes during the year.

Goa, Daman and Diu

163. The administrative set-up of the territory is being reorganised on the lines obtaining in other parts of the country. Efforts were made to replace the number of officers working on deputation in the territory. As a result, as against about 1,200 deputationists working on 1-3-1966, the number of deputationists was reduced to 358 on 1-12-1967. Efforts were made to augment the supply of power in the territory. A temporary 10.5 MVA

110/33/11 KV sub-station was constructed and commissioned at Ponda. A pilot pasteurisation plant having a capacity of 2,000 litres was commissioned at Panaji. Another plant with a capacity of 10,000 litres was being set up at Ponda. A grant of Rs. 15 lacs was sanctioned for the Fourth Plan period for improving the Goa College of Pharmacy. Sustained efforts were being made to improve the tourist facilities in Goa. A "Project Goa" is under preparation in the Tourist Department, under which it is proposed to have co-ordinated development of Goa as a tourist centre. The Tourist Hotel at Panaji which was built last year was being expanded. A Handicrafts Emporium was set up at the Hotel.

Tripura

164. It has already been decided to obtain bulk supply of power from Assam. Action was taken to construct a 132 KV line from Churaibari to Agartala. Preliminary work for implementation of the Gumti Hydro-Electric Project is also more or less complete. It was decided to open a Sales Emporium of Handicrafts at New Delhi. An amount of Rs. 2.86 lacs has been placed with the Central Public Works Department for this purpose. The scheme for the settlement of Jhumia tribes was continued. 429 Jhumia families had been given land so far. They were also given an initial grant at the rate of Rs. 300 for reclamation of lands, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. An amount of Rs. 1.3 lacs was made available to the S.D.Os for settling 297 families of landless tribals.

Manipur

165. The first stage of Leimakhong scheme for generating 558 KW was commissioned in April, 1967. The electrification of Ukhrul, Jiribam, Mao and Moreh continued. In the cooperative sector, 4 cooperative farming societies were organised and registered. The construction of Imphal-Cachar Road was transferred to the Border Road Organisation with a view to accelerating the speed of construction. One Head Master of an aided High School received the National Awards for Teachers. A 50-bed Ward was constructed for the hospital at Churachandpur. 4 new Tribal Development Blocks were opened with a view to accelerating the development activities in the tribal areas. About 500 families of Kuki tribals who had crossed over from Burma were given immediate relief at the rate of Rs. 100 per person and Rs. 1 lakh has so far been spent for this purpose.

Pondicherry

166. An Ice Plant-cum-Storage Unit built at a cost of about Rs. 2 lacs was commissioned in November, 1967. The Integrated

Child Welfare Demonstration Project was converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project. 5 Middle Schools, 7 Single-teacher Schools, 2 primary schools and 1 High School were started during the year. An Arts College was also started at Karaikal. A 20-bed Tourist Home built at a cost of about Rs. 2 lacs was opened in August, 1967. A severe cyclone hit the Karaikal region in November, 1967 and Thaladi and Kuruvai crops were submerged by water. Extensive relief measures were undertaken to provide relief to those who were affected by the cyclone.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

167. Work relating to supply of drinking water at Car Nicobar, Diglipur, Wimberlygunj and Mayabunder is in progress. Laying of mains and construction of filter beds in urban areas has been taken up. A temporary jetty is under construction at Mayabunder. Essential fishery requisites worth Rs. 9,220 were supplied to fishermen or their co-operatives at 'no profit no loss' basis. Diesel generating sets are being acquired for electrification of rural areas. Work relating to survey and demarcation of reserved and protected forests in South Andaman has been taken up. Requisite technical staff for silviculture research and forest utilisation has been appointed and work started. Work relating to raising of teak, paduak and match wood plantation and regeneration of cane and bamboo plantation is in progress. A number of foreign fishing boats poaching in Andaman waters were caught. Three new patrol boats have been commissioned for patrolling these waters. A big ship T.S.S. 'State of Bombay' has been put into service and a log carrier has been purchased. Orders for construction of some more ships have been placed including the inter-island ships. Under the Accelerated Development Programme, which is being handled by Department of Rehabilitation, progress has been achieved in the land reclamation and settling of migrants, project for commercial plantation of rubber in Katchal, a scheme for Rubber Research-cum-development Station, in soil survey, fisheries, industries and construction of jetties. Landing facilities are being provided in Little Andaman, Great Nicobar, Neil and Havelock island.

The Prime Minister visited the islands in February, 1968. This was the first visit ever paid by the Prime Minister to these islands. The Union Home Minister visited the islands in November, 1967.

Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

168. The communication with the island is maintained by two ships. For inter-island communication another ship is also being acquired shortly. There is a scheme costing Rs. 1 crore for

improving harbour and navigation facilities and the work has been taken up. A jetty has been constructed at Kavaratti. For fisheries, 28 mechanised boats were given on hire purchase basis to fishermen including their co-operative societies upto 1966-67. 2 more such boats have been given to the fishermen's society during the current year. A boat building yard has been set up at Kavaratti. A large canning factory with cold storage refrigeration plant is being set up in Minicoy for canning of tuna fish. The co-operative movement has made considerable progress and nine co-operative societies cover every household. Their total turn-over during the year was Rs. 66,48,636. Four out of ten inhabited islands have been electrified. A factory for manufacturing curled fibre is expected to be commissioned shortly. There are training centres for the islanders to be trained in various trades like carpentry, blacksmithy. 20 islanders were trained in 1966-67 in various trades while another 20 have been selected for training during the current year. People affected by unseasonal cyclonic storm in December, 65 were sanctioned long term loans, in addition to other relief.

With enforcement of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Laws) Regulation, 65 and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Civil Courts) Regulation, 1965, the existing system of administration of justice is being brought on the same line as in other parts of the country.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

169. Owing to inadequate rains, the foodgrain output had suffered. The adivasi population, on the verge of indigence was given Khavti loan in the form of foodgrains. An amount of Rs. 97,556.65 was spent on this. Five new primary schools and 1 High School with Gujarati medium were opened at Dadra. 14 units were registered as Small Scale Industries. 9 units were financially assisted and a loan of Rs. 50,000 was given to them.

Chandigarh

170. As a result of the reorganisation of Punjab under Section 4 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, Chandigarh was constituted as a Union territory with effect from 1-11-1966.

Recently the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935 (Punjab Act 5 1935) has been adapted for the Union territory of Chandigarh and has been published in the Gazette of India—Extraordinary in Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (1) dated 11-1-1968, namely—The Punjab Reorganisation (Chandigarh

and Himachal Pradesh (Adaption of Laws on Concurrent and State Subjects) No. 2 Order, 1968.

A separate Defence Colony has been set up in Chandigarh to cater to the needs of Defence personnel and the plots in that colony are specifically allotted to the Servicemen who want to settle in Chandigarh. The price of residential building sites has been fixed at Rs. 16 per square yard.

In all 2,412 plots have been allotted. Out of these 1,679 plots have been allotted to the officers of the Army, 639 to the officers of the Air Force, and 57 to the officers of the Navy. The most important development since the city of Chandigarh became a Union territory is the initiation of the second phase of development which will cater for an additional population of 3.5 lacs.

North East Frontier Agency

171. Consolidation of NEFA administration continue. One new Administrative Circle was opened at Wakro in the Lohit District. In the Tirap District the sub-divisional Hq. has been shifted from Niauxa to Longding. Preliminary work for opening of branches of State Bank of India in District Hqs. is in progress and they are expected to start functioning shortly. Establishment of a new sub-treasury at Sepla in Kameng District has been approved by the Government of India and will start functioning as soon as construction of the treasury building is completed. Two new post offices one in Sagalee in Subansiri District and another at Lumla in Kameng District were opened during the year.

Developmental activities have been progressing satisfactorily in the Agency. During the year under report, 30 miles of new roads were constructed. There are now a little more than 800 miles of roads in the Agency. 11 air-strips are also being maintained and extended. Water supply schemes have been implemented in 22 villages and six townships of NEFA. A working plan division of the NEFA Forest Department was set up on 7th June, 1967 and two new ranges have been demarcated. A revenue of Rs. 88,72,870 accrued to the Forest Department. There are 356 educational institutions with an enrolment of 15,000 students and a degree college at Pasighat. 21 candidates from NEFA were declared successful in the last pre-University examination. 13 craft centres imparting training in weaving, sewing etc. continued functioning. 95 hospitals and dispensaries are functioning all over NEFA. There are 4 leper colonies with 272 beds. 13 new co-operative societies were organised during the

year. 19 projection units have been installed in the Agency and there are 1029 community listening sets. Intensive propaganda is being carried out to counter-act anti-Indian propaganda sponsored by the Chinese. A number of Bharat Darshan tours were organised to promote emotional integration and non-official agencies like the Ramakrishna Mission, NEFA Welfare Advisory Board, Kasturba Seva Mandir, Bharatiya Adam Jati Seva Sangh and Akhil Bharatiya Shanti Sena Mandal continued to do useful work in social and cultural fields. The Ramakrishna Mission was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14 lacs for starting a High School at Along. The Shrimanta Shankar Mission and the Kasturba Seva Mandir took up leprosy relief work and training in weaving and sewing of Khadi articles respectively.

On 1st July, 1967, the Indian Air Force took over from the Kalinga Airlines the responsibility of air-lifting and dropping essential food stuffs and stores.

During the year, two schemes for settlement of ex-servicemen and ex-Assam Rifles personnel were sanctioned.

CHAPTER VII

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

172. Four Presidential Orders under article 370 of the Constitution were issued on 5th May, 1967, 11th August, 1967, 26th December, 1967 and 9th February, 1968. They are the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1967, the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Third Amendment Order, 1967, the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Fourth Amendment Order, 1967, and the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1968, respectively. Their effect is as follows :—

- (1) Entries 16, 18 and 19 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution have been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As a result, the Central laws relating to the subjects covered by these entries can now be extended to that State.
- (2) The twenty-first amendment to the Constitution inserted Sindhi as one of the languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. This amendment has been made applicable to the State by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Third Amendment Order, 1967.
- (3) Entry 72 of the Union List has been made applicable to the State, in a modified manner, so as to cover appeals to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the State High Court in election petitions relating to the State Legislature.

173. A Bill to extend the following Central Acts to Jammu and Kashmir was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19th July, 1967 :—

- (1) The Official Trustees Act, 1913.
- (2) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (3) The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
- (4) The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950.
- (5) The Road Corporation Act, 1950.
- (6) The Mines Act, 1952.
- (7) The Notaries Act, 1952.

- (8) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (9) The Companies Act, 1956.
- (10) The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.
- (11) The Apprentices Act, 1961
- (12) The Administrators-General Act, 1963.

The Bill is pending consideration before the Lok Sabha.

174. With a view to promoting the economic development of the State, the Home Ministry continued to take special interest in getting the needs of the State attended to at the Centre. Extension of the railway line from Kathua to Jammu, a distance of 80 Kilometers, has been sanctioned and the survey work is in progress. Subscriber trunk dialling has been started between Delhi and Jammu and Delhi and Srinagar.

175. The Home Ministry have awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 90/- per month each to 14 Ladakhi students studying in the Buddhist institutions at Sarnath.

CHAPTER VIII

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

176. Schemes involving the following outlays have been approved for implementation during 1967-68 in the border districts adjoining Tibet in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh :—

State/Union Territory	Border District	Outlay for 1967-68 (Rs. in lakhs)
Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh District	46.046
Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand Division	334.200
Himachal Pradesh	(i) Lahaul and Spiti District	23.934
	(ii) Kinnaur District	47.371

A brief resume of the physical targets achieved in important spheres of development in the border districts is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

LADAKH DISTRICT

177. Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir State is the northernmost and largest district in India. The climate is extremely dry and intensely cold. Vast arid table lands, high altitudes, scanty rain-fall and limited working season are some of the constraints which development is subjected to in Ladakh, and the achievements in the important fields noted below should be viewed against this background.

Afforestation and Soil Conservation

178. 1,50,000 plants have been planted, 21,000 cft of fencing and walling, etc., have been completed and 1,89,000 cft of earth work and stone work done for channels and 'Khuls'. Apricot and walnut seeds have been sown in Leh range. Allanthus seed has been sown in Kargil nurseries with some success. Some more exotic species are being sown on an experimental basis.

Co-operatives

179. Consumer co-operatives have shown considerable improvements with the increased financial accommodation from the State Co-operative Bank. The Branch at Leh of the Apex Bank

has sanctioned loans to various consumer societies to the extent of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for consumer business.

Goods worth about Rs. 1.53 lakhs have been purchased and goods worth about Rs. 1.02 lakhs sold. The co-operative marketing society at Leh (the only one in the district) has worked quite satisfactorily; it marketed vegetables and fruits to the extent of Rs. 1.87 lakhs. Co-operative societies in the district, for the first time, have taken up the agency for the supply of fertilisers to cultivators.

Agriculture :

180. Agronomical and botanical tests and trials have been conducted on wheat, barley, potatoes, peas, soya beans and grasses. New varieties of apples and pears such as Apple Bononi, Apple Cox's Orange Pippin, Apple Red Delicious, Apple Ambri and Pear William have been introduced. Nine varieties of apple fruit plants, nine varieties of apricot plants and two varieties of pear plants are being distributed amongst the farmers for plantation. Wild stock fruit plants numbering 1,507 have been budded with commercial varieties and strawberry stock numbering 12 imported from the Kashmir Valley are raising nicely and have developed suckers. Seven varieties of grapes are also under study. Nineteen varieties of oil seeds have been put under trial and their performance is being studied.

A batch of 12 farmers has visited the Kashmir Valley and Himachal Pradesh as part of an agricultural tour.

The Seed Multiplication-cum-Demonstration-cum-Experimental Farm, Nobra, the Seed Multiplication-cum-Experimental Farm, Kargil, and the Trial-cum-Demonstration Farm, Changthang have conducted tests and trials. An area of 28 kanals (*) and 17 marlas (@) has been put under cereal seed multiplication at the Kargil Farm and 10 quintals and 30 kilograms of vegetables sold to the public and the Army. At the Changthang Farm, 208 kilograms and 500 grams of fresh vegetables have been sold to the public; an area of 37 kanals and 12 marlas have been put under multiplication of cereals, peas and maize; potato seed tubers have been multiplied in an area of 2 kanals. Oal, a kind of fodder for animals, has been cultivated in an area of 30 kanals on a trial basis.

Two agricultural exhibitions have been held at Leh and Kargil by the Agriculture Information and Audio-Visual Service Unit. The Unit has also done propaganda regarding the use of

*One kanal is 5,400 square feet.

@Twenty marlas make one kanal.

the chemical fertilisers, insecticides and fungicides and the adoption of improved agriculture operations.

As part of the agricultural extension work, 42 demonstration plots, 22 fertiliser trials and 9 seed rate trials have been held in farmers' fields and about 21 kilograms of insecticides and fungicides have been used to control pests from fruit plants and vegetables. 10,249 buds of commercial varieties of fruits have been budded in farmers' orchards and 1,308 budded and 2,216 unbudded fruit plants, 80 maunds of potato seed tubers, 47 maunds of cereal seeds, one maund of peas, six maunds of lathyrus, 555 grams of tomato seeds (Canadian varieties) and 3 kilograms of sunflower seeds have been distributed amongst the farmers.

Animal Husbandry :

181. The Livestock Development Centres treated 1,685 animals for non-contagious diseases and 790 cases for contagious diseases, performed 1,977 castrations and 572 coverings, treated 1,126 cases against liver-fluke and intestinal worms, produced 18,650 kilograms of better quality wool and vaccinated 270 animals. Similarly, the Animal Husbandry Sub-Units at Khaltsi and Sakti treated 1,093 contagious and 1,186 non-contagious animals, performed 523 castrations, dosed 1,350 cases against liver-fluke and 1,208 against intestinal worms and vaccinated 130 animals.

The Poultry Development Farm at Nobra supplied 1,365 eggs for hatching and table purposes. The position is expected to improve with the purchase of good quality birds and eggs from Chandigarh. At the Centres at Leh and Kārgil, 2,371 eggs of best quality have been provided for hatching and table purposes.

The veterinary Hospitals at Leh, Kargil, Dras and Sanku and sub-units at Nobra and Zanskar have performed a number of castrations, treated animals with contagious as well as non-contagious diseases, dosed against liver-fluke and performed coverings and vaccinations. Zanskari Horse stallions have been provided under the Zanskari horse breeding scheme to propagate the breed in the district. Under the Cattle-cum-sheep Development Scheme, 1,139 litres of milk, 506 quintals of manure and 5,851 kilograms of green oal have been produced. 511 kilograms of wool, besides 104 kilograms of Pashmina, have been produced at the Pashmina Goat-cum-Sheep Farm, Nyoma. The Cattle-cum-Sheep Farm at Kargil produced 58 kilograms of wool besides performing 50 coverings. The Yak Breeding Farm at Nobra yielded 230 lbs of milk and 14 lbs of butter was collected.

Fisheries Development :

182. Two stock ponds have been partly constructed. Mirror carp fingerlings, including fish food and other fish equipment, have been purchased from the Valley and are kept in these ponds for observation. The construction of a trout hatchery is being completed.

Community Development :

183. 75 kilograms of vegetable seeds and 50 quintals of fertilisers have been distributed. Sixteen demonstration plots have been laid, two latrines have been constructed and ten kanals of land brought under cultivation.

Eight kilometers of village and bridge roads have been constructed, besides six new 'Khuls'; one 'KhuI' has been remodelled and extended; fine protection bunds and ten new tanks have been completed and nine existing tanks have been either remodelled or extended.

Cottage Industries

184. The weaving centres at Leh and Kargil are being gradually converted into production centres. Hosiery machines have been introduced in these centres which has resulted in the increase in production of knitted wear. When sufficient number of trainees receive training in the operation of the hosiery machines, the production of knitted wear is likely to go up considerably.

Semi-automatic spinning plant is also being commissioned for the production of woollen yarn and finished products. An Inspector was sent to Dalhousie for receiving training in the manufacture of Tibetan carpets and he has returned after completing his training.

The Weaving Centre at Nyoma imparts training in weaving, carpet-spinning and Namda-making. Improved tools and other equipment have been purchased for the Centre.

Under the Industrial Follow-up Scheme, improved tools and equipment have been distributed in villages on hire purchase basis in order to provide part-time employment to village artisans during winter months. Under the Peripatetic Training-cum-Demonstration Scheme, people in different villages in Dras, Kargil, Zanskar, Leh and Nobra received training in spinning, carpet-weaving, Namda-making, tailoring and knitting during 1966-67. Nine more villages have been brought under the train-

13M of HA/67

ing programme in 1967-68. Pashmina wool has been distributed for sorting and spinning. Garments tailored by the trainees have been sold.

Communications :

185. About 122 kilometers of roads have so far been constructed and work is in progress on some roads. The work on the metalling of the Leh Bazar is expected to be completed soon. Work on some bridges is in progress.

Education :

186. The middle school at Kargil has been raised to the status of a High School in December 1967. Six basic schools have been upgraded by adding to them 6th, 7th and 8th classes. The Post-Matric Training Schools at Leh and Kargil have imparted training to twenty untrained teachers each.

Border Area Scholarships and Post-Matric Scholarships are being given; the former scholarships are for the students belonging to nomadic tribes living in the border areas of Changthang 28 pupil-teachers and two Incharge Teachers have been deputed on educational tour. Tournaments have been held at district level at Leh in September, 1967; ninety students and teachers participated in them and selected teams were sent to Srinagar to participate in the Inter-District Tournaments.

Health :

187. The District Hospital, Leh, treated 11,834 outdoor patients, 93 indoor patients and performed 443 major and minor operations. The Kargil Dispensary treated 3,717 patients, of whom 33 were indoor patients and the T.B. Clinic treated 147 outdoor and 11 indoor patients.

2,321 persons have been vaccinated. The Sanitary Inspector has toured many villages and delivered lectures on health, hygiene and sanitation. A number of medical camps were set up during the important fairs and festivals.

946 patients have been treated for dental ailments, 205 dental cases have been operated upon.

Water Supply :

188. Water supply has been extended to Stagophilok Mohalla and certain new buildings in Leh town.

UTTARAKHAND DIVISION

189. The State Budget was passed towards the close of August, 1967 and it was only after the passage of the Budget that majority of the schemes were sanctioned by the State Government for implementation. The progress has, therefore, not been according to schedule. The achievements noted below are, therefore, to be viewed having regard to the delay in the starting of the sanctioned schemes.

Agriculture :

190. Five demonstrations have been given in the use of improved implements and about 690 tonnes of fertilisers have been distributed. An area of nearly 1,86,000 acres has been benefited by the local manurial resources scheme. An area of over 112 acres has been covered by the soil and water conservation scheme, as a result of which an additional quantity of 23 tonnes of food has been produced.

Horticulture and Fruit Utilisation :

191. Plant protection measures have been carried out by the mobile teams over an area of 343 acres of land. Sub-tropical plants and about 3,000 kilograms of vegetable seeds have been distributed. 49 persons have been given mali training. 48 bee-colonies have been set up and 89 kilograms of honey produced, under the Apiary scheme. The Bisarh nursery at Pithoragarh is being expanded so as to produce 500 additional fruit plants. Funds to the extent of Rs. 2.70 lakhs for the grant of long-term taqavi loans to local horticulturists have been released.

Forests :

192. An area of 734 hectares has been brought under economic plantation, nearly 12,800 quintals of Oleo Resin have been extracted and forest resources survey has been conducted over an area of 18,600 hectares. Three forest buildings have been constructed. Preliminary operations have been carried out under the forest communication scheme.

Animal Husbandry :

193. Six new Bull Extension Centres have been set up with a view to accommodating Government bulls, which are being withdrawn gradually from the Gaon Sabhas because of their unsatisfactory maintenance by these agencies. Five new Stud Ram Centres are being opened and 91 Polworth cross rams have been purchased for utilising them at these centres. Taqavi loans are

being distributed for the purchase of good quality milch cattle to meet the shortage of milk in the expanding towns of the Division and also for the purchase of indigenous sheep of improved breed from Himachal Pradesh.

Steps have been taken for the development of poultry and piggery to meet the increased demand for eggs and meat. Twenty-one fodder nurseries established during the previous year to meet the scarcity of fodder for animals have been continued.

Community Development :

194. Twelve Development Blocks in stage II phase and nine such Blocks in post-stage II phase have continued to function in accordance with the prescribed schematic pattern.

Co-operation :

195. Under the herb development scheme, an area of 39 acres has been covered and about 334 quintals of herbs have been produced. Over 3,000 agriculturist families have been enrolled as members of village primaries, short-term loans have been advanced to the extent of about Rs. 16 lakhs and medium-term loans of the order of Rs. 4 lakhs have been outstanding.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries :

196. Plantation work in an area of 20 hectares in the Government sericulture farms has been completed; more than 5,000 plants have been distributed amongst villagers and other private nurseries and a quantity of over 117 kilograms of cocoons has been produced. At the Raw Material Depot, material and equipment worth over Rs. 1.22 lakhs have been stored and goods worth about Rs. 24,000 have been sold. Sales to the tune of Rs. 5,700 have been effected at the Sale Depot-cum-Show Room at Hardwar. Eleven persons have received training at the Leather Tanning and Shoe-Making Centre and goods worth about Rs. 4,700 have been produced. Eleven persons have received training at the Namda-Making Centre in Chamoli District and goods worth about Rs. 1,400 have been produced.

Power and Minor Irrigation :

197. Two hydro-generating sets of 200 kw each have been commissioned on 2nd April, 1967, in Chamoli town. Electric power is being supplied from this power station to the towns of Chamoli, Gopeshar and Nandprayag. Power has also been made available at Bhiimtalla from Chamoli. To meet the requirements of the Industrialists in Bhiimtalla, one 250 KVA sub-station has

been installed there; one 18 H.P. connection has also been given to an industrialist there. One 100 kW hydro-generating set has been commissioned on 10th July, 1967, at Guptakashi and electricity is now available in the towns of Guptakashi, Vidyapith and Okhimath. Work on the power schemes at Koti, Badrinath (interim) and Dharchula is in progress. Transmission, transformation and distribution works in respect of certain localities in Chamoli District are in hand. Survey and investigation of certain schemes in Uttarkashi and Chamoli Districts have been completed and detailed estimates are being prepared.

Minor irrigation schemes are being executed through the Block Agency.

Transport and Communications :

198. Work on 32 kilometers of surface roads and on about 9 kilometers of unsurfaced roads has been completed.

Education :

199. In the Degree College at Gopeshwar, Botany and Zoology classes have been started. Local students have been granted stipends for pursuing higher and technical education outside the Uttarakhand Division.

Drinking Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation :

200. Work on the water supply schemes at Okhimath, Badrinath, Gopeshwar, 17 villages in Chamoli District, chatties on pilgrim routes, Sewar, group of villages, 45 villages in Pithoragarh District, Mailapokhri, Gyansu, Dharchula, Enchuli, Syuni, Ravigram, Gurna, Papdeo, Chandak, Gyar Devi, Mahelchauri, Deesthan, Aind, Hathkalyani and Nandprayag is in progress.

Work is also in progress on drainage schemes at Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Chamoli, Bhatwari, Dharchula, Pithoragarh town, Takana town and Badrinath town.

Sanitary arrangements along the pilgrim routes in Chamoli District are in progress; work is also in progress on the environmental sanitation in Pithoragarh, and Uttarkashi Phase II and on water flushed latrines at Badrinath.

Medical and Public Health :

201. Twelve Eye Relief Camps have been organised. Eight Dais have been trained in the anti-septic methods of delivery. Two existing Compounders' Units have been upgraded into full-fledged dispensaries.

KINNAUR DISTRICT

202. The arable land in this highly mountainous border district is very scarce and the land holdings on an average are small in relation to the size of the families. The occupation of the Kinnaura Scheduled Tribe, who inhabit the district, is predominantly agricultural, horticultural and pastoral. In most of the upper parts of the district, especially, in Pooh tehsil and sub-tehsil Hangrang (of Pooh sub-division), the annual rainfall is practically negligible and in this dry zone, without irrigation, no cultivation is possible. A very short working season owing to severe climatic conditions, difficult mountainous terrain, inadequate means of communications, and uncertainty of the imported skilled labour still continue to be the limiting factors in the accelerated development of the area. The performance in the district will, therefore, have to be viewed in the context of those factors.

Agriculture and Horticulture :

203. The construction of new khuls and renovation of minor irrigation khuls have been, from the very beginning, given the highest priority under the development programme of the district. Sixteen major irrigation schemes (khuls) have been, and are being, investigated and the culturable land covered by these khuls is estimated at 6,000 acres, which has been planned for being utilised for agricultural and horticultural development.

Cropping pattern, by and large, is the growing of wheat, barley and peas in the Rabi (hooded and huskless type) and buck-wheat (Phaphra, Oglā, Koda, Cheena), potatoes and vegetables/peas in the Kharif harvest. Experiments are being made with a view to bringing some villages in the district, especially, in Hangrang sub-tehsil, situated on higher altitudes, under the double-cropping pattern. Improved seeds of wheat, barley, potatoes; etc., have been distributed amongst the cultivators. Propagation in the selected villages on the introduction of the approved high yielding variety of the Mexican wheat has shown very encouraging results. This is becoming popular with the progressive farmers. Increasing emphasis has also been laid on growing dry and fleshy fruits and also temperate vegetables.

Animal Husbandry :

204. Active steps to raise sheep for superior wool and to improve the breeds of ponies, mules, Yaks and Dzoes have been taken. Scientific methods of extension have been adopted. Poultry keeping know-how has been extended and facilities to the farmers have been provided.

Communications :

205. Jeepable link roads connecting the National Highway with some villages in the interior have been either constructed or are under construction.

Forests :

206. Extensive schemes for afforestation and pasture development, apart from the construction work of departmental buildings, inspection paths, roads and bridges, are in progress.

Community Development :

207. The three development Blocks at Pooh, Kalpa and Nichar are now in stage II phase. The Block at Pooh comprises 32 villages, 10 Gramsevak circles and 11 Panchayat circles with two sub-Blocks, Moorang and Hangrang. The population covered by this Block is 13,252. The Block at Kalpa covers a population of 15,007 and the one at Nichar, a population of 12,725.

Education :

208. A Primary school has been provided in every one of the 77 villages. There are 14 Middle and 5 High Schools now in the district.

Public Health and Rural Sanitation :

209. Besides the District Hospital at Kalpa, 3 Primary Health Centres, 2 Rural Dispensaries, 5 V. D. Clinics, 4 Leprosy Clinics, 2 T.B. Clinics and 1 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are functioning. Family Planning Programme has been extended. In the last two years, 311 vasectomy operations have been performed; during the current year, up to December 1967, 165 vasectomy operations have been performed.

LAHAUL AND SPITI DISTRICT :

210. The entire area of the district comprises the catchment area of the four main rivers, namely, Chandra, Bhaga, Chenab and Spiti. There are four main valleys, namely, Chandra Valley, Bhaga Valley, Pattan (Chenab) Valley, (all the three in Lahaul Sub-Division) and Spiti Valley, in the Spiti Sub-Division. There are also Parang and Pin Valleys in Spiti Sub-Division. The average height of the Lahaul and Spiti Sub-Divisions is about 10,000 and 10,500 feet, respectively.

Agriculture :

211. (i) All the crops are sown and harvested during the summer season, that is, between April and October. The main

food crops are barley, buck-wheat and potatoes. Wheat has also been introduced recently. A variety of high altitude quality seeds, namely, Kalyan 227, evolved by the Punjab Agricultural University, has shown remarkable results. In the Pattán Valley, normally two crops are taken during one season and in the rest of the district only one crop. Different vegetables like peas, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, etc., are also being widely grown during summer season. In some areas of Spiti and Lahaul, mustard is also grown.

Medical and Public Health :

(ii) Besides the Civil Hospital at Keylong, civil dispensaries at Shainsha, Gemur, Kaza, Tabe, Kibber and Sangam and the Primary Health Centres at Gondhla and Rangrik have continued to function.

Education :

212. (i) All school-going children in this district, whether receiving education within the district or outside, are paid stipends in varying sums. A number of schools are equipped with radio sets. Free education and board and lodging for the benefit of tribal students are provided by Government.

Animal Husbandry :

(ii) Three veterinary hospitals at Keylong, Kirting and Kaza and two dispensaries at Gemur and Gondhla have functioned. One Sheep and Wool Extension Centre has also functioned at Lote.

Community Development :

(iii) There are two Community Development Blocks in the district, one at Lahaul and another at Spiti.

Power :

(iv) The micro hydel power station at Keylong is supplying electricity to 7 villages and the one at Shainsha to 2 other villages.

Industries :

(v) There is a Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Centre at Keylong, with a sub-centre at Jundha. There is a Pashmina Training Centre at Khurik, with a sub-centre at Hanse, in the Spiti Sub-Division. These centres and sub-centres

go on shifting from one village to another by rotation, so that people get training at their own places.

Co-operation :

(vi) There are a number of Service Co-operatives, Consumer Stores, Muleteers' Transport Societies, Khul Irrigation Co-operative Societies, Thrift and Savings and Dairy Co-operatives functioning. Managerial assistance is being given to Co-operative Stores and Service Co-operatives.

CHAPTER IX

MANPOWER

General :

213. The functions of the Directorate of Manpower, which was established in 1956 in the Ministry of Home Affairs, are to

- (a) co-ordinate all work in the manpower field carried out by various Ministries and Agencies;
- (b) formulate, in consultation with the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission, basic policies and programmes in matters relating to manpower and employment; and
- (c) secure the implementation of the decisions of the Cabinet on manpower planning and organisation.

The Directorate continued to perform these functions during the year under review.

Current Manpower Situation :

214. In the matter of medical manpower, doctors, nurses and other para-medical personnel continued to be in short supply. Despite the considerable expansion of facilities for medical education in the past, it will be many years before the country is able to attain a satisfactory ratio of medical personnel to population. As regards other categories of skilled personnel, the position is not unsatisfactory in terms of numbers but there is an urgent need to improve and re-orient training courses and facilities so as to meet the specific requirements of the developing economy. Our manpower weaknesses by and large, are qualitative, although the decline in the rate of growth of the economy during the last two years has brought quantitative aspects of the problem again to the fore.

Engineering Manpower :

215. As a result of a considerable expansion in the engineering education facilities in the country, an overall numerical parity between the supply and demand for such personnel was reached towards the end of the Third Plan, although shortages in certain specialised fields and regional imbalances persisted. While reports were received about surpluses of engineering personnel—both graduates and diploma holders—especially in certain

southern and eastern States, there were also indications of some difficulties experienced in meeting the requirements of technical personnel. The co-existence of shortages and surpluses is due partly to the slackening of industrial activity and development works in certain areas and, perhaps, partly to lack of personnel with the specific qualifications and experience and of the calibre required. Measures for facilitating inter-State mobility among technical personnel would to some extent ease the situation. The main impediments to such mobility are factors like the language difficulty, shortage of housing, the high cost of movement between home town and the place of work and lack of facilities for education of children in their mother-tongue. The Manpower Directorate have addressed all State Governments in the matter and have pointed out that States which have a shortage of technical personnel should adopt means for utilisation of surplus personnel available in other States.

There has recently been a certain degree of deterioration in the employment market for engineering personnel in general also. While some remedial measures are presently under consideration, it is obvious, that in the ultimate analysis, it will be essential to ensure a high rate of growth of the engineering intensive sectors of the economy. A prolongation of the present decline in economic activity may lead to a further worsening of the employment position of the engineers, particularly affecting those seeking first employment.

Mining Engineers :

216. A surplus among mining engineers has developed since the end of 1964. The problem has been comprehensively gone into by the Joint Board on Mining Engineering Education and Training during the year under review and its recommendations are presently under the consideration of the Ministry of Education.

Civil Engineers :

217. The employment of civil engineers is directly related to the volume of construction and maintenance work that the economy provides. With the construction phase of a number of public sector projects coming to a close towards the end of the Third Plan, surpluses among civil engineers have developed. A Committee was, therefore, set up in April, 1966 to examine the long-term supply and demand position and the employment prospect for civil engineers. This Committee set up three sub-committees to (i) look into the long term demand in the public sector, (ii) examine the demand in the private sector, and (iii) suggest

organisational measures necessary to ensure continuity of employment and to facilitate redeployment of retrenched civil engineers. The Committee is expected to make their recommendations shortly after receiving the reports of the sub-committees.

Re-orientation of Technical Education at the Diploma Level :

218. For the proper utilisation of trained manpower, it is necessary to ensure that the skill requirements of employers are met. The Education Commission in its report high-lighted some of the deficiencies in the present diploma courses in engineering and technology and recommended that these courses be oriented more closely towards the level and clusters of skills and responsibilities of middle level technicians. Various aspects of this problem were examined during the year by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and a memorandum on "Education and Training preparation of Technicians" was prepared which attempted to evolve a national system of technical education in keeping with the needs of Indian industry. At the instance of the Manpower Directorate, notes indicating in broad lines the impact of the policy of proposed re-organisation have been prepared for some States. This matter is being taken up with the States.

Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists :

219. The Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists, created in 1958, continued to provide temporary placement to well qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad and very highly qualified personnel within the country. During the period 1959-67, as many as 11,393 applicants were considered, of whom 5,098 were selected for the Pool. 2,235 joined the Pool up to 30th June, 1967, of whom 1,590 left the Pool on securing employment in the country and 102 returned to foreign countries. In 77 cases appointments had to be terminated. Currently there are 459 officers in the Pool. Persons selected to the Pool are attached or seconded to Universities, scientific and technical institutions, National Laboratories, Government undertakings and other establishments including those in the private sector. All possible assistance is given to Pool officers to secure regular employment.

A review of the working of the Pool has shown that the pace at which the officers secure employment in the country has been fairly high in the case of engineers and technologists but slower in the case of those who have specialised in science. Of the 459 officers in the Pool on 30th June, 1967, 185 were scientists, 170 medical personnel, 76 engineers and 18 technologists.

Assistance to Scientists and Technologists to Find Suitable Jobs by Creation of Supernumerary Posts :

220. The scheme for providing assistance to Indian scientists and technologists studying/working abroad or who have recently returned from abroad, whether included in the Scientists' Pool or not, to find suitable jobs in India by the creation of supernumerary posts for their absorption is being continued. Under this scheme all appointments made to supernumerary posts, in approved scientific institutions, are excluded, subject to certain conditions, from the purview of the UPSC. The Commission had originally concurred in this procedure for a period of two years ending December, 1966. A review of the scheme was conducted during the year and the UPSC have agreed to the extension of the concession for a further period of two years ending on 31-12-1968.

"Brain Drain" :

221. An inter-Ministerial group for studying the "brain drain" so as to provide within a short time a reasonably accurate estimate of the dimensions of the problem and to advise on the long-term measures necessary to keep the position continuously under review, was set up in October, 1967. The Ministry of Home Affairs, the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the Ministries of External Affairs, Education and Health and Family Planning, the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Department of Atomic Energy are represented on the group. The group has already met once and decided, among other things, to initiate two studies. One is a short-term inquiry for locating high-level talent in science, engineering and technology in selected countries. The second study involves an analysis of passport applications made by persons possessing specified educational qualifications to be followed by an enquiry regarding their subsequent movement and employment.

International Conferences :

222. Shri G. Jagathpathi, Joint Secretary in charge of Manpower, attended a Seminar on Human Resources Indicators held under the auspices of UNESCO at Warsaw (Poland) from 11-17 September 1967.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research :

223. Shri P. K. Das, Director, resigned from the post with effect from the 8th December, 1967. Shri G. Jagathpathi, Joint Secretary, Manpower, was appointed temporarily to act as Director in addition to his current duties with effect from the same date.

The Institute conducted two training courses, each of two weeks duration, during 1967. The first course held in January-February, 1967 was intended for persons working in industrial undertakings and covered problems of manpower planning at the level of industrial undertakings. 24 participants attended the course. The second course, which was held in November-December, 1967 on manpower planning at the National and State levels, was attended by 21 officers from the State Governments and Central Ministries.

The Institute broke new ground by providing consultancy and advisory service to industrial undertakings on problems of manpower planning. At the request of Bokharo Steel Ltd., the Institute took up the work of estimating the manpower requirements of the steel plant to be set up at Bokharo. At the request of Hindustan Salts Ltd., a study of the existing manpower structure at the Salts Works at Sambhar Lake and of the head office at Jaipur was carried out and recommendations made for rationalising the structure.

The Institute continued research work on various manpower problems. Mention may be made in particular of the Agricultural Manpower Survey which was initiated on a pilot basis in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The study seeks to ascertain the utilisation of the existing stock of agricultural manpower, and the future demand for trained personnel.

The Institute brought out a number of publications in connection with its research studies. Among them are the following :

- (i) A sectoral study of Engineering Manpower Requirements upto 1976, based on output, investment and work force. (IAMR Report No. 1/1967)
- (ii) Engineering Manpower : Graduates of Indian Institutes of Technology in India and abroad. (IAMR Report No. 2/1967)
- (iii) Manpower Group Survey (Health & Medical Manpower) : Stock of Doctors of Non-Allopathic Systems of Medicines. (IAMR Report No. 3/1967)
- (iv) Manpower Group Survey (Health & Medical) : Development of Modern Medical Education in India and Student Wastage in Medical Colleges. (IAMR Report No. 4/1967)
- (v) Manpower Group Survey (Health & Medical Manpower) Development of Dental Education in India. (IAMR Report No. 5/1967).
- (vi) Engineering Manpower : Memorandum on the Edu-

ational and Training Preparation of Technicians.
(IAMR Working Paper No. 2/1967)

- (vii) Engineering Manpower: Demand & Supply of Metallurgists during the Fifth and Sixth Plan Periods. (IAMR Working Paper No. 4/1967)
- (viii) A Guide to Educational and Training Statistics. (IAMR Working Paper No. 6/1967).

224. As in earlier years, the Directorate maintained liaison with the Ministry of Defence in regard to the requirements of the Defence Services.

CHAPTER X

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

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.

225. The assent of the President was accorded to 52 Bills passed by the State Legislatures and one Regulation made by a Governor. Instructions of the President under the proviso to Article 213(1) of the Constitution were also given for the promulgation of 34 ordinances by the Governors.

Supreme Court and High Courts :

226. One post of permanent Judge in the Orissa High Court and two posts of permanent Judge in the Patna High Court have been created. Two posts of Additional Judge in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, four posts of Additional Judge in the Bombay High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Gujarat High Court, three posts of Additional Judge in the Kerala High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Madras High Court and two posts of Additional Judge in the Mysore High Court have been converted into posts of permanent Judge.

Four posts of Additional Judge in the Allahabad High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Assam and Nagaland High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Bombay High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Delhi High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Gujarat High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Mysore High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Orissa High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Patna High Court and one post of Additional Judge in the Rajasthan High Court have been created.

In view of the heavy arrears in several High Courts, the State Governments were requested among other measures to strengthen the High Courts to see that the arrears might be cleared and fresh arrears might not accumulate. They were also advised to have the permanent strength of the High Courts increased suitably so that it might not be necessary to have persons working as Additional Judges for long periods. With the strengthening of the High Courts, as mentioned above, it is hoped that matters would improve.

Mercy Petitions :

227. 100 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death from 1st April 1967 to 31st December 1967. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 16 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life and the remaining 84 petitions were rejected.

Arrangements with Foreign Governments for Examination of Witnesses in Criminal Matters :

228. The Central Government have specified the Special Crime Courts exercising jurisdiction in the Union of Burma and having authority under the law in force in that country as the Courts by which Commissions may be issued for the examination of witnesses residing in India in relation to criminal matters.

Notaries Act, 1952 :

229. At present there are 298 notaries practising in India as against 299 notaries last year.

CHAPTER XI OTHER MATTERS

SECTION 'A'

Union Official Language :

230. Under Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the Official Language of the Union with effect from 26th January, 1965. However even after that date, Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 permits the continued use of the English Language, in addition to Hindi for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that date; and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Thus from 26th January, 1965, a period of bilingualism began when both Hindi and English could be used for official purposes of the Union.

The Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1967 which broadly incorporates the assurances given by the late two Prime Ministers to the non-Hindi speaking people, was passed by both Houses of Parliament in December, 1967. The Official Languages (Amendment) Bill received the assent of the President on the 8th January, 1968, and came in force as Act No. 1 of 1968.

A Government Resolution dealing with various matters relating to language policy was also adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

Progress in the Measures for Facilitating the Progressive use of Hindi :

231. The progress made in the implementation of measures for facilitating the use of Hindi continues to be reviewed from time to time on the basis of half-yearly reports received from the Ministries/Departments.

The progress made in the actual use of Hindi for various official purposes of the Union was as follows :—

- (i) Out of the total number of Hindi communications received and which were replied to, 80 per cent were replied to in Hindi.
- (ii) Almost all resolutions are published in Hindi also.
- (iii) 87 per cent of the Administrative Reports including reports laid before Parliament were published in Hindi also.

- (iv) 17,021 departmental forms and 964 manuals have been translated by the Central Hindi Directorate (Ministry of Education). Steps are being taken by the concerned Ministries for the printing of these forms and manuals in Hindi also. Instructions have been issued that after existing stocks have been exhausted, fresh printing of forms should be diglot editions only.
- (v) Steps have been taken for the translation and printing of statutory and non-statutory rules including those forming part of manuals.
- (vi) Arrangements have been made for the publication in Hindi also of all parts of the Gazette of India excepting part II relating to statutory matters.

Hindi Teaching Scheme for Central Government Employees :

232. A scheme to teach Hindi to Central Government employees was started sometime in 1955. Following the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language, the Presidential Order dated 27th April, 1960 made training in Hindi obligatory for all Central Government employees aged less than 45 years on 1-1-1961, except employees below Class III, those in industrial establishments and work-charged staff. However, no penalties are attached to failure to pass the prescribed examinations. The classes under the scheme are held during office hours.

During the year 38,039 Central Government employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi, Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography. In the first session 10,143 candidates appeared at the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragma examinations and in all 7,161 candidates passed the said examinations. Five hundred and sixty two candidates appeared at the Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography examinations and 401 passed. The results of the second session examinations, which were held in December 1967/January 1968, have not yet been declared.

In the examinations held in June/July, 1966 and December 1966/January 1967, 17,522 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (16,404 in Hindi medium examinations, 915 in Hindi typewriting and 203 in Hindi stenography.)

The schemes of incentives which are already in force are being continued.

For effective implementation of the Hindi Teaching Scheme, at each centre an officer is appointed to be in overall charge of the Scheme. At Delhi, however, the Regional Officer whose jurisdiction covers other areas besides Delhi as well used to be in

overall charge of the scheme. As this arrangement was not found to be adequate, particularly with the large concentration of Central Government employees in Delhi, the city has been divided into four zones each with a zonal officer in overall charge. Everywhere, an effort is made to appoint a senior officer to be in overall charge in order that they might be effective in establishing contacts with different offices located in their respective zones. During the year, five new full-time centres and seven part-time centres have been opened under the scheme.

Three new textbooks have been prepared to suit the needs of the adult literates. One book has already been printed and is being introduced from the session commencing from January, 1968. Two booklets containing lists of technical terms for Praveen and Pragya Examinations have been prepared and sent to the press for printing. Supplementary Readers are also being prepared.

Trainees, specially in the South, were experiencing difficulty in coping up with the syllabus of Prabodh and Praveen courses in nine months. Central Government offices were also finding it difficult to release their employees four times in a year. The duration of these courses has therefore been extended to one year. All the three courses (Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya) hereafter commence at the same time twice in a year in January and July and examinations will be held in December and June.

The correspondence course for Prabodh for the Central Government employees will be started by the Central Hindi Directorate from July, 1968.

The Scheme has been making progress and so far a little over 2 lakh employees have passed one or more prescribed Hindi examinations. Certain measures are under consideration to further accelerate the pace of the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti :

233. The Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been reconstituted with Home Minister as its Chairman, Dr. R. D. Sinha Dinkar, Hindi Adviser to the Government of India as its Deputy Chairman and 20 non-officials as members. The functions of the Samiti are to advise the Government on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. The working group of the previous Samiti known as Karyakari Dal has ceased to exist. The reconstituted Samiti met on 15th June and 29th July, 1967.

In order to bring about co-ordination in the work and programme relating to the development and propagation of Hindi being executed by the various Ministries of the Government of India, a Central Hindi Committee has been constituted under the

Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers for Home Affairs, Education, Information and Broadcasting, and Law are members. In addition there are six non-official members (two each from the Hindi Advisory Committees of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education and one each from those of the Ministries of Law, and Information and Broadcasting). The first meeting of the Committee was held on 2nd December, 1967 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

Eighth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities :

234. Article 350-B of the Constitution requires the appointment by the President of a Special Officer for linguistic minorities. He is designated as Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The Commissioner's eighth report has been received and will be placed before Parliament during the Budget Session.

SECTION 'B'

Public Grievances :

235. In April 1965 Government decided to appoint a Complaints Officer in each Ministry/Department to deal with the grievances of the public. At the same time it was also decided that there would be an officer in the Ministry of Home Affairs to be designated as Commissioner for Public Grievances, whose functions would broadly be to co-ordinate and keep under review the work of the Complaints Officers in the various Ministries/Departments and offices under them. At the end of six months this officer was required to report to Government on the working of this arrangement. In pursuance of this decision, a Commissioner for Public Grievances was appointed on February 7, 1966 and he functioned with the assistance of an Under Secretary. In September, 1966, he submitted his report to Government. Pending consideration of the question of the appointment of a Lok Ayukta at the Centre as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission, the full-time post of the Commissioner for Public Grievances was abolished with effect from July 4, 1967 (A.N.) and the work is now being looked after during the interim period by a Secretary in the Ministry in addition to his other duties.

The total number of complaints received as reported by the various Ministries/Departments and offices under them during the year 1966 was 68,440 and those received during the first three quarters ending September 30, 1967 were 1,27,810. Most of the complaints related to delays. Similarly in respect of the representations received direct in the Public Grievances Section of this Ministry, 52% were complaints of delay.

Up to the end of year 1967, the number of complaints received in the Public Grievances Section of the Ministry was 2,227. Of these 1,680 have been dealt with. The rest are at various stages of correspondence with the Ministries/Departments concerned. Grievances in respect of 201 complaints were redressed. In almost all these cases, the complainants had already tried unsuccessfully the normal administrative channels.

In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the former Commissioner for Public Grievances in his report, this Ministry has asked the various Ministries/Departments/Offices which have dealings with public to give wide publicity to the arrangements made by them for redressal of public grievances. They have also been asked to explain the policy and procedures for availing of the facility as also the names and addresses of officers who would give the common man the correct information and to issue brochures, pamphlets and press notes giving full details of the grievances, procedures and other relevant information required by the members of the public.

SECTION 'C'

1961 Census :

236. *Publication Programme*.—Out of a projected 1,500 publications such as Reports, Tables and Monographs, relating to the 1961 Census, 1,000 have been printed. The main Census Tables volumes, and a large number of District Census Handbooks have already been published. Tables Volumes also have several distinguishing characteristics such as separate Household Economic tables and Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Special Linguistic Tables and Special Tables and Reports on Housing which have all been attempted for the first time on a uniform basis.

The 1961 Census programme also encompassed unique ancillary surveys like Village Surveys, Crafts Surveys, Fairs and Festivals etc. Several Monographs on these have been published.

237. *Atlas Project*.—Almost all the maps of the India Atlas are now ready for printing. Out of 21 State atlases, 8 have already been published and the others are expected to be published soon.

238. *Mechanical Tabulation*.—With the installation of IBM 1,401 Computer System, special tabulation of cities with a population of one million and over in respect of Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Kanpur has been completed. Eight Tables were prepared in respect of Special Pilot Study in Punjab.

Village-wise Linguistic sorting of 1961 Census slips of disputed Taluks of Border districts of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Chandigarh was undertaken and completed.

Tabulations of studies relating to the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Ministry of Education have also been completed.

On the request of the Royal Afghan Government, the office of the Registrar General, India undertook the processing of the Greater Kabul census data. More than 4,50,000 schedules were processed and 19 tables were prepared in this connection.

Language Survey :

239. Considerable progress has been made in the collection of data on various languages for more detailed survey and analysis.

Final phases of field investigations were completed in respect of the following :—

Pahari Language areas of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab;

Himalayan Language areas of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal along the Himalayan belts;

Kuki Language areas of Manipur;

Meitei Language areas of Manipur and Tripura; and

Konkani Language areas of Kerala and Maharashtra.

Final reports in respect of Pahari and Konkani Languages are expected to be sent for printing shortly.

A study of Standard Colloquial Bengali has been completed. Studies have been made of the Rabh Language of West Bengal, the Lambadi Language of the Banjara Group of Madras and Mysore and of the language spoken by the Dokra community in West Bengal.

The first volume of grammars on Hindi, Sanskrit, Bengali, Assamese, Gujarati, Punjabi and Marathi is under print. The second volume of grammars of other languages specified in the Eighth Schedule is being compiled.

The Monograph on the "Earlier Inquiries on the History of Spoken Languages in India from Vedic Times to Census of India, 1901" was completed and is under print.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the language maps of India based on Linguistic Survey of India of Grierson for comparative purposes.

Special studies :

240. The special studies as ancillary to the 1961 Census relate to the following :—

- (1) Socio-economic Survey of Villages;
- (2) Studies relating to Socio-Cultural and Economic changes particularly in the institutions of family, marriage, birth, death and value systems which have bearing on the demographic structure of the country. These include :
 - (i) Techno-historical studies particularly relating to traditional crafts and small scale industries.
 - (ii) Ethno-demographic studies with particular reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (iii) Modernisation of the economy and new pattern of rural urban linkage.

Under the above broad categories, studies of about 600 villages, 200 handicrafts, important fairs and festivals of the country and all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and survey of Socio-economic processes in Tea Industries in Assam and Madras and in the industrial complex of Rourkela have been undertaken. Besides studies have been conducted of the socio-economic and other problems of the border areas of north-east India and Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan.

As against the above targets 322 village survey reports have been prepared by the Superintendent of Census Operations out of which 306 have been reviewed. The above include 16 reports received during this year. 216 (including 40 in 1967) reports have already been published and two are in the press. 362 ethnographic notes have been drafted, out of which 351 have been revised by this Unit. 8 out of the above have been printed and two are in the press. 132 handicraft reports have been drafted. 131 (including 11 in 1967) have been revised by this Unit. 39 reports have already been published.

Besides the above, the Social Studies and Handicrafts Unit has prepared six bibliographies, out of which four are in the press and two are being revised for being sent to the press. It has also prepared 51 reports relating to more important fairs and festivals and handicrafts of all-India importance and other surveys including those of the tea industry of Assam and Madras and the industrial complex of Rourkela and village studies in the outlying areas of NEFA, Nagaland, L. M. & A. Islands and A & N Islands. Out of these 51 reports, 10 have already been published, 10 are in the press and 3 are ready for being sent to the press.

A Seminar on Social Studies to be undertaken as ancillary to the 1971 Census was held in December 1967. This was attended by eminent social scientists from various Universities.

Pre-Census Population Estimates :

241. Work on the estimation of the Pre-Census Population of India from 1870 is in progress.

Training Programme :

242. The programme of imparting training to members of the staff of the Registrar General, India, with the assistance of the USAID is in progress. Two officers of the Registrar General's office are currently in USA under training in the field of Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population. Two officers were sent for training in electronic computer system in U.S. Bureau of Census, Washington. Two officers were also sent for training to USSR under the Cultural Exchange Programme between India and USSR. In addition, several officers of the Registrar General's office have also been given training at Demographic Research and Training Centre, Bombay, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. Special in-service training for the staff of this office has also been started.

Vital Statistics :

243. Efforts to strengthen the vital statistics organisations in the States, districts and municipalities have been intensified. Mechanical tabulation equipment has been provided to several States during the year. The Sample Census for 1966 was completed in 1967 and estimates of population published. Along with the Sample Census, a survey was conducted to assess the extent of under-registration of births and deaths.

Estimates of population distributed according to age and sex were made for 1966 and every fifth year thereafter upto 1981 on the basis of certain assumptions regarding mortality and fertility. The yearly estimates for the period 1966-81 are under preparations.

An analytical study was completed on birth spacing, based on the results of a fertility survey conducted in 1961.

Exploratory studies are in progress to devise appropriate sampling techniques both for the collection and tabulation of data.

1971 Census :

244. A Seminar of Working Group of experts in demography, comprising representatives of State Governments, Ministries of the Government of India and the users of the Census data was held in May 1967 for formulating the 1971 Census questionnaire, concepts and format. The draft Schedules as well as the instructions were got printed and pre-tested in several States.

Miscellaneous :

245. The Registrar General attended the following Conferences :—

- (i) Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanisation held in Bangkok from 24th May to 5th June, 1967.
- (ii) The Conference of International Union for Scientific Study of Population and 36th Session of International Statistical Institute at Sydney between 21st August to 8th September, 1967.
- (iii) 14th Session of U.N. Population Commission at Geneva from 30th October to 10th November, 1967.

The Additional Registrar General attended the Seminar on the Organisation and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses at Bangkok from 24-11-67 to 1-12-67.

Working Hours in Civil Offices :

246. On the declaration of Emergency, working hours in Civil offices of the Government of India were increased by half an hour per day. The working hours of Central Government offices in Delhi were staggered with effect from 7th March, 1963, with a view to easing traffic congestion during peak hours. Under this system, attached and subordinate offices commenced work and closed earlier than the Ministries. The question of restoration of the pre-emergency working hours was considered in consultation with the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration and the pre-emergency working hours have been restored with effect from the 1st December, 1967. The system of staggering of working hours in Delhi has, however, been maintained. [See para 51, clause (V)].

Renaming the Ashoka Chakra and Jeevan Raksha Series of Awards :

247. The Ashoka Chakra, Class I, Ashoka Chakra, Class II and Ashoka Chakra, Class III awards have been re-named as "Ashoka Chakra", "Kirti Chakra" and "Shaurya Chakra" respectively so as to give a separate name to each class of award. Similarly, Jeevan Raksha Padak, Class I, Jeevan Raksha Padak, Class II, and Jeevan Raksha Padak, Class III, have been re-named as "Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak", "Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak" and "Jeevan Raksha Padak", respectively.