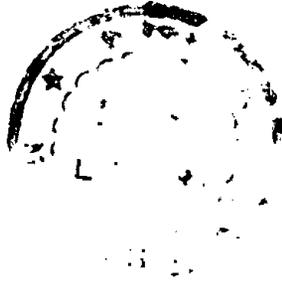




REPORT

1968-69



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

ANNUAL REPORT

1968-69

केवल सलाह के लिए
For Consultation Only



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the centre of Governmental activity for the maintenance of internal security, good order and the rule of law in the country; that is, for creating and maintaining conditions in which free institutions can function smoothly and develop, and planned economy can progress. To this end, one of the important functions of the Ministry has been to identify and remove causes of friction—communal, linguistic or regional. One of the steps for meeting the threat of communalism and regionalism has been the reconstitution of the National Integration Council in 1968. The Council is now large enough to accommodate adequately all the interests that need to be brought in. It has set up a Standing Committee to keep watch over the implementation of its recommendations. A Committee has also been set up to review from time to time action taken to counter communalism.

2. To furnish data and undertake studies on politico-constitutional matters, a Research and Policy Division has been set up in the Ministry. Its work encompasses both study of major constitutional and political problems of current importance, and perspective planning in the same sphere.

3. During a large part of the year four States of the Union were administered by the President through the respective Governors. This added considerably to the responsibilities of the Home Ministry both in the legislative and the executive fields. During the month of February apart from the five-yearly elections in Nagaland, mid-term elections were held in these four States. In spite of the administrative arrangements made by the State Governments with the assistance of the Home Ministry, elections at certain places were marred by violence and there were complaints from a few areas of attempts to intimidate voters. That this should have happened even at a few places is a disturbing fact and the need for strengthening the election law

and to further improve administrative arrangements is under consideration.

It is a matter of particular gratification that as the year 1968-69 ends all the States where representative governments had been interrupted, Ministries and Legislatures are functioning once again.

4. The question of Centre-State relations—always an important matter in a federal system with different political parties forming Governments at the Centre and in the States—continued to attract attention; it was particularly so at the time of the strike by Central Government employees. It is a healthy sign however that these problems of the correct relations between the Centre and the States should come up and efforts should be made to settle them in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution which casts certain obligations on the Centre for protecting the States against internal disturbances and on the States for ensuring compliance with laws made by Parliament.

5. After prolonged consideration Government of India announced a scheme for the reorganisation of Assam in September 1968. The scheme ensures a large measure of autonomy for the hill areas of that State which should satisfy the hill people while preserving the integrity of the State as a whole.

6. The Ministry continued its work of establishment and management of All India Services and Central Services and of formulating policies relating to the recruitment and training of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union. For ensuring uniformity of standards in the administration of the country, orders constituting the Indian Medical and Health Service have been issued. The Indian Forest Service has already been constituted and the Indian Service of Engineers is also being created.

7. A Training Division was created in the Ministry in April 1968. Its functions are to formulate training policies in the Government of India, in the field of administration, to help in

identifying training needs of the various departments and to deal with training programmes in the National Academy of Administration, National Police Academy and the Secretariat Training School.

8. The police and other similar forces of the Union continued to receive attention. Their training, discipline and equipment were improved. The Border Security Force performed its role effectively. It also did good work in flood and drought relief in North Bengal and Rajasthan. Units of the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force were deputed to the State Governments for reinforcing their own police as and when necessary. The elaborate arrangements that were made for maintaining order during the mid-term poll would not have been possible without this assistance.

9. In September 1968, Government were faced with a call for a 'token' strike of all employees which was actually intended to be a total strike for a day and may have been the prelude to an indefinite general strike later in the year. Such a strike would have virtually paralysed the machinery of the Government and after all the sincere efforts made by Government to find an orderly and reasonable solution had failed, there was no option but to take effective measures for the maintenance of essential services and prevention of disruption of the normal life of the community. In order to meet the emergency, the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance was promulgated on 13th September, 1968, which has since been replaced by a temporary law, the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, to remain in force for three years. The firm and yet sympathetic handling of this threat of a total strike by Central Government employees averted a situation which might have led to incalculable damage to the country. It is now proposed to put the machinery of Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration as well as prohibition of strikes on a permanent statutory basis.

10. The Administrative Reforms Commission have submitted reports during the year in such important fields of administra-

tion as planning, public sector undertakings, economic administration and the machinery of Government. These are under examination and a number of decisions have already been taken. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill is before Parliament. The passing of this Bill will be a land-mark in the public administration of the country, as for the first time Ministers and other public servants will become accountable for their actions to an independent authority having the right to report to Parliament.

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC SERVICES

ALL INDIA SERVICES

New Services

While discussing the subject of national integration, the Chief Minister's Conference held in August, 1961, had accepted, in principle, the creation of three new All India Services in the fields of engineering, forestry and medicine and public health. After the adoption of a resolution under Article 312(1) of the Constitution by the Rajya Sabha, the All India Services Act, 1951 was amended accordingly.

1.2 The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from the 1st July, 1966. Selection of the State Forest Service officers for appointment to the Indian Forest Service at its initial constitution has been completed and, except for a few pending cases, the appointments have also been notified. On the basis of the first competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in September, 1967, 50 persons including 6 belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 3 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have been appointed to the Indian Forest Service. The Commission have also held the second examination in July-August, 1968 and it is proposed to fill 44 vacancies in the Service on the basis of this examination. In addition to the statutory reservation made for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, 20% of the vacancies have been reserved for the released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned officers as a measure of rehabilitation of the released army officers who were recruited during the last Emergency. In these earmarked vacancies also there will be a reservation for those who belong to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

1.3 Orders constituting the Indian Medical and Health Service with effect from the 1st February, 1969 have been issued. The

Recruitment Rules, Cadre Rules and Initial Recruitment Regulations for the Service have also been finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission. Particulars of officers eligible for appointment to the Service at the initial constitution stage have been received from most of the State Governments and it is expected that the work of selections for appointment at the initial constitution stage will be taken in hand soon. A Special Selection Board headed by the Chairman, Union Public Service Commission or his nominee, is being constituted for this purpose.

1.4 For the Indian Service of Engineers, most of the State Governments have furnished their comments on the draft Recruitment Rules, Initial Recruitment Regulations and Cadre Rules. These comments have been examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned and thereafter the draft Rules have been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for their advice.

1.5 The State Governments concerned have also been asked to take up the work of compiling the service particulars of the officers of the State Engineering Services eligible for appointment to the Indian Service of Engineers at the initial constitution stage taking the first January, 1969 as the reference date for the purpose.

1.6 The State Governments had also agreed to the creation of two more All India Services, namely, the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Agricultural Service. The Resolution under article 312(1) of the Constitution had also been adopted by the Rajya Sabha, but the Bill to amend the All India Services Act which was introduced in the third Lok Sabha lapsed with its dissolution. After the General Elections, a few State Governments modified their stand on the formation of All India Services in general and some State Governments, on further consideration, did not agree to participate in the Indian Educational Service. The formation of these two Services was, therefore, reviewed in the light of the changed situation. It has been decided that for the present the All India Services Act 1951 need not be further amended. Accordingly, steps are not being taken for the crea-

tion of the Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Educational Service.

IAS AND IPS

Authorised Cadres

1.7 A triennial review of the authorised strength of I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres of various States was taken up during 1966 in accordance with the rule 4(2) of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954. The triennial review has now been completed. As a result of this review the cadre strength of these two All India Services and the number of officers in position are as indicated below :—

Service	Authorised case strength	Number of officers in position
I.A.S.	3,035	2,619
I.P.S.	<u>1,659.</u>	1,512

(ii) 36 officers of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service, 2 of the Goa Civil Service and 1 of the Manipur Civil Service have been appointed to the Indian Administrative Service and allotted to the Union Territories cadre with effect from 1-1-1968.

(iii) Action is being taken to make appointments to the I.A.S. Cadre of Nagaland at its initial Constitution.

Result of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1967

1.8 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 1967 was as follows :

Service	Genl.	S.C.	S.T.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.A.S.	82	15	4	101
I.F.S.	4	—	—	4
I.P.S.	57	10	3	60

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Central Services Class I ..	101	18	6	125
Central Services Class II ..	18	5	3	26
Union Territories Police Services Class II	10	3	1	14
Union Territories Civil Ser- vices Class II	13	2	1	16
TOTAL ..	275	53	18	436

Introduction of Regional Languages as alternative media for the combined competitive examination

1.9 Both Houses of Parliament had adopted a Government Resolution on Language Policy which states *inter-alia* that "all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Services Examination after ascertaining the views of the U.P.S.C. on the future scheme of the Examination, the procedural aspects and the timing". The Commission have now decided to permit these languages as optional media for Essay and General Knowledge papers at the Combined Competitive Examination to be held in 1969.

Rehabilitation of released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers

1.10 With a view to rehabilitate 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 1967. The number of Released EC/SSC Officers selected for appointment to the various Services were as follows :—

Service	Genl.	SC	ST	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.A.S.	18	..	2	20
I.F.S.	1	..	—	1
I.P.S.	19	—	1	20
Central Services Class I ..	6	—	—	6
Central Services Class II ..	7	—	—	7

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Union Territories Police Services Class II	1	—	—	1
Union Territories Civil Services Class II	2	—	—	2
TOTAL ..	54	—	3	57

1.11 Besides this, the following number of Emergency Commissioned officers have been recruited to the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force :—

	BSF	CRP	Total
I phase	207	24	243
II phase	155	66	209
TOTAL ..	362	90	452

A third batch of ECOs also being currently selected for these two organisations. Besides this, a decision was also taken that 127 ECOs will be taken in the Assam Rifles. Against that number, in the first batch it is proposed to take 64 ECOs.

The All India Services (Conduct) Rules

1.12 The All India Services (Conduct) Rules have been revised in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption in Public Services. The important changes made in the revised Conduct Rules are :—

- (i) an officer shall keep a watchful eye on the integrity of the staff working under him;
- (ii) he shall take full responsibility for his action and orders except when he acts under the direction of his superior officers;
- (iii) he shall not use his official influence to secure employment for any member of his family with any company or firm;
- (iv) free transport, lodging & other services or any pecuniary advantage when provided by a person other than a near relative or personal friend having no official dealing with him will be treated as gift; and

- (v) the annual immovable property return has been replaced by a complete periodical statement of assets and liabilities.

Agency for conducting IAS/IPS Probationer's Final Examination

1.13 As recommended by the Estimates Committee in their Forty-seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), it has been agreed to that such portions of the existing functions of the Union Public Service Commission as are of a minor nature e.g., conduct of certain departmental examinations like the Probationer's Final Examination/Re-examination, should be taken away from the Commission so as to enable them to concentrate on spheres which are comparatively more important. It is proposed to entrust these functions to the respective Directors of the National Academy of Administration and the National Police Academy. The proposal has been referred to the State Governments for their comments.

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

1.14 A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation had recommended revision of curriculum of training and syllabus for the IPS Probationers' Final Examination. The I.P.S. (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations are being amended to provide this. The State Governments have been consulted.

Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

1.15 (i) *Recruitment*—During the year one officer was selected for appointment to Grade I of the Indian Economic Service and two to Grade II of the Indian Statistical Service as direct recruits. The first competitive examination for direct recruitment to Grade IV of the two Services was held by the Union Public Service Commission in November 1967. On the results of this examination, 31 persons have been appointed to the IES and 11 to ISS.

(ii) *Encadrement of posts*—During the year, 1 post in Grade II, 6 in Grade III and 14 in Grade IV were encadred in the Indian

Economic Service and one post each in Grades III and IV of the Indian Statistical Service. The present strength of the two Services is given below :

	Authorised strength of I.S.S.			Authorised strength of I.E.S.		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- ray	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total
Grade I Director ..	8	3	11	11	7	18
Grade II Joint Director ..	5	6	11	13	11	24
Grade III Deputy Director ..	50	21	71	84	38	122
Grade IV Assistant Director ..	176	67	243	289	73	362
TOTAL	239	97	336	397	129	526

Central Secretariat Service

1.16 *Cadre Strength*—The authorised permanent strength of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service was reviewed as on 1st May, 1967 and increased from 375 to 390 with effect from that date. The review as on 1st May, 1968 is in progress. In regard to the question of the authorised permanent strength of the Selection Grade of the C.S.S., the review as on 1st May, 1966 was finalised and it has been decided to increase the Permanent Strength from 45 to 75 with effect from 1st May, 1966.

In regard to the other grades of the C.S.S., which are decentralised, the respective Ministries/Departments as the cadre authorities, have been delegated the powers to review and refix the authorised permanent strength in the respective cadres as on 1st May of each year.

(ii) *Recruitment*—On the results of the Combined Competitive Examination for I.A.S. and other Services held in 1967, 17 persons are being appointed to the grade of Section Officer in the Central Secretariat Service. This includes 2 Schedules Castes,

1 Scheduled Tribe and 4 released Emergency Commissioned Officers. The number of candidates selected for appointment to the various other grades in the Central Secretariat on the results of the examinations conducted by the UPSC in 1967-1968 are as follows :

Grade	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
Assistants (1968 Examination)	145	21	4	170
Stenographers, Gr. II (1967 Examination)	162	12	Nil	174
L.D. Clerks (1967 Examination)	644	140	1	785
L.D. Clerks (1968 Examination)	766	134	Nil	900

In addition to the 174 candidates recruited to Gr. II of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, 5 candidates are kept on the Reserve List for appointment against future vacancies in the C.S.S. before the results of the next examination are announced.

(iii) *Promotions*—A Select List of 15 officers of Grade I of the C.S.S. approved for promotion to the Selection Grade of the C.S.S. (Deputy Secretary) for the year 1967 was issued during the year. A similar Select List for the year 1968, comprising 39 Grade I Officers for promotion to the Selection Grade thereof was issued in February, 1969. A Select List of 55 Section Officers for long term appointment to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service (Under Secretary) for the year 1968 was also issued in February, 1969.

(iv) *Confirmation*—20 Officers in the Selection Grade and 73 officers in Grade I of the C.S.S. were confirmed retrospectively against available vacancies.

(v) *Revision of the Structure of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service*—The Government have approved the scheme:

of reorganisation of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. Briefly, there would now be four grades in the Service, the highest of which would be the Selection Grade in the scale of Rs. 350-900. The post of Private Secretary to Secretary/Special Secretary/Additional Secretary, Ist P.A. to Ministers and Private Secretary to Deputy Minister would be included in this grade. The next lower grade viz., Grade I, would be in the scale of Rs. 350-770 which would comprise of posts of Senior Personal Assistants to Joint Secretaries and officers of equivalent rank and Assistant Private Secretaries to Ministers. The next lower two grades would be Grade II in the scale of Rs. 210-530 covering all the Stenographers and the new Grade III in the scale of Rs. 130-280 comprising of Stenotypists. The details of the scheme have been worked out in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and final orders are expected to issue shortly.

Central (Surplus Staff) Cell

1.17 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 of 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 25-2-1966.

1.18 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 upto a maximum period of six months till they are absorbed elsewhere.

1.19 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.

1.20 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, the Staff Inspection Unit etc. There is however no bar to other persons higher up in seniority opting for placement to the Cell in order to avail of the voluntary retirement benefits. Orders were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 17-5-1966 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.

1.21 Since the inception of the Cell, it has been possible to re-deploy 968 officers. The following table gives the necessary details as on 31st December, 1968, category-wise :—

Category of Officers	No. who joined the Cell	No. redeployed	No. yet to be redeployed	No. retrenched	No. opted for voluntary retirement
Class I	3	1	—	2	—
Class II	78	68	1	—	9
Class III	1,104	899	165	20	20
TOTAL	1,185	968	166	22	29

Service Conditions

1.22 (i) *Conduct Rules*—Rule 21 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 relating to bigamous marriages by Government servants has been amended in order to make it clear that a Government servant (whether a male or female) shall not enter into or contract a marriage with a person having a spouse living and that no Government servant having a spouse living shall enter into or contract a marriage with any person and also that the Central Government may permit a Government servant to enter into or contract any such marriage only if it is satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such Government servant and the other party to the marriage and there are other sufficient grounds for so doing.

(ii) *Treatment of representations from Government servants on service matters*—In order to ensure that no undue delay occurs in the disposal of representations from Government servants in regard to matters connected with their service conditions or rules, instructions have been issued to the various Ministries/Departments that in regard to representations/complaints regarding non-payment of salary/allowances or other dues and representations on other service matters, if the individual has not received a reply thereto within a month of its submission, he could address, or ask for an interview with the next superior officer for redress of his grievances and that such superior officer should immediately send for the papers and take such action as may be called for, without delay. Appeals and petitions under statutory rules and orders (*e.g.* Classification, Control and Appeal Rules and the Petition Instructions) should receive prompt attention and should be disposed of within a reasonable time and if it is anticipated that an appeal or a petition cannot be disposed of within a month of its submission, an acknowledgement or an interim reply should be sent to the individual within a month.

(iii) *Recruitment of Indian Candidates abroad for posts advertised by U.P.S.C.*—The Union Public Service Commission make selections to certain categories of posts to which appointments are made by the Government of India. The selections for such posts are made by the Commission on a competitive basis

after interviewing suitable candidates. Indian candidates abroad who apply in response to the Commission's advertisements find it difficult to attend the interviews conducted by the Commission in India. It is also not possible for the Commission to hold separate interviews abroad for each post advertised by them. In order to afford such candidates an opportunity to compete for posts advertised by them, a scheme has been drawn up under which the Commission interview Indian candidates abroad. According to the scheme, candidates have been selected for interview abroad on the basis of their qualifications and experience keeping in view the categories of posts for which they have applied. At the interview, a candidate will be assessed for one or more categories of posts for which he may apply depending on his age, educational qualifications and experience. Candidates who are interviewed will be expected to keep in touch with periodical advertisements issued by the Commission and to address a communication to the Commission whenever they come across a post for which they would like to be considered and they will be considered for such posts on the basis of the assessment made during the interview held abroad, their suitability being assessed along with that of other candidates who may be interviewed in India for those posts. The emoluments that will be allowed to candidates who may be selected for appointment on the results of these interviews will depend on the scale of pay of the post for which they may be found suitable.

(iv) *Rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited during the Emergency—*

In May 1963, orders were issued for reservation of 50 % of the permanent vacancies in the Class I and Class II engineering and medical services of the Government of India, filled by direct recruitment, for graduate engineers and doctors who were commissioned in the Armed Forces on a temporary basis during the last emergency and who are later released. In 1966, provision was made for reservation also of a certain percentage of permanent vacancies in the All-India Services and Central Services (Class I and II non-technical) in favour of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited to

the Armed Forces during the Emergency and subsequently released therefrom. So far three examinations have been held by the U.P.S.C. (the third having been held in October, 1968) for filling the vacancies reserved in the I.A.S., I.P.S., and Central Services, Class I and Class II (Non-technical).

With a view to speeding up the pace of rehabilitation of the released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers in civil services/posts, the scope of the reservation orders has now been enlarged to cover also permanent vacancies filled by direct recruitment which are likely to be made permanent and/or to continue on a long term basis. However, in view of the pronouncement of the Supreme Court that the total reservations in direct recruitment for any or all categories of persons should not exceed 50% of the vacancies to be filled in one year, the quantum of reservations for the released EC/SSCOs in the engineering and medical services has been reduced from 50% to 32%. The 12.5% reservation for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes candidates would also continue.

(v) *Reservation of Vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen*—For ensuring speedy resettlement of the large number of ex-servicemen released from the Armed Forces, orders were issued in July 1966 providing for reservation of 20% of the permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10% of the permanent vacancies in Class III services/posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen for a period of two years with effect from 1st July, 1966. The position was reviewed in 1968 and it was decided that, for accelerating the pace of rehabilitation, the scope of the reservation orders for ex-servicemen be enlarged to cover also (i) permanent vacancies filled by direct recruitment initially on a temporary basis and (ii) temporary vacancies filled by direct recruitment which are likely to be made permanent and/or to continue on a long-term basis. The period of reservation was also extended for three years from 1st July, 1968.

(vi) *Prospects of promotion of Class IV employees to Class III posts*—To give an opportunity to Class IV employees, who

are educationally qualified for the posts of Lower Division Clerk, for entering into the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, orders have been issued providing for 10% of the vacancies in the cadre of Lower Division Clerks to be reserved for being filled up by such Class IV employees. Selection would be made through a departmental examination confined to Class IV employees who possess Matriculation or equivalent qualification and who have put in at least five years of service in Class IV. The maximum age for this examination would be 40 years (45 years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees). Rules for recruitment to the post of Lower Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and in offices participating in that service are being amended to give effect to this scheme. Further, 10% of the vacancies in the cadre of Lower Division Clerk in offices outside the Central Secretariat Clerical Service will also be reserved for being filled by Class IV employees subject to the aforesaid conditions.

The above mentioned scheme is now applicable to Railways, Posts and Telegraphs Department and Indian Audit and Accounts Department who have their own schemes for promotion of Class IV employees to Class III posts.

(vii) *Extension of age concession for the purpose of appointment to services/posts under the Government.*

(a) *Persons of Indian origin who have migrated from the East African countries*—In 1964 orders had been issued relaxing by three years the upper age limit for admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (other than the Defence Services Examination) or by 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 initially upto 30th November, 1967 and was subsequently extended upto 31st December, 1968 has been extended for a further period upto 31st December, 1969. Also for purposes of appointment to services/posts under the Government of India, which are filled

on the basis of selection/interview of the Union Public Service Commission, the upper age limit of persons of the above category has been relaxed upto 45 years. This concession too would be in force up to 31st December, 1969:

(b) *Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon*—In 1966 orders had been issued allowing certain age and fee concessions to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, who migrated to India on or after 1-6-1963 and 1-11-1964 respectively, for purposes of admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (other than the Defence Services examinations) and also for purposes of appointments made otherwise than on the results of competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC. Persons of these categories were allowed age relaxation upto 3 years for appointment made on the results of competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission other than Defence Services Examinations; in respect of other appointments, the upper age limit could be relaxed upto 45 years. These concessions which were admissible upto the end of 1968 have been extended upto 29th February, 1972.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

1.23 Efforts were continued to ensure that members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes obtain greater representation in the Class I, II and III Services under the Central Government. The number of officers under the Central Government belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shows a steady, though slow, increase, as would appear from the following data pertaining to the years 1963 and 1968 :

Class	As on 1-1-1963		As on 1-1-1968	
	Total Number	Percentage of Schedule Castes employees	Total Number	Percentage of Schedule Caste employees
1	2	3	4	5
I	239	1.31	417	2.21
II	769	2.61	869	2.95
III	79,719	7.91	105,439	9.13

1	2	3	4	5
IV (excluding sweepers)	186,674	17.55	194,310	17.77
	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>			
I	41	0.23	122	0.65
II	111	0.38	133	0.38
III	10,011	0.99	14,270	1.24
IV (excluding sweepers)	33,369	3.14	39,895	3.65

Note :—The information as on 1-1-1968 in respect of the following Ministries/Departments has not as yet been received.

- (i) Ministry of Commerce,
- (ii) Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation,
- (iii) Ministry of Transport & Shipping,
- (iv) Department of Supply (Part Information),
- (v) Department of Industrial Development (Part Information),
- (vi) Department of Agriculture,
- (vii) Ministry of Defence (Part Information).

1.24 In the All-India Services also, the representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued to improve. The number of ICS/IAS officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was 128 and 45 respectively on 1st January, 1967 rose to 149 and 61 by 1st January, 1968. In the IP/IPS, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers which was 72 and 22 respectively on 1st January, 1967 rose to 82 and 25 by 1st January, 1968. In the recently constituted Indian Forest Service, 50 persons were appointed during the year on the basis of the first competitive examination conducted by the UPSC in September 1967; of these 6 were members of the Scheduled Castes and 3 of the Scheduled Tribes.

1.25 The Report of the Working Group headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary in the Ministry, which was set up to examine *inter alia*, questions pertaining to improving the recruitment of Scheduled Castes personnel in Government Services at the Centre and in the States was considered. After a review of the concessions already admissible to SC/ST in the matter of promotions and direct recruitment, some additional

concessions have been allowed to persons of these categories in this regard. The concessions now admissible, after the review, to SC/ST in promotion and direct recruitment are briefly indicated below :—

(1) Promotions

1.26. (i) Reservations at 12½ per cent and 5 per cent of vacancies have been provided respectively for the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the case of promotions made on the basis of competitive examination limited to departmental candidates in class II, III and IV posts in those grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50%.

(ii) In the case of promotions made *by selection* from Class III to Class II, within Class II, and from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I, it has been provided that in the categorisation on merit of eligible employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, the Departmental Promotion Committee, after excluding all those who are found unfit for promotion, will upgrade the category of each employee by one grading that is to say, an employee belonging to a Scheduled Caste/Tribe who is categorised by the Departmental Promotion Committee as 'Good' on the basis of his record of service, will be deemed as 'Very Good' and one who is categorised as 'Very Good' deemed as 'Outstanding' for the purposes of selection. This concession is, however, to be confined to only 25% of the total vacancies in a particular grade or post filled in a year from the Select List prepared for the purpose of promotion. It has also been provided that those Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees who are so senior as to be within the number of vacancies for which the Select List has to be drawn should be included in the Select List unless they are considered unfit for promotion and that they too should be given by the Departmental Promotion Committee one grading higher than

the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of their record of service, their place in the Select List being determined on the basis of the higher categorisation.

- (iii) In the case of promotions made *by selection* within or to Class III and Class IV posts, reservation at 12½ per cent and 5 per cent of the vacancies has been provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in the grades of services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50%. The Select Lists of Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees are to be drawn up separately to fill the reserved vacancies, so that suitability of these employees is adjudged separately from other employees.

(2) Direct Recruitment

1.27 (a) While relaxed standards would continue to be applied for selecting SC/ST candidates for reserved vacancies in all services/posts filled by direct recruitment, it has been provided that in cases where direct recruitment is made to non-technical and quasi-technical posts, in Class III and Class IV otherwise than through a written examination, but the requisite number of SC/ST candidates are not available even after applying the relaxed standards, the best among the Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates should be selected to fill the reserved vacancies, provided such candidates fulfil the prescribed minimum educational qualifications. In order to enable such selected candidates to attain the requisite minimum proficiency, they would be imparted necessary in-service training.

- (b) In the case of temporary appointments, reservations for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes were applicable to such appointments as were expected to last for three months or more. Reservations have now been allowed in temporary appointments expected to last for 45 days or more.

The Working Group had also recommended the setting up of a Committee to review the performance of the departments concerned in the recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the different services. Accepting this recommendation, a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister.

Efforts were continued through the Ministries concerned to ensure adequate reservations for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the employment offered by public sector undertakings. According to the information available upto the end of the year 1968, 146 public undertakings, statutory and semi-Government bodies, as against 135 as in December, 1967, have so far agreed to make reservations for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. The matter is being pursued with remaining undertakings.

Union Public Service Commission

1.28. The strength of the Commission (including the Chairman) at the beginning of the year was 6 against the sanctioned strength of 9. During the year, one Member relinquished charge of his office and four new Members were appointed. Three of them have already assumed office and the remaining one is likely to join shortly.

A Conference of Chairmen of Public Service Commissions was held in New Delhi on 11th and 12th November, 1968. General matters concerning procedure, methods of recruitment, conditions of service of Members, etc. were discussed by the Conference.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of applications received during the year for recruitment by examination as compared to the number of such applications in the previous years. As against 41,577 and 60,360 applications received during the years 1966 and 1967 respectively, the Commission received 82,228 applications during the year 1968. In respect of recruitment by interview and selection also, there was an increase, the Commission having received 62,300 applications

during the year 1968, as against 56,101 and 60,556 applications during the preceding two years.

Integration of Services as a Result of Reorganisation of States

1.29. As on the 1st December, 1968, out of 23,123 Gazetted Officers affected by the reorganisation of States, final gradation lists have been published for 16,624 officers; out of 1,74,177 non-gazetted employees, final gradation lists have been published for 1,40,722 employees. Provisional gradation lists have been published for all except 221 gazetted officers belonging to Rajasthan. Necessary action has been taken to expedite the work in every State affected by the reorganisation of States. In suitable cases, Home Minister has addressed Chief Ministers to invite their attention to the desirability of having this work completed early. The subject was also mentioned by the Home Minister in the Zonal Council Meetings.

Provisional allocation orders have been issued regarding the State and Subordinate Services personnel affected by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. Out of 57 departments, final allocation orders have been issued regarding the service personnel belonging to 53 departments.

Integrity in Public Services

1.30. Government continued its drive against corruption in the Services. The Central Bureau of Investigation intensified its programme of work in the sphere of police research, in conducting investigations in cases of serious crimes and in devoting concentrated and planned attention to vigilance work in the sensitive Departments of the Government of India in co-ordination and co-operation with the Departments concerned.

120 recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption have been accepted either wholly or with changes in some cases. Of these, 116 have been implemented and necessary action to implement the other 4 is being taken. 8 recommendations have not been accepted. Of the remaining 9 recommendations, the consideration of 5, which relate to the amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution, has been held up due to the judgment of the Supreme Court that fundamental rights

provided in Part III of the Constitution cannot be taken away or abridged under any law enacted by Parliament or State Legislatures. Consideration of 2 recommendations is pending the enactment of the Lokpal and Lokyukta Bill by Parliament. The remaining 2 recommendations relate to Code of Conduct for Legislators and Political Parties and the question of acceptance of the Codes is being pursued with the leaders of the political parties in Parliament.

1.31. The Fourth Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for 1967-68 was presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 28th August, 1968, and to the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1968. The following statement indicates the work done by the Commission during the first four years of its existence :

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Complaints				
Received	5,920	2,302	1,454	1,026
Disposed of	5,543	2,277	1,435	1,058
C.B.I. Reports				
Received	282	356	315	303
Disposed of	235	304	294	324
Prosecution cases				
Received	19	30	22	17
Disposed of	16	25	19	20
Reports of inquiries submitted by Commissioners for Departmental Enquiries				
Reports submitted	82	74	98	121
Disposed of	78	59	90	142
Chief Technical Examiners Organisation				
<i>No. of items examined/scrutinised</i>				
Works	697	889	805	940
Final Bills	225	206	229	222
Contracts	198	186	178	189
Muster Rolls	99	160	80	129
Cases of overpayments to contractors detected by C.T.E. finalised				
Cases	291	186	117	138
Amount involved	Rs. 4.22 lakhs	Rs. 2.30 lakhs	Rs. 1.57 lakhs	Rs. 1.70 lakhs

1.32 Shri Nittoor Sreenivasa Rau relinquished the charge of Central Vigilance Commissioner on the 23rd August, 1968 on attaining the age of 65 years, and Shri Subimal Dutt, I.C.S., (Retired) took over as Central Vigilance Commissioner on 28th October, 1968.

1.33 During the year 1968, the C.B.I. registered 1999 cases against public servants and 209 against private persons as against 2,090 against public servants and 246 against private persons in 1967 and 2,208 against public servants and 258 against private persons in 1966. 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 1968, the C.B.I. had to handle 3,680 cases during 1968 against 3,839 in 1967. 472 cases were sent to court for trial during 1968 as against 489 in 1967. 1,566 cases were reported for regular departmental action during 1968 as against 1,730 in 1967. Cases sent up for trial involved 348 public servants of whom 36 were of gazetted status as against 361 public servants of whom 42 were of gazetted status in 1967. Also, the number of private persons involved in the cases sent up for trial during 1968 was 627 against 628 in 1967.

356 cases were decided in courts during 1968; and of these only 42 ended in acquittal or discharge while 314 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction during 1968 thus came to 88.2 against 84.4 in 1967 and 84.9 in 1966. Of the 1,106 departmental proceedings concluded during 1968, 931 *i.e.*, 84.2% of those decided, resulted in punishment.

During the year 1968, fines amounting to Rs. 8,94,139.00 were imposed by courts in SPE cases; recoveries from contractors and others amounted to Rs. 2,27,833.19; savings which accrued as a result of SPE investigation amounted to another Rs. 17,86,793.53 and recoveries of income tax made on the basis of information given by the SPE amounted to Rs. 2,08,977.78.

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

- (a) A charge-sheet has been filed in court against 3 persons, including an employee of CCI&E's office, for

entering into a conspiracy for obtaining 8 import licences of the value of Rs. 23,12,580. They had imported goods only against 3 out of 8 licences and had committed frauds and forgeries for this purpose.

- (b) A case was sent up for trial against the Managing Director and other Directors of a prominent firm who had committed breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10 lakhs.
- (c) Three cases of counterfeiting of currency were detected and investigated. The amount of forged currency seized was Rs. 1,04,595. During house search by CBI 10,271 pieces of 10-rupee notes along with incriminating documents, implements for making security threads, complete sets of blocks for printing, 5-rupee notes, hand-press machines etc. were seized.
- (d) Investigation was taken up of a case relating to smuggling of 4,000 slabs of gold weighing 40,000 tolas and 2,000 gold coins with foreign markings all worth about Rs. 63,60,000.
- (e) An important case of smuggling which was investigated related to smuggling of 28 jackets of gold bearing foreign markings weighing 28,000 tolas valued at Rs. 60 lakhs concealed in the hold of a vessel.
- (f) A case against some persons who had entered into a criminal conspiracy to smuggle watches, radio and transistor parts, textiles of foreign origin into India and to violate Foreign Exchange Regulations involving goods worth over Rs. 26 lakhs.
- (g) 22 cases were registered during the year involving foreign exchange worth Rs. 95,68,264.20.

1.34 The Research Division published in 1968 two reports—“Murder—pilot study of urban Pattern with particular reference to the city of Delhi” and “Security arrangements in banking institutions”. In addition, following studies were completed in 1968;

1. Thefts by domestic servants.

2. Indifferent public behaviour at the scene of crime.

The Research Division carried out a survey of kidnappings and abductions in Delhi and also organised the first National Crime Prevention Week from 16th to 21st April, 1968. It was observed in almost all the States and Union Territories in the country. The basic objectives were to foster prevention of crime, to create greater awareness amongst the people, to educate them regarding their responsibilities in this sphere, to indicate to them the directions in which they can render help to the police in checking crime and to improve police-public relations by depicting the work being done by the police and by explaining their difficulties: From the reports received from the States it appears that the Crime Prevention Week was successfully observed and evoked good response from the public.

The Central Forensic Science Laboratory under the CBI has been given the status of a separate office with requisite administrative and financial powers. The work of the laboratory is being organised with 5 main Divisions as follows :—

- (i) Biology Division (including serology)
- (ii) Chemistry Division (including toxicology)
- (iii) Physics Division
- (iv) Ballistics Division
- (v) Documents Division (including finger print and foot print)

These Divisions are assisted by a Photography Section, Library, Museum etc. It is also contemplated to equip a mobile forensic science laboratory shortly.

Training

1.35. A Training Division formally came into existence in the Ministry with the appointment of a full time Director of Training in April, 1968. The Division is mainly concerned with training policies and programmes in the Government of India in the field of administration and sponsoring of training programmes for officers of various levels at various training institutions. The Division will also be concerned with overall co-ordination of

training policies and programmes of government of India and will assist the State Governments in training matters wherever such assistance is asked for. It will help in identifying training needs of various Departments, collect information regarding training facilities and programmes in the country and arrange for training of trainees. The Division deals with all training matters connected with the National Academy of Administration, the National Police Academy and the Secretariat Training School.

In 1968-69, the Division sponsored a number of executive development programmes at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. The programme on 'Economic Decision Making' held at Mussoorie was meant for officers of the level of Directors and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and officers of equivalent ranks in the States and Public sector undertakings. The other programmes were meant for officers generally of the level of Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and equivalent ranks in the States. The following were the training programmes :

Programme	Dates	No. of Participants
1. Course on Problems & Techniques in Plan Formulation at the State Level.	April 3-17, 1968	18
2. First and Second Courses on Budgeting & Financial Control.	April 18—May 2, and September 16—October 5, 1968.	54
3. Economic Decision Making	June 3-15, 1968	14
4. Second and Third Courses on Social Welfare Administration	August 28—September 12 1968 and January 13—28, 1969.	31
5. First and Second Orientation Courses on Performance Budgeting.	September 2—7 and October 29—November 4, 1968.	84
6. Second Course in Development Administration.	February 28 to March 15, 1969.	30

The Training Division has taken on hand the task of preparing a Directory of Training Institutions in India and the various programmes conducted at these institutions. The Division also invited a Public Administration expert from United Nations for a period of five days in January 1969 to advise on training of trainers, indentifying training needs and other training matters. The Division sponsored a 2-day conference on Training at the Indian Institute of Public Administration. This was attended by nearly eighty training co-ordinators of various departments of the Government of India, State Governments and heads of various training institutions. The Division also helped some State Governments with the syllabi for the State Administrative Training Institutions.

National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

1.36 The Academy continued to run the Foundational Courses for the All India and Class I Central Services and professional training courses for IAS probationers. During 1968-69 a condensed Foundational Course was also taken up for the probationers of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. 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.

The Academy conducted the following courses during 1968-69 :

- (a) 140 IAS probationers appointed on the results of the Examination held in 1966 completed their training.
- (b) 121 IAS probationers appointed on the results of the Examination held in 1967 are undergoing professional training.
- (c) 226 probationers of the IAS, IPS and Central Services Class I appointed on the basis of the 1967 Examination completed the Foundational Course which commenced in July, 1968.

- (d) 41 probationers of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service, appointed on the results of the IES/ISS Examination, 1967, were given a special Foundational Course for two months in November-December, 1968.

The Academy is now engaged in preparing a couple of refresher courses for IAS officers of 6 to 8 years of service during April and May, 1969.

In order to improve teaching of regional languages at the Academy, six additional posts of language teachers have been created at the Academy. It is proposed to teach regional languages on modern lines.

National Police Academy, Abu

1.37 After completing the 4 months' Foundational Course at Mussoorie, the IPS officers continue their professional training at Abu. 94 IPS Probationers appointed on the results of the 1966 examination continued their training during the year. Out of them 13 probationers were taken up in other Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination 1967 before they completed their course at the College. The remaining 81 probationers completed their course at the Academy. 80 IPS probationers appointed on the results of the examination held in 1967 have joined the Academy for training. In addition, 9 Dy. Superintendents of Police of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Island Police Service and 2 officers of the Nepal Government are likely to join the Academy for training.

The standard of language training at the National Police Academy is being raised and six additional posts of language teachers have also been created at the Academy.

It is proposed to shift the National Police Academy from Mount Abu to Hyderabad. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for a sum of Rs. 146.72 lakhs in connection with the construction of buildings of the Academy at Hyderabad has been issued. The construction programme is being taken on hand immediately on a top priority basis. It is hoped that the Academy will shift to Hyderabad by November 1970.

Training at the National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur

1.38 During the year, 1968, 1,332 and 328 persons were trained at the National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur, respectively.

Secretariat Training School, New Delhi

1.39 (i) *General Courses*—During the year 1968, besides the training of persons recruited on the results of competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, the Secretariat Training School continued to hold refresher courses for those already working in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India.

As in the previous years, officers of the Department of Atomic Energy, Overseas Communications etc., and some semi-Government and autonomous bodies, also received training in these courses.

The training for Assistants and Upper Division Clerks in Cash and Accounts matters was also continued during the year.

The training courses for Stenographers (Grade II of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service) and Lower Division Clerks of Subordinate Offices which had been introduced in the year 1965 continued to be held by the School during the year. Three courses for Stenographers and four for Lower Division Clerks of Subordinate Offices, were conducted. One such course each for Stenographers and Lower Division Clerks is continuing.

Under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the School continued to impart training in Hindi shorthand and typewriting.

The new course for training of Upper Division/Lower Division Clerks employed in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India in English shorthand and typewriting which were introduced in the year 1966 were also continued. One advanced course and one course for beginners' were held during the year.

(ii) *Work Study Courses*—As in the previous year this year also the School conducted training courses in Work Study/O & M techniques on behalf of the Department of Administrative Reforms. The details of these courses are given in Chapter II.

A Seminar on Work Measurement in Administration was arranged by the Secretariat Training School at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, on the 4th January, 1969. This was found to be very useful and more Seminars of this type would be arranged.

During the year a team of officers of the School headed by the Director was deputed to Ceylon for conducting a training course in Work Study for officers of the Ceylon Government under the Colombo Plan.

(iii) *Performance Budgeting*—Training programmes have been started in the field of performance budgeting for senior officers at the Indian Institute of Public Administration and for Section Officers and dealing Assistants at the Secretariat Training School. Two courses and a Workshop on Performance Budgeting were conducted at the Secretariat Training School to impart training to the officers.

(iv) *Vigilance Course*—The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption emphasised the need for having a course of training in vigilance methods and procedure in order to ensure that those dealing with the disciplinary matters avoid the pitfalls in the procedure which enable courts of law to interfere with disciplinary action and orders. The recommendation of the Santhanam Committee has been accepted by Government and such a course was started from the 30th December, 1968. The course in which Section Officers and Assistants are being trained will last for a month.

(v) *Shorthand and Typewriting Tests*—Tests in typewriting and stenography continued to be conducted in the School on behalf of Director General, Employment and Training, and other Ministries/Offices and the Union Public Service Commission.

(vi) *Publications*—The School brought out a revised edition of the publication in Hindi entitled 'Hindi Typewriting Prashikshak'.

Another new publication of Hindi Shorthand entitled 'Manak Ashulipi' as approved by the Ministry of Education for adoption as standard Hindi Shorthand at the national level is at present under print and is likely to be released shortly.

New editions of other publications of the School are being brought out. In addition, two more compilations on the rules of conduct and discipline and consultation with the Union Public Service Commission have also been finalised for printing.

(vii) *Statistics*—A statement showing the number of officers trained at the School and the tests conducted during the year is shown as an Annexure at the end of this Chapter.

Machinery for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration

1.40 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 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.

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.

National Council

1.41: The Council held its 5th and 6th ordinary meetings on 11th July and 27th December, 1968, respectively. The important decisions taken at these meetings are given below briefly:-

(1) *Grant of fresh chance of option to Pension Scheme for employees in Railways and other Departments*—It has been decided that one more chance should be given to those employees who are at present under Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and to whom options were given in the past to come over to the Pension Scheme. This option was to be exercised upto 31st December, 1968 but has since been extended to 31st March, 1969 as a consequence of the decision taken at the National Council's sixth ordinary meeting held on 27th December, 1968.

(2) *Merger of D.A. with pay*—At the 6th ordinary meeting held on 27th/28th December, 1968, an agreement was recorded on the full merger of Dearness Allowance with pay for all purposes as on 1-8-1966 at the twelve monthly average level, 175 of the All India Average Working Class Consumer Price Index (General) (1949—100). It was also agreed that this merger would take effect from 1st December, 1968.

(3) *Facilities for the recognised associations/unions of Central Government employees*—The National Council agreed to the following concessions to be extended to the recognised associations/unions of Central Government employees:-

- (i) Special casual leave upto a maximum of 10 days in a calendar year already admissible to office bearers for participation in the activities of association would be extended to a maximum of 20 days in all departments subject to the existing conditions.
- (ii) Special casual leave upto 10 days in a calendar year may be admissible to outstation delegates/members of the Executive Committees to attend meetings of an all-India Association/Federation.
- (iii) Special casual leave upto 5 days in a calendar year would be admissible to local delegates and local members of the Executive Committees of all recognised

- associations/unions/federations for attending meetings of the associations/unions/federations provided that those who would be availing of casual leave in their capacity as office bearers under (i) above will not be entitled to avail of casual leave under items (ii) and (iii).
- (iv) Special casual leave granted for purposes of work connected with J.C.M. would be in addition to the special casual leave granted for participation in the activities of the associations/unions.
 - (v) The Chief Executive of the associations/unions/federations or if the Chief Executive is not defined, the General Secretary may be brought on transfer to the headquarters of the appropriate head of administration as far as possible.
 - (vi) The normal period of deputation of elected office bearers of unions would be three years but it may be extended in special cases.
 - (vii) Subject to availability of accommodation, whenever accommodation was allotted to an association/union, rent would be charged under F.R.45-A.
 - (viii) Associations/Unions/Federations, which are recognised on an all-India basis (other than those functioning in the Railways which will be governed by their special rules) would be included in the list for allotment of land at their headquarters at market rates.

Sub-Committees of the National Council

1.42. The National Council remitted the following items to its sub-committees for consideration and report:

- (a) Provision of uniform for excluded categories of Class IV staff, e.g. Malis, Bhisties, etc.
- (b) Rationalisation in the matter of grant of House Rent Allowance.

- (c) Increase in the rate of Assam C.A. and its grant to all stations in Assam.
- (d) Increase in the rate of washing allowance applicable to Central Government employees.
- (e) Running of Departmental Canteens by Departmental staff.
- (f) Labour Legislation.
- (g) Facilities for members of Staff Side of the National Council.

The Reports of these Committees; when received will be considered by the National Council in due course.

Departmental Councils

1.43. During the year, three Departmental Councils were set up in the Ministries of Railways, Department of Works & Housing and Department of Mines and Metals, in addition to 10 such Councils which had been set up earlier as mentioned below:-

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

With the inauguration of the three Departmental Councils mentioned above about 90% of the Central Government employees have been covered by the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery.

Board of Arbitration

1.44. As required under clause 19 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery, a Board of Arbitration has been constituted with Shri K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India as Chairman. So far 17 cases on which disagreement had been recorded at the Departmental Council level have been referred to the Board of Arbitration.

Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1968

1.45. The Machinery for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration set up in 1966 with the object of promoting harmonious relations between Central Government and their employees and redressal of employees' grievances, was in the process of getting firmly established when, unfortunately, a call was given by certain Central Government employees' organisations for a one day strike throughout the country on 19th September, 1968 inspite of Government's readiness to discuss the main demands with the representatives of the staff side. In such a situation, Government had to take effective measures including penal action, to maintain essential services and prevent the disruption of normal life of the community, by issuing the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968, which has since been replaced by a temporary law, viz; the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, current for three years.

The vast majority of Central Government employees loyally attended to their duties on the date of the strike inspite of incitement from certain sections. While dealing with the small section Government employees who participated in the strike, Government bore in mind the supreme need in the case of Government servants for the maintenance of proper discipline, loyalty to the Government of the day, a sense of adequate responsibility towards their public duties-specially in the case of those in the essential services-and above all dedication to larger national interests. Taking into account the above considerations and the many representations made for leniency and grace towards the several thousand temporary employees who had earlier been given notices of termination of service, Government relaxed their original

orders in regard to such employees and withdrew the notices of discharge. Further relaxation was also ordered *inter alia* (i) for reinstating temporary employees, whose part in the strike was limited only to absence from duty and whose services had been terminated; (ii) for waiving further disciplinary action against employees who were prosecuted under Section 4 of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance for an offence only of absents from duty, even if they happened to be convicted; and (iii) for permitting Government servants, who were under suspension on the ground only of their arrest or prosecution in connection with offences relating to the strike and were acquitted by the Court, to re-join duty. All employees, who were unauthorisedly absent, would, however, suffer the consequences of break in their service.

Departments of the Central Government have also been advised that if any representations are received about any individual cases of alleged injustice or of an innocent person having been dealt with wrongly, they may be examined on merits and suitable action taken for redress wherever this is clearly called for.

Statutory Machinery for Joint Consultative Machinery

1.46. In order to put the machinery of Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration on a permanent footing, it is proposed to make it statutory as early as possible.

Foreign Assignments

1.47. In view of the growing importance of economic relations with foreign countries specially the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the work of foreign assignment of Indian experts has assumed a special significance. The Ministry of Home Affairs maintain panels of experts in the field of public administration, medicine, engineering and teaching etc. These panels are ready lists of available experts in the various fields. Nominations against requests received from the U.N. Organisation or its Specialised Agencies and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are made from these panels.

During the year, against 646 jobs reported by the U.N. Organisation and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, 533 candidates have been sponsored. Of these, 97 have been finally selected. Decision of the foreign Governments about the selection of some of the sponsored candidates is still awaited. In addition, requests were received for extension of deputation of a number of experts already serving abroad.

Staff Welfare

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

The Central Secretariat Sports Control Board set up in April, 1964, is functioning as a Central Agency for the promotion and development of sports and athletics among Central Government employees. The Board has been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.5 lakhs during the current financial year, to conduct sports and cultural activities, hold tournaments, participate in local, zonal and national sports events and to provide grants-in-aid to the regional sports boards. The Board is organising every year All India Civil Services tournaments in all games and sports. It has also, of late, been entrusted with the task of organising cultural activities for the benefit of the Government employees and their families as a regular welfare measure. And in this connection mention may be made of the All India Civil Services Drama competition being arranged in March, 1969.

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. The Society expanded its business considerably during the first four years and declared a profit of Rs. 1.30 lakhs in 1963-64 and Rs. 1.71 lakhs in 1964-65. It however, incurred a loss of Rs. 2.44 lakhs in 1965-66. The provisional accounts of the year 1966-67 exhibit a loss of Rs. 7.52 lakhs. The affairs of the Society were looked into by two Study Teams, one from the Department of Cooperation and the other from

the A.G.C.R. A Committee of Joint Secretaries was also set up to examine the financial position of the Society etc. and make recommendations. The Committee have examined the reports of the two Study Teams and made certain recommendations, which have been accepted and are being implemented.

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 upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- towards initial working capital and purchase of equipment is afforded to the canteens and Tiffin Rooms. Subsidy to meet 50% of the cost of establishment of canteens and 100% of the cost of establishment of Tiffin Rooms is also provided by Government. It has been decided to run training courses for the different categories of Canteen Staff and a beginning has been made by starting a 10 day course for Bearers. The question of further improvement of the Canteen facilities for Central Government employees is under consideration.

To promote recreational, social, cultural activities among Government employees, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to staff Recreation Clubs in various Ministries/Departments as also to 97 Associations of Central Government employees in Delhi and its neighbourhood.

High Power Committee of Heads of Departments/Offices, have been set up at 30 places outside Delhi in pursuance of the recommendations of the Staff Welfare Review Committee. These Committees take active interest in resolving the common human problems and coordinating the welfare activities of various Central Government Offices in their areas.

The Grih Kalyan Kendra, a registered body under the Ministry of Home Affairs and controlled by a Board of senior officials representing different Ministries, promotes the welfare of the Central Government employees by (a) provision of training facilities for the women and children of the Government employees' families (b) organisation of home industries like knitting and tailor-

ing for enabling them to supplement family income and (c) promotion of general extra-mural welfare activities like recreational programmes, educational trips, creches for working mothers etc. The Grih Kalyan Kendra has 48 centres in Delhi and 12 at other places like Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Dehra Dun where there is a large concentration of Central Government Employees. With an annual grant of about Rs. 3 lakhs and with fee collection and earnings amounting annually to about Rs. 3 lakhs, the Grih Kalyan Kendra is able to provide employment opportunities to nearly 1000 members of the Central Government Employees' families and benefit another 2,000 directly by its welfare programme for women and children.

The provision of Community Halls, now recognised as part of the Government's housing scheme for its employees has been processed during 1968-69 in six colonies according to a phased programme. Construction of three halls was in progress raising their total number in Delhi to 21. Two Community Halls constructed in the Government colonies in Nagpur and Bombay were taken over, and put to use for promotion of community welfare. These premises serve as focal points of Community Welfare with provision for sports, gymnasium, library and the welfare schemes promoted by the Grih Kalyan Kendra. The management of these Community Halls which vests in the Ministry of Home Affairs provides for local participation to the extent feasible depending on the socio-economic texture of the residential community.

The total amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned in 1967-68 was Rs. 7,03,633.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the number of Officer/Officials trained in the Secretariat Training School during the year 1968 and those undergoing training.

Particulars of Course 1	Trained 2	Under Training 3
Section Officers (Probationers)	—	17 (includes 5 foreign Govt.
Section Officers (Refresher Course) ..	36	nominees-4 of Nepal Govt. and of Afghanistan).
Training Course in Work Study/O & M Techniques for Officers of the Central and State Govts. of Sections Officers level	39	17
Analysts Course for Assistants	39	—
Assistants (Direct Recruits)	22	16
Assistants (Refresher Course)	—	—
Stenographers (Direct Recruits)	41	7
Cash and Accounts Matters	83	—
Lower Division Clerks (Direct Recruits) ..	155	41
Lower Division Clerks (Subordinate Offices)	41	6
Performance Budgeting	63	—
English Shorthand & Typewriting (Advanced course)	48	54
English Shorthand & Typewriting/(Beginners' Course)	44£	£43 (£ includes 1 nominee of Nepal Govt.) (£ includes 4 nominees of Nepal Govt.)
Training in English Typewriting of Assistants and Clerks from Ministries, Attached Subordinate Offices	221	*
Training in Hindi Typewriting	384	173

1	2	3
Training in Hindi Shorthand	107	216 including one Ne- pal Govt. nominee.
Training in Hindi Typewriting (Refresher Course)	8	
Candidates seeking registration at Employment Exchange tested in English and Hindi Typewriting	5809	(upto 28th Dec. 1968)
Candidates seeking registration at Employment Exchange tested in English and Hindi Shorthand	1136	
Candidates tested in English and Hindi Typewriting on behalf of the U.P.S.C.	2487	
Candidates tested for Reports' Test	30	

*New Courses being started in January, 1969.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

In the field of administrative reforms, while the Administrative Reforms Commission continued its work, the Department of Administrative Reforms intensified its management advisory service which had had to be relegated to a subsidiary position earlier when the department undertook studies on behalf of the Commission. The department also geared itself to perform a coordinating role in the processing of the reports of the Commission.

Administrative Reforms Commission

2.2. The Administrative Reforms Commission covered a good deal of ground during the year under review. In doing so, it received support from the various study teams and working groups, thirty three in all, and one task force set up by it to examine different sectors of administration. Barring two working groups which have yet to make their reports to the Commission, and two study teams and one working group which have to finalise their second stage reports, all the study teams and working groups have placed before the Commission their findings on the subjects allotted to them.

The Commission itself submitted four reports to the Government last up to year on

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

It submitted six reports during the year under review on

- machinery for planning (final report)
- economic administration

- machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work
- life insurance administration
- central direct taxes administration
- administration of union territories and NEFA.

The consideration of these reports and the implementation of the decisions taken on them are at varying stages. For instance, for the implementation of the decision taken on the report on problems of redress of citizens' grievances, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the beginning of May 1968 and the Bill is under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

As mentioned in last year's report, the reorganisation of the Planning Commission in September 1967 was largely influenced by the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Following a further recommendation of the Commission, the National Development Council concluded that central assistance to the states should be in the form of block loans and block grants. The steps initiated in the direction of the internal reorganisation and staffing of the Planning Commission's secretariat have resulted in considerable economy.

Most of the recommendations of the Commission concerning public sector undertakings have been accepted by Government with or without modifications, and the decisions taken are now being implemented. Those deserving special mention relate to the composition of Boards of Directors/Management and the option to be exercised by government servants deputed to public enterprises between permanent absorption or reversion back to their parent cadres within one year in the case of top posts and three years in the case of other posts.

Decision have also been taken on the report on finance accounts and audit. Those deserving special mention relate to the introduction of performance budgeting and arrangements within ministries/departments for internal financial advice. Final decisions are expected to be taken shortly on the recom-

mendations contained in the report on economic administration.

The Commission's report on the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work contains important recommendations covering a wide gamut of subjects like the strength of the Union Council of Ministers, institutional support to the Prime Minister, the reconstitution of Cabinet committees and the setting up of committees of secretaries in support thereof, relations between the ministers, civil servants and the Parliament, the grouping of subjects and structural reorganisation of ministries/departments. Some of the recommendations made by the Commission were kept in view by the Prime Minister is making the recent changes in the allocation of work between various ministries/departments. The report, however, contains recommendations on other subjects also as mentioned above and decisions on these have yet to be taken.

The Commission's reports on life insurance administration, central direct taxes administration and administration of Union territories and NEFA, which are the latest ones, are being examined.

The Commission is endeavouring to complete its work as soon as possible.

Management advice

2.3. A special study of certain aspects of the Himachal Pradesh Administration undertaken by the Department of Administrative Reforms in January 1968 on behalf of the Administrative Reforms Commission was completed in June 1968. The results of the study were made available to the Commission's Study Team on "Union Territories' Administration" which has accepted most of the recommendations and incorporated them in its own report submitted to the Commission in September 1968.

The department also undertook a number of other studies during the year under review.

A study of the Department of Iron and Steel was taken up in May 1968 with a view to formulating a scheme for the reorganisation of the department, including the Iron and Steel Controller's

office at Calcutta. The importance of the study, which concluded in November, 1968, lies in the break which it seeks to effect from standard organisational structures and conventional methods of working. The study suggests a new system which applies some of the ideas contained in the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work. The study report is being examined by the Department of Iron and Steel.

A study of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was completed during the year. The study report, which is under examination in the Department of Labour and Employment, recommends a number of procedural simplifications.

A study of the pay roll procedures in the Government of India has been completed. A study of the Police Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs is nearing completion. Two new studies have been undertaken, one of the organisation of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery and the other of the Supply and Transport Organisation of NEFA administration.

Standing Items

2.4. Four types of training courses were organised; an appreciation course in the techniques of administrative improvement of nine weeks' duration, an advanced work study course of four weeks' duration, a work study course of twelve weeks' duration and a recorder analyst course of six weeks' duration. The first two were organised in association with the Indian Institute of Public Administration, while the remaining two were run in the Secretariat Training School. These courses together covered the levels of deputy secretary/under secretary, section officers and assistants.

In the appreciation course, ten officers from the centre and seven from the states, in the work study course thirty five officers including eight from the states and union territories and three from the Government of Ceylon under the Colombo Plan scheme, and in the recorder analyst course thirty seven assistants including:

seven from the states and union territories were trained. Fifteen officers participated in the advanced work study course.

A short course on the techniques of operations research was organised in the Department of Administrative Reforms in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Twenty eight officers, including twelve from other ministries and departments, participated.

In the training programmes launched by the Department of Administrative Reforms since 1964, 511 officers including 197 from the states and 9 from the Government of Ceylon have been trained.

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" continued to be well received.

Periodical meetings of O & M officers from different ministries and departments were continued during the current year and matters discussed at such meetings covered the organisational set up of O & M /Work Study units, delegation of powers, the suggestions scheme and management services/efficiency units. Liaison was maintained with O & M units in various ministries/ departments and also with the state governments.

Future Programme

2.5. The department will be engaged in the task of processing and watching the processing of the various reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Management advice studies will receive increasing attention.

CHAPTER III.

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Border Security Force

The Border Security Force, in the third year of its existence, continued to perform its role effectively. In addition to operational commitments on the border, its units were also loaned to State Governments, at their request, for reinforcing their law and order machinery. The Force also did useful work of flood and drought relief in North Bengal and Rajasthan.

The Border Security Force Act, 1968, was passed in July 1968. Action is afoot to notify the rules thereunder.

The Border Security Force Academy at Tekanpur, Madhya Pradesh, and the Training Centre and School at Hazaribagh, Bihar, are now well established and are functioning efficiently, meeting the bulk of the training requirements of the Force. The subsidiary training centres of the Force were also brought up to proper standards.

Two recruiting centres were established during the year. An improved procedure of selection has been evolved, as a result of which better material is coming forth for recruitment to the Force.

To tide over the shortage of medical officers in the Force, certain incentives like a special pay for service in forward areas have been provided and it is hoped that these will attract more doctors to the Force.

A number of released Emergency Commissioned Officers were selected for appointment in the Force. Some more will be selected for appointment during the current year.

Considerable progress was made in the implementation of the programme of construction of residential accommodation for the personnel of the Border Security Force. In order to facilitate speedy execution of work a separate works provision in

the Home Ministry's budget itself was provided for the purpose. An expenditure of Rs. 75 lakhs was incurred during 1968-69 for providing residential accommodation (both family quarters and barracks).

Liberalised leave travel concessions were sanctioned to all ranks of the Force. Education was encouraged, both among the members of the Force and their children, by a number of measures like grant of awards to men for passing matriculation, higher secondary and university examinations, liberal grant of scholarships for the education of the children of all ranks of the Force, institution of circulating libraries in the units, etc.

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

Even in the field of sports, the Border Security Force had an impressive record of performance. Six members of the Indian Hockey Team, which participated in the Olympic games in Mexico were men of the Border Security Force. Nine players of the All-India Police Team, which drew the Nehru Memorial Hockey Tournament final were also members of the Border Security Force. The most remarkable achievement of the Force, however, was when the Border Security Force team won the coveted trophy in the Durand Football Tournament, 1968.

Central Reserve Police

3.2. The Central Reserve Police, formerly known as the Crown Representative's Police, was first raised in 1939 with a strength of one battalion for assisting the former Indian States in the maintenance of law and order. The Force has come a long way since then. It has now a sanctioned strength of 51 battalions, besides 3 signals battalions and a number of institutions to serve its various needs. The status of the headquarters organisation was upgraded to that of a Directorate General during the year under review. The Force is headed by a Director General, who is assisted by two Inspectors General, each in charge of a Sector, and a number of Range Deputy Inspectors General. The character of the Force continues to be that of a reserve

force meant for assisting State Governments in the maintenance of law and order. Officers and men of the Force have given a very good account of themselves, especially in discharging exacting duties in operational areas.

The Central Reserve Police will soon reach its full strength of 52 battalions. The process of integration in it of battalions known as India Reserve has been almost completed. The Force was recently put through a scheme of reorganisation aimed at streamlining and improving its set-up. Under this scheme, a number of additional institutions like hospitals, signals battalions and training centres have been, or are being established and a system of group centres has been introduced under which the house-keeping functions of every three or four battalions are centralised in a common centre, leaving the battalions lighter and more mobile.

A phased programme of construction of residential and non-residential accommodation for the Force has been drawn up and was taken up for execution in the current year.

Assam Rifles

3.3. The Assam Rifles was raised in 1835 as 'CACHAR LEVY' and was originally meant for the maintenance of law and order in the Lushai Hills. It has seen considerable expansion in strength and range of activities. The Force was constituted under the Assam Rifles Act 1941 (Act V of 1941) and the Central Government vested its superintendence and control in the Governor of Assam and Nagaland, under the provisions of Section 3 of the Assam Rifles Act 1941. The administrative control of the force was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to this Ministry in 1965. It is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the tribal areas of Assam and internal security of the other areas of Assam in an emergency. At present all the battalions of this Force are deployed under the operational control of the Army on policing the border in NEFA and on internal security duties in Nagaland, Assam and Manipur.

The report of the Committee constituted to study the working of this Force and to suggest ways and means of re-organising and re-vitalising the Force to make it more efficient, is expected to be submitted shortly.

Central Industrial Security Force

3.4. During the year the Central Industrial Security Force Bill was enacted into law. The security arrangements for important departmental industrial undertakings as well as those in the public sector had been under the separate charge of the watch and ward staff of the concerned organisation. It was felt that unplanned recruitment, and inadequate supervision and training had made the existing watch and ward staff ill-equipped to discharge its responsibilities. It was, therefore, considered necessary to constitute a centrally recruited, organised and trained industrial security force. The force would primarily be responsible for the watch and ward of the industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government and may be deployed at the request and cost of the managements of security duties of industrial undertaking in public sector.

Union Territories Police

3.5. Matters relating to Police in the Union Territories continued to receive close attention during the year under review.

As a result of careful examination of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Delhi Police Commission, Government sanctioned a number of schemes and proposals for bringing about improvement in the conditions of work, living and service of the non-gazetted staff of Delhi Police.

The crash programme for construction of residential accommodation for the Delhi Police personnel at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs which was launched in October, 1966, has been put through and completed this year. A blue print for further housing of the police in Delhi was also prepared and under that scheme and in continuation of the crash programme work has been taken on hand for more residential accommodation for Delhi Police at an estimated cost of Rupees one crore in 1968-69. Apart from this, work is also being continued on other building

schemes which have been taken up under the phased programme spread over five to six years.

The Delhi Police Commission submitted its final Report to Government in April, 1968. The bulk of the recommendations made by the Commission have been examined and the decisions taken on them. The decisions are in the process of implementation. Briefly, the following branches of the Delhi Police are being re-organised :

- (1) Crime Branch
- (2) Security Branch
- (3) Special Branch
- (4) Foreigners' Registration Office
- (5) Prosecution Branch, and
- (6) Traffic Police.

Keeping in view the crime and law and order problem of Delhi, it is proposed to create one more District which is to be designated as 'New Delhi District'. Considerable emphasis is being laid on the efficient working of the Police Stations. Important decisions relating to supervision by Police Officers, recruitment, promotions and training, etc. have been taken in the light of the Commissioner's recommendations and are being implemented. As for welfare and amenities, it is also proposed to grant scholarships to the wards of Delhi Police personnel who may go in for studies in medicine, science or engineering.

Intelligence Bureau

3.6. The Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs controls *inter alia* the work of the Government Examiners of Questioned Documents. The Central Finger Print Bureau, Central Detective Training Schools and Central Forensic Science Laboratories, whose functions and progress in brief, are given below :

(a) *Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Simla, Calcutta and Hyderabad* : These offices continued to undertake scientific examination of questioned documents involving comparison of hand-writing detection of forgery, examination

of typewriting, seals, papers, inks and other items of allied nature, referred to them by the Departments of the Government of India and the various States and Union Territories.

The Simla Branch continued to examine cases referred to it from the State Police authorities of the State of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and the administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The total number of cases received for examination during the year (up to 30-11-1968) was 501 as against 606 cases during 1967. The Examiners gave evidence in 155 cases in various courts during the year as against 186 during 1967. The value of cases accepted for examination during the year under review (up to 30-11-68) in terms of fee was as under :

(i) Value of paying cases	Rs. 5,280-00.
(ii) Value of non-paying cases	Rs. 87,340-00

The Calcutta Office caters to the needs of the State Police authorities in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar. 359 cases were received up to 30-11-1968 as against 353 during 1967. The value of cases accepted for examinations during the year under review (up to 30-11-68) in terms of fee was as under

(i) Value of paying cases in original references	Rs. 13,220-00
(ii) Value of non-paying cases in original references.	Rs. 56,320-00

Owing to increasing volume of references to the above two offices, the need for the establishment of a third unit was felt and so the Hyderabad office was set up on 1-8-68 and the work between the three units was regionalised ; cases from Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Andhra, Pondicherry, Goa, Diu, Daman, Laccadive Minocoy Islands are being handled by this branch. The office is being established and technical equipment provided to start work there.

(b) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta*: 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), Foreign Exchange Regulation Act VII of 1947 and Section 109 and 110 Cr. P.C. etc. and also keeps search finger-print slips of inter-State and International and professional criminals.

The work of the Bureau continued to expand during the year. Finger Print slips received from all over the country during the year stood at 104, 245 and the total number of slips on record at the end of the year 1968 was 1,343,090 as against 1,241,890 at the end of 1967. The number of search slips received and disposed of during the year was 17,911; of these 5,074 persons were traced as previous convicts and 23 persons found to be proclaimed offenders wanted by various State Police authorities.

The Bureau also imparts training on various aspects of finger-print work to State Police officers. So far eight batches of such officers have been given training at the end of which the All India Board Examination for Finger Print Experts is held annually.

A separate cell "*Modus Operandi* Bureau for international Criminals likely to operate in India" functions in the Bureau and deals with smugglers of gold, narcotics, etc. During the year 260 notices from the INTERPOL were received. The total number of records and history sheets of such criminals rose to 6644 during 1968 from 6180 in 1967.

Work has begun on the use of data processing machines in Finger-print work, and an officer of the Bureau has been trained at the Government of India's Computer Centre at New Delhi with a view to devising ways and means to computerise finger-print classification record and search processes. Research work is also in progress to invent powders for developing latent finger prints on various coloured surfaces.

(c) *Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta and Hyderabad*: 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.

So far, 30 courses have been organised at Calcutta, in which 882 officers were trained. During 1966, four officers from Sudan, two from Ceylon and two from Uganda were also trained at the school.

77 trainees in two batches were trained at Hyderabad during the year, bringing the total number trained so far to 333, as against 284 at the end of 1967.

The number of officers trained in both these schools by the end of the year under review is 1215.

(d) *Central Forensic Science Laboratories* : The Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Calcutta continued to render valuable assistance to all the States in criminal investigation. 3001 exhibits were received during the year, as against 3323 during 1967. Reports on 3311 exhibits were despatched to the forwarding authorities, as compared to 5152 exhibits in the year 1967.

Steps were taken to set up another Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Hyderabad during the year. Scientific equipment and furniture required for setting up the laboratory are being procured.

Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)

3.7. The Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) continues to assist the State Police Wireless Organisations in procuring equipment, training of technical personnel etc. During 1968-69 wireless equipment worth Rs. 2.56 crores was ordered/supplied to the States and other organisations.

The D.C.P.W. in consultation with the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore undertook a programme of research and development with a view to developing sets to cater to the special requirements of the police force in the country. In pursuance of this objective, a very high frequency set was developed during the year and supplied by BEL in substantial numbers have been

made to different States. Manpack (walkie-talkie) sets are also under development besides SSB sets, the objective being that in course of time police wireless will switch over to indigenous production.

With a view to meeting these requirements of wireless equipment in a planned and phased manner a five year plan has been drawn up. During 1969-70, the first instalment of free foreign exchange worth Rs. 30 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. for import of components required for the manufacture of wireless equipment for Police and other central organisations.

The Home Ministry undertook to advise the State Governments on the modernisation of police tele-communications as a part of the programme of modernising the Police in the country. In view of the fact that incidence of crime and law and order problems was about the highest in the State of Bihar and since the police tele-communications set up in that State was one of the most backward in the country, the reorganisation of the tele-communication set up in Bihar was undertaken in the first instance as a part of the overall programme. In the first phase which was put through during 1968-69 and ahead of the mid-term elections, as many as 500 police stations as against 551 police stations in the State were covered either by wireless or telephone link-up. In the second phase necessary workshops for repair and maintenance of the wireless sets will be established besides giving wireless linkage to the remaining police stations as well. Suitable standby reserve sets will also be built up at the district headquarters.

In continuation of this programme it is proposed to undertake similar reorganisation in other backward States in stages.

Indigenous production of speedheat grenades has commenced and it is hoped to start production of long range and short range shells shortly. Imports are being gradually reduced as indigenous production goes up. Such imports during 1968-69 totalled Rs. 17.63 lakhs.

Police Medals

3.8. During 1968, 25 President's Police and Fire Services Medals and 270 Police Medals were awarded as against 48 and 255 during the preceding year.

Loan Assistance to States

3.9. (a) *Police Housing* : Since the inception of the Police Housing Scheme which was launched by the Government of India in 1957, a sum of Rs. 35.69 crores (including Rs. 2.40 crores this year) has been distributed as loans to the various State Governments for constructing quarters for their non-gazetted police staff. Many of the State Governments themselves have taken a very keen interest in this work and have spent in all a sum of over Rs. 21 crores in the same period from their own resources.

(b) *Modernisation of State Police* : A new scheme was worked out during the year, under which Central loan assistance will be given to State Governments to help them modernise their police set-up. This scheme contemplates grant of loan for purchase of sophisticated equipment for investigation, communications etc. including those required for Forensic Science Laboratories and Finger Print Bureaus.

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1969-70 for this purpose.

Standing Fire Advisory Committee

3.10. The XIII meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held from 26th to 28th November, 1968. The Committee discussed problems relating to improvement in fire services, fire prevention and fire research

Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Delhi and Calcutta

3.11. The Calcutta Unit of the Mobile Civil Emergency Force rendered very useful service during floods in Jalpaiguri in North Bengal.

The Delhi Unit of M.C.E.F. assisted the local administration during blackout exercises on the 25th May and 15th December,

1968. About 100 personnel of this Unit were detained on security duty at the various Government buildings during the Government employees' strike on the 19th September, 1968.

The Unit also trained 213 personnel of the Secretariat Security Force and staff of the All-India Crafts Museum in elementary fire-fighting.

Civil Defence

3.12. Civil Defence Bill was passed by the Parliament, and the Act came into force on the 10th July, 1968. Civil Defence Rules and Civil Defence Regulations, 1968, were also promulgated on the same date.

Home Guards

3.13. During the year 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 203.46 lakhs (up to the end of December, 1968) has been sanctioned to the States as Central Government's share of expenditure on Home Guards, bringing the total to Rs. 684.69 lakhs so far paid by the Centre to the State Governments.

With an upper limit of Rs. 41 lakhs per year for recurring expenditure, it has been decided to meet the entire expenditure incurred by the J&K Government on the Special Home Guards Scheme in the State from 1965-66 to 1968-69.

The Government of Punjab has been authorised to increase the number of battalions of the Border Wing of Home Guards from 3 to 6.

The present strength of Home Guards in the country is 5.18 lakhs against the target of 5.94 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV

POLITICAL

National Integration Council

The National Integration Conference (28th September to 1st October, 1961), set up a National Integration Council to review all matters pertaining to national integration. This council met once in June, 1962. The Council considered the problems relating to education and regional and communal tensions. The Council also appointed the Committees of National Integration and Regionalism and National Integration and Communalism. In the context of the upsurge of national solidarity following Chinese invasion, these committees adjourned *sine die* in November, 1962, and there was also no further meeting of the Council.

However, as communalism and regionalism continued to pose serious problems, the National Integration Council was reconstituted in 1968. The composition of the reconstituted Council is broadly as that of the Council constituted in 1961, but the changes that have occurred since then were taken into account, so that without being unwieldy, the Council was large enough to accommodate adequately all the interests that needed to be brought in. The principal changes in the composition relate to increase in the representation of political parties represented in Parliament, increase in the number of educationists on the Council and adequate representation to trade unions and to business and industry and strengthening of elements not involved in partisan politics but deeply interested in political and social problems of the country.

The reconstituted National Integration Council with 55 members met in Srinagar on June 20, 1968 and adopted a Declaration of Objectives, and made specific recommendations relating to Communal Aspects, Regional Aspects, Educational Aspects

and Mass Media. The Council also set up a Standing Committee to watch the course of implementation of its recommendations.

The various recommendations made by the National Integration Council are being implemented both at the Central and at the State level. Pursuant to a recommendation of the Committee on Educational Aspects and Mass Media, a Committee of Experts on Mass Media has been constituted. This Committee has already held two meetings to consider ways and means of gearing up the various mass media agencies for promotion of national integration.

The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council met on October 26, 1968 and reviewed the progress made. It also approved a specific 'scheme' for the implementation of the Declaration of Objectives adopted by the National Integration Council. The 'scheme' contains the following programme:—

- (1) Declaration of a National Integration Year.
- (2) Setting up of State-level Integration Councils.
- (3) Formation of "Integration Corps" in educational institutions.
- (4) Conquest of children's minds for national integration.
- (5) Involvement of employers and labour.
- (6) Setting up of six committees freely drawing upon talent and leadership in various fields of national endeavour with a view to enlisting contribution of specialised groups towards promotion of national integration and creating an awareness at different levels and sectors of national life, of the programmes and recommendations of the Council and of the need for solidarity and fraternity.

The Committees to be constituted are:—

- (1) Committee for Film Producers, Script Writers, Directors and Artists;
- (2) Committee of Writers;
- (3) Committee of Trade union leaders;

- (4) Committee of educationists and leaders of student organisations;
- (5) Committee of Representatives of Social Service including women and youth organisations; and
- (6) Committee of persons connected with the Press.

One of the important problems considered by the National Integration Council was the danger to national unity posed by communal violence. With a view to giving effect to some of the specific recommendations made by the Council in this behalf, a Bill entitled the Criminal and Elections Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968 has been introduced in Parliament and is now in its final stages of consideration.

A suggestion made in the statement issued by the National Integration Conference, 1961 related to the taking of a pledge by the citizens to affirm their faith in the universal principles of civilised society, to settle disputes by peaceful means, and to abstain from resorting to violence. Accordingly, a National Integration Pledge Campaign is launched every year during the Gandhi Jayanti Week (October 2-9). Following the Chinese aggression, a National Solidarity Day was also being observed on October 20 every year. In 1968 it was decided that instead of having two pledge campaigns separately for national integration and national solidarity, a single campaign incorporating the spirit of both the pledges may be launched during the Gandhi Jayanti Week. Therefore, a campaign for taking of the following pledge was launched during 1968:

"I solemnly pledge to work with dedication to preserve and strengthen the freedom and integrity of the nation:

I further affirm that I shall never resort to violence and that all differences and disputes relating to religion, language, region or other political or economic grievances should be settled by peaceful and constitutional means."

Zonal Councils

4.2: Out of the five Zonal Councils, the Western Zonal Council held a meeting at Ahmedabad on 30th December, 1968 and

discussed among other things matters relating to integration of services affected by the reorganisation of states, flood forecasting system in Gujarat State, early completion of the Bassein Creek bridge on National Highway No. 8 in Maharashtra State and Western Express Highway upto Dahisar, division of certain assets and liabilities of erstwhile Bombay State, transmission of power from Gujarat to Maharashtra, removal of the restriction on the export of industrial alcohol and rectified spirit to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and review of programmes in the implementation of the Family Planning Progress in the States/Union territories of the Western Zone. The Council also reviewed the progress of implementation of the various safeguards for linguistic minorities in the Zone.

Centre-State relations

4.3. Most State Governments continued to discharge 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. Certain events, however, deserve mention, being significant in the context of relations between the Central Government and the State Governments.

It had been suggested that an Inter-State Council under article 263 of the Constitution should be set up in the interest of better Centre-State relations. This question was examined by a Study Team appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the report of the study team is still under the consideration of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

The Government of India promulgated the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance on 13th September, 1968 after talks with the representatives of some of the unions of Government employees had broken down and it had become clear that these unions would try to organise a total stoppage of work on 19th September, 1968. All State Governments were advised regarding the action to be taken against Central Government

employees found to be violating the provisions of the Ordinance. In a wireless message on 17th September, 1968 the State Governments were requested to issue appropriate instructions to the district authorities to take suitable action, including arrest of and instituting cases against instigators/offenders without any delay. In a communication dated 18th September, 1968 the Government of Kerala regretted their inability to issue instructions to district authorities, as requested by the Central Government. The attention of the Kerala Government was thereupon invited to the provisions of article 256 of the Constitution under which an obligation has been cast upon the State Governments that their executive power shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance, with laws by Parliament. The State Government thereupon informed the Central Government that all action necessary and suitable would be taken, keeping in view the provisions of article 256. The State Government had also suggested that it should have been consulted before the issue of the Ordinance. It was made clear to the State Government that such consultation had not been considered necessary in this particular instances of the case.

The Central Government had to post Central Reserve Police in Kerala to protect Central Government offices and installations. The State Government objected to the decision on the ground that the State Government had not been consulted and that it was not likely to help the maintenance of smooth relations between the Centre and Kerala. It was explained to them that the State Governments are consulted even in matters in which consultation is not obligatory under the Constitution, for it is the constant anxiety of the Central Government to function in harmony with the State Government. In this particular case, however, the attitude of the State Government towards the problem of maintaining law and order in connection with the agitation of Government employees had left no option but to post the C. R. P. without previous intimation to the State Government. However, a senior officer of the C. R. P. had been deputed to Kerala with instructions to get in touch with the senior officers of the State Government, and he had done so soon after his arrival at Trivandrum.

Boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and Mysore and Kerala

4.4. The recommendations of Mahajan Commission in regard to the boundary disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala States are still under consideration. In the meantime, the National Integration Council which met in Srinagar in June, 1968 recommended the formulation of uniform general principles applicable to the country as a whole for the solution of linguistic border issues on a well-understood basis and the setting up of a machinery by the Government of India to which linguistic border issues could be referred for expeditious solution. These recommendations of the Council are under examination.

Reorganisation of Assam

4.5. The Government of India announced a scheme for the reorganisation of Assam on the 11th September, 1968. The scheme *inter-alia* envisages creation of an autonomous State within the State of Assam with a Council of Ministers and a Legislature. As a first step towards implementation of this scheme, a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to empower Parliament to create such an autonomous State was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 10th December, 1968. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. After this Bill has been passed and assented to by the President, a detailed Bill for the reorganisation of Assam is proposed to be brought before the Parliament.

Change of name of Madras State

4.6. The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1968 received the assent of the President on 20th December, 1968, and was enforced on the 14th January 1969. From that date the name of the State of Madras has been changed to "Tamil Nadu."

President's rule in Pondicherry

4.7. In Pondicherry as a result of defections and resignation of the Speaker from the Congress Legislature Party, the strength of the Party in the Legislative Assembly was reduced from 19 to

14 in a House of 30 members. The Chief Minister, therefore, tendered resignation of this Cabinet on the 10th September, 1968. The Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry reported that since March, 1967 the strength of the Congress Legislature Party and the opposition party had been fluctuating due to defections and re-defections. In his assessment, the United Democratic Front which consisted of 15 members with a majority of one over the Congress Party was not in a position to provide a stable administration as it consisted of persons who had frequently changed their party allegiance. A situation had, therefore, arisen in which 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 the President accepted the resignation of the Council of Ministers in Pondicherry with effect from the 18th September, 1968 and simultaneously by an Order under section 51 of the said Act dissolved the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory and suspended for a period of six months certain provisions of the Act relating to the Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers in relation to Pondicherry. Elections to the Assembly were held on the 9th March, 1969, and a new Council of Ministers has since been constituted.

Mid-term elections in & Haryana

4.8. Mid-term elections were held in Haryana on 12th and 13th May, 1968. Out of the 81 seats of the Legislative Assembly for which elections were held, Congress Party secured 48 seats. Shri Bansi Lal was elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party. On 21st May, 1968, the Presidential Proclamation dated 21st November, 1967 was revoked and Shri Bansi Lal was sworn in as the Chief Minister.

West Bengal

4.9. After the fourth general elections, a United Front headed by Shri Ajoy Mukherji was formed in West Bengal. Following the withdrawal of support to it by some members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and in view of failure to have a session of the Assembly summoned at an early date so that the respective strengths of the Ministry and the opposition could be determined on the floor of the Assembly, the Governor dismissed

the Ajoy Mukherji Ministry on 21st November, 1967. A Ministry headed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, leader of the newly formed Progressive Democratic Front and supported by the Congress Legislative Party was sworn in on the same day. On 29th November 1967, at the commencement of the sitting of the Legislative Assembly, the Speaker adjourned the Assembly *sine die* and gave a ruling to the effect that the dissolution of the Ministry headed by Shri Ajoy Mukherji, the appointment of Dr. P. C. Ghosh as Chief Minister, and the summoning of the House on his advice, were unconstitutional and invalid since the change had been effected "behind the back of the House." On 14th February, 1968 when the Assembly was again summoned he confirmed the ruling given by him on 29th November, 1967 and again adjourned the Assembly. On 16th February, 1968 eighteen MLAs withdrew their support to the Progressive Democratic Front-Congress Coalition Government. The position in regard to the relative strength of the various parties became very fluid. Moreover the Speaker's ruling made the functioning of the Assembly and thereby all constitutional processes impossible. The Governor, therefore, reported to the President that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The President issued a Proclamation on 20th February, 1968, assuming to himself all the functions of the State Government and dissolving the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal. The Proclamation was approved by both Houses of Parliament on 22nd March, 1968 and was operative till 21st December, 1968. The resolution for the continuance of the Proclamation for a further period of six months was passed by Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 12th August and 28th August, 1968 respectively.

The West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968 was passed on 25th March, 1968, conferring on the President the powers of the State Legislature to make laws. It was laid down in the Act that before enacting any laws, the President would, whenever considered practicable to do so, consult a Committee consisting of 40 members of the Lok Sabha, nominated by the speaker and 20 members of the Rajya Sabha nomi-

nated by the Chairman; and that every such Act would be laid before the two Houses of Parliament, which could pass resolutions directing any modification to be made in the Act. The West Bengal Consultative Committee under the Act was constituted on 30th March, 1968. Three meetings of the Committee were held and the following Acts enacted by the President:—

- (1) The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (2) The Calcutta Thika Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (3) The Calcutta Thika Tenancy Stay of Proceedings (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1968.
- (4) The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (5) The Calcutta University (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (6) The West Bengal Taxation Law (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (7) The Court Fees (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (8) The West Bengal Separation of Judicial and Executive Function Act, 1968.
- (9) The R. G. Kar Medical College and Hospital (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (10) The Oriental Gas Company (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (11) The West Bengal Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968.
- (12) The Bengal Vagrancy (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (13) The Calcutta & Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (14) The Hooghly River Bridges Act, 1968.
- (15) The West Bengal Market Regulation Act, 1968.
- (16) The Bengal State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (17) The Calcutta Thika Tenancy Stay of Proceedings (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (18) The West Bengal Raw Jute Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (19) The West Bengal Legislative Assembly (Members' Employment) Act, 1968.

(20) The Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority (Amendment) Act, 1969.

Mid-term elections in West Bengal were held on February 9, 1969. The United Front secured a total of 201 seats out of 280 seats in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. The Lok Sevak Sangh candidates and nine Independent candidates also pledged their support to the United Front. The Front had thus a strength of 214 members in the 280 member-Assembly. Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherji, the leader of the United Front was, therefore, invited by the Governor to form a Ministry in West Bengal. The Council of Ministers was sworn in on February 25, 1969 after the revocation of the Presidential Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968 on the same day.

Uttar Pradesh

4.10. Following the fourth general elections the Congress Party came to power in Uttar Pradesh. However, after sometime a number of Congress MLAs crossed the floor. Shri Charan Singh with other opposition parties formed the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal. After the Congress went out of power on its failure to command the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, the S. V. D. formed the Ministry with Shri Charan Singh as the Chief Minister. On 17th February, 1968 Shri Charan Singh tendered his resignation. The S. V. D. could not agree on any alternative leader. The leader of the Congress Legislature Party also could not satisfy the Governor that he commanded a majority so as to be able to form a stable Government. The Governor sent a report to the President on 2nd February, 1968 in which he stated that there was no party or group of parties in the Assembly which could form a stable Government. He, therefore, recommended that the State Assembly might be suspended. The President accepted the recommendation of the Governor and a Presidential Proclamation was issued on 25th February, 1968. The President assumed to himself all the functions of the State Government. The Assembly was not dissolved.

Subsequent to the issue of the Presidential Proclamation the Governor made efforts to secure the formation of a stable Government so as to avoid the necessity of a mid-term election. No party, however, commanded a majority so as to form the Government. The Governor therefore, sent a letter to the President on the 10th April, 1968 recommending to him the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly with a view to secure a fresh mandate from the people. The President accepted his recommendation and a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued on 15th April, 1968 dissolving the Assembly. The Proclamation was approved by the two Houses of Parliament on 25th March, 1968 and was operative till 24th September, 1968. The resolution for the continuance of the Proclamation for a further period of six months was passed by Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 19th August, and 27th August, 1968 respectively.

The U. P. State Legislature (Delegation Powers) Act, 1968 was passed on 27th March, 1968, conferring on the President the powers of the State Legislature to make laws. The U. P. Consultative Committee under this Act was constituted on 1st April, 1968. It held five meetings. The following Acts have been passed by the President.

- (1) The U. P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (2) The U. P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Amendment) & Validation (Sanshodan) Act, 1968.
- (3) The U. P. Nagar Mahapalika (Alpakalika Vyavastha) (Sanshodan) Act, 1968.
- (4) The U. P. Official Language (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1968.
- (5) The U. P. Gaon Panchayats and Kshetra Samitis (Extension of Terms) Act, 1968.
- (6) The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (7) The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (8) The U. P. Antarim Zilla Parishad (Re-enactment and Continuance) Act, 1968.

- (9) The Kanpur and Meerut Universities (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (10) The U. P. Nagar Mahapalika (Alpakalika Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Act, 1968
- (11) The U. P. Electricity Temporary Powers of Control (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (12) The U. P. Tolls Validation Act, 1968.
- (13) The U. P. Civil Laws Amendment Act, 1968.
- (14) The U. P. Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Amendment Act, 1968.
- (15) The U. P. Universities (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (16) The U. P. Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- (17) The U. P. Hindu Public Religious Institutions (Prevention of dissipation of Property) Temporary (Continuance Act, 1968).
- (18) The U. P. Land Revenue Provisions (Extension to Rampur) Act, 1969.

Mid-term elections in Uttar Pradesh were held on four dates i. e. on February 5, 7, 9 and 20, 1969. The Indian National Congress secured 209 seats out of 425 seats in the Uttar Legislative Assembly. The Governor was satisfied that the Government of Uttar Pradesh could be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and recommended the revocation of the Presidential Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. The Council of Ministers headed by Shri C. B. Gupta was accordingly sworn-in on February 26, 1969 after the revocation of Presidential Proclamation dated the 25th February 1968 on the same day.

Punjab

4.11. After the fourth General Election a United Front Government headed by Shri Gurnam Singh was formed in Punjab on 8th March, 1967. On 22nd November, 1967, seventeen members

of the Assembly belonging to the United Front defected and formed a new party known as Punjab Janta Party under the leadership of Shri Lachman Singh Gill. There upon, Shri Gurnam Singh tendered his resignation, and Shri Lachman Singh Gill formed a new Ministry with the support of the Congress. The Congress Party later withdrew its support to the Gill Ministry. Shri Lachman Singh Gill tendered his resignation and expressed his inability to form an alternative stable Government. No other party commanded a majority so as to be able to form a Government. The Government recommended to the President on 21st August, 1968 for the issue of Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. The President issued the Proclamation on 23rd August, 1968 assuming to himself all the functions of the State Government and dissolving the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Proclamation was approved by both Houses of Parliament on 29th August, 1968 and was operative till 28th February, 1968.

The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968 was passed on 6th September, 1968, conferring on the President the powers of the State Legislature to make laws. The Punjab Consultative Committee under this Act was constituted on 12th September, 1968. The Committee held one meeting. The following Act has been enacted by the President:—

The Punjab Local Authorities (Aided Schools) (Amendment) Act, 1968.

Mid-term elections in Punjab were held on February 9, 1969. No single political party or group was able to secure an absolute majority in a House of 104. The Akali Dal and the Jan Sangh, who secured 43 and 8 seats respectively reached an accord for forming an Akali-Jan Sangh Coalition Government. Sardar Gurnam Singh, Leader of Akali Dal who had also the support of two independents was sworn in as Chief Minister of Punjab on 17th February, 1969, after the revocation of the Presidential Proclamation dated 23rd August, 1968 on the same day.

Bihar

4:12. After the fourth general election United Front Ministry headed by Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha was formed in Bihar on 5th March 1967. In August, 1967 there were substantial defections from the United Front leading to the formation of a new party, the Soshit Dal, headed by Shri B. P. Mandal. The United Front Ministry remained in power however, upto 25th January, 1968 when it was defeated on a no confidence motion. Shri B.P. Mandal, formed the Soshit Dal Ministry on 1st February, 1968 with the support of the Congress Party. The Mandal Ministry fell on 18th March 1968 after being defeated on a motion of no confidence. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri assumed the leadership of the United Front and formed a Ministry on 22nd March, 1968. The formation of the new Government, however, did not reduce the political uncertainty in the State. Shri Shastri, the Chief Minister of the new S. V. D. Government, was also threatened by defections and he resigned on 25th June, 1968. After Shri Shastri's resignation the Governor sent for Shri Mahesh Prasad Sinha leader of the Congress Party and asked him if he was in a position to form a stable Government. Shri Sinha wanted four days' time to intimate his decision. The Governor declined this because the Appropriation Bill was pending before the Legislative Assembly and if a Ministry could not be formed, it would have brought the working of the Government to a stand-still. The Governor wrote a letter to the President on 26th June, 1968 recommending issue of the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. The President issued the Proclamation on 29th June, 1968 assuming to himself all the functions of the State Government and dissolving the Legislative Assembly. The Proclamation was approved by both Houses of Parliament on 25th July, 1968 and was operative till 24th January, 1969. The resolution for the continuance of the Proclamation for a further period of six months was passed by Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 10th and 19th December, 1968, respectively.

The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968 was passed on 30th August, 1968, conferring on the President

the powers of the State Legislature to make Laws. The Bihar Consultative Committee under this Act was constituted on 4th September, 1968. The Committee held two meetings. The following Acts were passed by the President:—

1. The Bihar State Universities (University of Bihar, Bhagalpur and Ranchi) and the Magadh University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.
2. The Bihar Land Reforms (Validation) Act, 1968.
3. The Ranchi district Tana Bhagat Raiyats' Agricultural Lands Resotoration (Amendment) Act, 1968.
4. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1969.
5. The Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969.

Mid-terms elections in Bihar were held on February 9, 1969. The Indian National Congress secured 118 seats in the State Legislative Assembly of 318 members. The Governor of Bihar was satisfied that Sardar Harihar Singh, the leader of the Congress Party, would be in a position to form the Government with the help of his supporters. He, therefore, recommended that the Proclamation under article 356.(1) of the Constitution issued by the President on 29th June, 1969 be revoked. The Council of Ministers was sworn-in on 26th February, 1969, after the revocation of the Presidential Proclamation dated the 29th June, 1968 on the same day.

Communal Situation.

4.13. Compared to 1967, the year 1968 witnessed an increase in the number of communal incidents. As against 209 communal incidents in 1967, there were 331 incidents in 1968. The States most affected were Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh. The Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances, which had been appointed by the Government of India to inquire into certain major communal disturbances in 1967, has submitted its report regarding the Ranchi-Hatia disturbances. The report which has already been made public is under examination of the Government of India.

The Home Minister had addressed a letter to all Chief Ministers in September, 1967 requesting them to take adequate steps

to prevent communal tension and to curb communal disturbances with utmost firmness. Certain specific courses of action had been suggested. He again wrote to them in March, 1968, emphasising the need for vigorous and prompt investigation of cases arising out of the communal incidents. He also suggested a review by the State Governments of the administrative arrangements made to deal with communal disturbances in order to spot out weaknesses and to take remedial measures for future. This letter was followed up by a Conference of the Chief Ministers in May, 1968 which, *inter-alia* discussed the communal situation.

In order to prevent and control communal disturbances the following steps were generally approved:—

- (i) Full use of the provisions of law particularly of sections 153A and 295A, I.P.C. should be made for dealing with writings of communal nature. It was generally felt that delegation of the power of sanction of prosecution under section 196 Cr. P. C. to the District Magistrates would lead to prompt prosecutions against persons promoting hatred and enmity between different sections of the people.
- (ii) It was agreed that prosecution of papers indulging in inflammatory writings was not enough. It was necessary for Government to take powers to prevent such writings. In this connection the provisions of the Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956 found general acceptance.
- (iii) All possible efforts should be made to step up recruitment of the members of the minority community in services subject to the observance of the relevant constitutional provisions.
- (iv) More extensive use should be made of the Press Council for dealing with irresponsible writings in the press.

The suggestions regarding the delegation of the power to sanction prosecutions u/s 196 Cr. P. C. and to take powers for the Government to prevent inflammatory writings have been incorporated in the Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The reconstituted National Integration Council met at Srinagar from 20th to 22nd June, 1968. It adopted a Declaration of Objectives and made specific recommendations relating to communal and regional aspects of the problem of national integration. The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968, drafted in pursuance of its recommendation, is now before Parliament, after having been scrutinised by a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses. The suggestions made by the National Integration Council have also been circulated to all the State Governments for appropriate action. A Standing Committee of the Council has been set up to watch the implementation of the recommendations made by the Council. A Committee has also been set up to watch the implementation of recommendations regarding communal relations.

Addressing the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 19th May, 1968, Home Minister referred to the social disabilities from which the Harijans continue to suffer. He pointed out that the administration should put its entire weight on the side of the weaker sections of the society to improve their condition. He also said that the problem of reservations for the Harijans in the services should be carefully examined and appropriate steps taken so that the Harijans and the Scheduled Tribes are represented adequately in the services as provided in the Constitution. It has been suggested to the State Governments that in order to instil confidence amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is important that incidents involving Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be investigated with more than ordinary care and promptness and all possible efforts should be made to ensure that the offenders are brought before the court of law in the shortest possible time. If necessary, special investigating teams should be set up so that the prosecution does not suffer on account of inadequate investigation. It has also been suggested to the State Governments that the question of recruitment of Harijans in police should be kept continuously under review.

As regards the protection of railway property, the Chief Ministers assured full co-operation in adopting measures to

protect railway property from damage during disturbances of various kinds.

Internal Security

4.14. On 16th January, 1968, the Government of India declared the Mizo National Front as an unlawful association under section 3(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A tribunal consisting of Justice P. K. Goswami of the High Court of Assam and Nagaland was constituted on 12th February to adjudicate whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the Front as unlawful. The tribunal in its order dated 11th July, 1968 confirmed the order made by the Central Government under section 3(1).

Ever since a section of extremists resorted to violence in Naxalbari area in West Bengal in 1967, such groups have come to notice for various activities in some parts of the country, particularly in Kerala, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government are closely watching the situation created by such activities and are in touch with the State Governments. Government are determined to take all possible steps to ensure that the activities of these extremist elements are curbed and public safety, lives of public servants and the rule of law are not endangered.

Privy Purses and Privileges of Rulers

4.15. The Government of India have taken a decision in principle to abolish privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of former Indian States. The measures necessary for the implementation of the decision including details of transitional arrangements are being worked out.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGNERS

Indian Citizenship

Since the commencement of the Citizenship Act, 1955, till the 15th December, 1968, 5,57,166 persons of Indian origin have been granted Indian Citizenship by registration under section 5(1)(a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Of these 1,997, were granted Indian citizenship during the year under report. Besides, 226 foreigners settled in India and 1,345 alien women married to Indian citizens have been granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration, respectively. The number of persons belonging to these categories, granted Indian citizenship during 1968 are, respectively, 7 and 179.

Passport (Entry into India) Rules 1950

5.2. In the wake of the enactment of the United Kingdom Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1968, it was anticipated that there might be a large influx into India of holders of "U.K. and Colonies" passports, ordinarily resident in Kenya. To regulate this influx it was decided that such persons should obtain visas for entry into India. The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, were amended for this purpose.

Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939

5.3. It has been decided that Indian citizens arriving in and departing from India should be required to complete Embarkation/Disembarkation Cards. It was also decided to re-introduce items relating to "Purpose of Visit" and "Expected Duration of Stay" in the Card. The Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, has been amended for this purpose.

International Tourist Year Concessions

5.4. 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 until further orders.

Movement of Tribals Across the Indo-Burma Border

5.5. Members of the hill tribes inhabiting areas within 40 kilometres on either side of the Indo-Burma frontier were hitherto exempt from being in possession of passports and visas. It has been decided that such persons should be required to take out permits for travelling across the border. Necessary notifications have been issued under the Passport Act, 1967, and the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950.

Registration of Entry and stay in Clement Town and Rajpur

5.6. A special order has been issued under the Foreigners Act, 1946, to provide that no person other than an Indian citizen or a subject of Bhutan or Sikkim or a national of Nepal should stay in Clement Town and Rajpur in Dehra Dun District of Uttar Pradesh for more than seven days, unless he has obtained a written permit from the competent authority.

Restriction on Foreigners Seeking Asylum in Foreign Missions in India

5.7. It has been decided that no foreigner (other than a foreigner who is a member of foreign diplomatic mission or consular post or trade mission or a member of his family forming part of the household of such foreigner or a person in the private employment of such foreigner or of a member of his family) should, except under and in accordance with the permission in writing of the civil authority, stay or reside in any premises or area belonging to, or occupied by, any foreign diplomatic mission, consular post or trade mission in India. An order entitled the Foreigners (Restrictions on Residence) Order, 1968, has been issued for this purpose, under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

International Conferences

5.8. 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 most of the major countries participated:—

1. International Colloquim on Algebraic Geometry;
2. International Conference on Co-operation Education;
3. UNESCO Conference on application of Science and Technology in Asian Countries;
4. International Conference on Cosmic Rays;
5. Third World Conference on General Practices; and
6. 21st Congress of the International Geographical Union.

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

- (i) Trade Delegations from Ceylon, Hungary, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Sudan, UAR and USSR;
- (ii) Cultural Delegation from Hungary and USSR; and
- (iii) Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Vietnam.

Number of Registered Foreigners in India

5.9. 58,822 foreigners other than Commonwealth Missionaries 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, 1968, as against 60,773 on the 1st November 1967. The principal nationalities in order of their strength were Tibetan 22,426; Chinese 8,092; Iranian 4,424; American 3,921; Russian 2,742; Afghan 2,565; Thai 2,115; German 2,010; French 1,504; Burmese 830; Japanese 801 and Czech 796.

The number of registered foreign missionaries (other than Commonwealth missionaries) in India as on the 1st January, 1968, was 3,796, as against 3,944 on the 1st January 1967. The principal nationalities were American 1,277; Italian 532; French 365; Spanish 348; German 327 and Belgian 284.

The number of registered Commonwealth missionaries, as on 1st January 1968, was 2,624. The principal nationalities were British 1,017; Canadian 477; Irish 390 and Australian 225. The above figures do not include children below the age of 16 years and nationals of Commonwealth countries other than missionaries who are not subject to registration.

Number of Foreigners Granted visas for India

5.10. 83,414 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year 1968 as against 57,401 in 1967.

Pakistani Nationals

5.11. 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, 1967, 3,014 cases were pending with those tribunals. During the year 1968, 188 fresh cases were referred to them. In 657 cases the persons concerned were held to be Pakistani infiltrators while in 674 cases they were not found to be infiltrators. 63 cases were not pursued before the tribunals as the persons concerned filed title suits in the courts of law. The remaining 1,808 cases were pending with the tribunals.

CHAPTER VI

UNION TERRITORIES AND NEFA

General

The Union territories are administered by the President acting through the administrators. The Ministries at the Centre have over-all responsibility for the administration of the subjects allocated to them. The Home Ministry is generally responsible for the administration of its due subjects and for co-ordination—and the budget demands are presented on behalf of that Ministry. The North East Frontier Area is administered as if this area is a Union territory.

Development Plans and Achievements

6.2. 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. 67.30 crores was spent during the Second, and Rs. 201.40 crores during the Third Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 48.55 crores was incurred during 1966-67, while in 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 58.15 crores was spent. For the year 1968-69 a ceiling of Rs. 65.38 crores was assigned by the Planning Commission.

The Fourth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1969-70 of the Union territories and NEFA have also been finalised. For the Fourth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 397.90 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission. For 1969-70 the approved outlay amounts to Rs. 65.62 crores.

Union Territories Legislation

6.3. The former French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam were integrated with the Indian Union as the Union territory of Pondicherry with effect from 16th August, 1962. Initially some essential laws in force in the rest of India, including those relating to criminal procedure, were extended to

that territory. There had been a desire among large sections of the people of the territory that the civil, judicial and important administrative agencies should also be switched over from the French pattern to the Indian pattern by extending the laws in force in the rest of India to the Union territory. The Pondicherry (Extension of Laws) Act, 1968 was, therefore, enacted by Parliament to provide for the extension of 96 Central Acts and a few State Acts to the Union territory.

A Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the matter of administration of criminal law, by amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in all Union territories except Chandigarh (where the judiciary has already been separated from the executive) after its introduction in the Lok Sabha was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Joint Committee's report was placed before both the Houses of Parliament on 10th December, 1968.

Under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and 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 in so far 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. In addition to the Appropriation Bills, the following Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of these Union territories received the assent of the President :—

- (1) Prisons (Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Goa, Daman and Diu Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (3) The Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board Bill, 1967.
- (4) The Goa, Daman and Diu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1967.

- (5) The Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (6) The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Provincial Insolvency Act) Bill, 1967.
- (7) The Indian Registration (Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (8) The Goa, Daman and Diu Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (9) The Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (10) The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (11) The Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (12) The Salaries and Allowances of the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (13) The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment and Extension) Bill, 1968.
- (14) The Himachal Pradesh Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Bill, 1968.
- (15) The Himachal Pradesh Entertainment Duty Bill, 1968.
- (16) The Himachal Pradesh Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Bill, 1968.
- (17) The Himachal Pradesh Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill, 1968.
- (18) The Himachal Pradesh Court-fees Bill, 1968.
- (19) The Himachal Pradesh (Transferred Territory) Tenants (Protection of Rights) Bill, 1968.
- (20) The Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education Bill, 1968.
- (21) The Himachal Pradesh Livestock Improvement Bill, 1968.

- (22) The Himachal Pradesh Silkworm Seed Control Bill, 1968.
- (23) The Himachal Pradesh Homeguards Bill, 1968.
- (24) The Himachal Pradesh Forest (Sale of Timber) Bill, 1968.
- (25) The Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Himachal Pradesh Repealing) Bill, 1968.
- (26) The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Bill, 1968.
- (27) The Police (Pondicherry Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (28) The Pondicherry (Application of Motor Vehicles Act) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (29) The Mahe Land Reforms Bill, 1968.
- (30) The Pondicherry Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill, 1968.
- (31) The Pondicherry Municipal Decree (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (32) The Tripura Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1968.

The Central Government is empowered to extend to Union territories (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands) any enactment in force in a State by notification. The following enactments were extended to the Union Territories:—

(a) *Chandigarh:*

The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1967 (Pb. Act No. 7 of 1967).

(b) *Dadra and Nagar Haveli:*

- (1) The Opium Act, 1857.
- (2) The Opium Act, 1878.
- (3) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax, 1958 (Bom. Act No. 65 of 1958), as in force in Maharashtra.

(c) *Delhi:*

- (1) The Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961 (Madras Act No. 49 of 1961).
- (2) The Uttar Pradesh Entertainment and Betting Tax (Amendment) Act, 1965 (U.P. Act No.19 of 1955).

(d) *Goa, Daman and Diu:*

The Salt Cess Act, 1953 (49 of 1953).

Under Article 240 of the Constitution the President made the following regulations for the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands:—

- (1) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Regulation, 1968 (1 of 1968).
- (2) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Boards) Amendment Regulation, 1968 (3 of 1968).

Under the same Article, read with paragraph 18 (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, he made the North East Frontier Agency Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Regulation, 1968.

The following pre-constitutional laws which were extended to the territory under the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Laws) Regulation, 1965, were brought into force during 1968:—

- (1) The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.
- (2) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- (3) The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.
- (4) The Indian Explosives Act, 1884.
- (5) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (6) The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.
- (7) The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.
- (8) The Explosive Substances Act, 1908.
- (9) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.
- (10) The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.
- (11) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

- (12) The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923.
- (13) The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.
- (14) The Foreigners Act, 1946.
- (15) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.
- (16) The Census Act, 1948.

Land Reforms

6.4. During the period under review, the Himachal Pradesh Legislature enacted a law for stay of eviction of tenants, in the transferred territories. For the Mahe region in the Union territory of Pondicherry, a comprehensive land reforms law was enacted by the Pondicherry Legislature on the lines of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. The Legislature of the Goa, Daman and Diu amended the land reforms legislation in force in Daman region and also the Goa, Daman and Diu Tenancy Act, to facilitate their implementation. Land records in Manipur are being brought up-to-date as a part of the survey and settlement operations. A proposal to extend the latest Maharashtra Land Revenue Code to Dadra and Nagar Haveli is under consideration and the Land Reforms Regulation drafted for the Union Territory is being finalised in the light of the provisions of the Code.

In order to review and promote administrative steps for speedy implementation of land reforms in the Union Territories, a Special Officer in the grade of a Dy. Secretary has been appointed in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He is working in close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and the Planning Commission.

IAS/IPS Cadre for Union Territories

6.5. Thirty-six Indian Frontier Administrative Service officers, two officers of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and one officer of the Government of Manipur have been appointed to the IAS at the initial constitution of the IAS cadre for the Union Territories with effect from the 1st January, 1968.

An officer of the Government of Manipur has been appointed to the IPS at the initial constitution of the IPS Cadre for the Union Territories with effect from 1st January, 1968.

Delhi

6.6. In the agriculture sector, besides distributing chemical fertilisers and improved variety of seeds in large quantities, insecticides were distributed for plant protection and about 1,39,000 acres of crops were covered. Under the grow more vegetable programme, improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides were distributed. In addition to this, kitchen gardens were developed in schools. In this year, particular emphasis was laid on minor irrigation works and 116 wells and 269 tube-wells were constructed and 274 pumping sets installed.

For all-round development of small and cottage industries, assistance was provided in the shape of cheap land, loans on reasonable conditions and supply of electricity and indigenous and imported raw materials and machines. In the rural sector of the Badli Industrial Area, 36 acres of additional land has been developed and it is proposed to set up 144 new units on this land. Industrial peace was maintained throughout the year. For the employees of the hotels and restaurants in Delhi, a wage board was set up and most of the recommendations made by this wage board have been accepted by the Administration.

Under the Master Plan of Delhi framed in 1961, 29,000 acres of land has been acquired so far. 23,500 acres of land out of this have been transferred to the Delhi Development Authority and other co-operative housing societies. 21 housing schemes and 16 industrial schemes have been formulated by the Delhi Development Authority. Under the Scheme of Removal of Juggies and Jhonpries, so far 25,480 plots have been given to the squatters. Besides this, 1,000 tenements are being allotted. The work of development of 8,800 plots has been started. Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, which is being executed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, so far 2,904 tenements have been constructed and 3,440 tenements are under construction. Besides this, 288

two-roomed tenements are being constructed by the NDMC. Keeping in view the increasing demand of water supply in the Union Territory, the Central Government have approved the execution of Dhauj and Kot Scheme from which 100 Mgd. water would be available. It is hoped that work on this scheme would start early.

The Central Sales Tax Regulations, 1956 and Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, were amended. As against the collection of Rs. 11.24 crores in the previous calendar year up to 30th November, 1967, an amount of Rs. 13.75 crores was collected as sales tax till 30th November, 1968. The collection of Central Sales Tax also increased from Rs. 5.27 crores to Rs. 6.09 crores during this period.

The Administration decided to make progressive use of Hindi and most of the work is now being done in Hindi.

Administrative set up

Dr. A. N. Jha, continued in office as Lt. Governor of Delhi. There was no change in the Executive Council, which was set up in March, 1967. The Metropolitan Council held three sessions and recommended the following legislative proposals:—

- (1) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Legislation, 1968.
- (2) Delhi Shops & Undertakings (Amendment) Legislation, 1968.
- (3) Delhi High Court (Amendment) Legislation, 1968.
- (4) Slums (Improvement & Removal) (Amendment) Legislation, 1968.
- (5) Uttar Pradesh Entertainment and Gambling Tax (Amendment) Act.
- (6) Delhi Motor Car Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Legislation, 1968.
- (7) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Legislation, 1968.
- (8) Indian Registration (Amendment) Legislation, 1968.

Himachal Pradesh

6.7. Himachal Pradesh has ideal agro-climatic conditions for growing all types of fruits. The area planted with fruit trees during 1968-69 is 10,590 acres. The value of fruit exported will be about Rs. 364 lakhs. The Pradesh grows high quality seed potatoes which are being exported to various States. During the year under report 13.5 lakh maunds of seed will have been exported. Three lift irrigation schemes namely, Indore, Bata Nadi and Behral were completed and five more schemes are nearing completion. 98 new junior basic schools were opened. 75 primary schools were upgraded to middle standard and 27 middle schools to high school standard. One Degree College was opened at Una. A Board of School Education is being set up for conducting Matriculation and Higher Secondary examinations. The annual intake of Himachal Medical College was increased from 50 to 60 seats. 322 kms. of motorable and jeepable roads were built. Intensive efforts were made to provide more tourist amenities. The tourist bungalows at Manali and Palampur and 8 tourist huts at Manali were furnished and thrown open to tourists. The lakes at Renuka, Dharamsala and Khajjiar were improved. An agreement was finalised for the setting up of a 200 tonne-a-day newsprint plant. The project report of the Sieul-Baira hydro-electric scheme which will generate two lakhs kilowatts of energy was approved by the Central Government. Electricity was provided to 281 villages thereby bringing the total number of such villages in the Territory to about 2,440.

The law and order situation remained satisfactory. By-elections to the Vidhan Sabha from Arki Assembly constituency were held. Elections were also held to the Municipal Committee of Sundernagar, Kulu and Dalhousie.

Goa, Daman And Diu

6.8. A sum of Rs. 45.10 lakhs was spent on schemes of agricultural production as against Rs. 32 lakhs in the previous year. 19 new factories were registered bringing the total number to 216. On development of industries, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was

spent. The Engineering College started functioning during the year. About Rs. 40 lakhs were spent on Health Schemes. On roads and bridges, an amount of 121 lakhs was spent which included work on the Mandoyi Bridge on which a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was spent during the year. The capacity of the existing water treatment plant at Opa viz. 1.7 million gallons was expanded by another 2.5 million gallons per day. Under electricity schemes the survey of Salauli Project and Tillari Project was continued. 9.5 kms. of 33 KV transmitter lines and 62.5 kms. of 11 KV transmitter lines were erected.

Almost all services in this Union Territory have been brought in line with the administrative system prevailing elsewhere in India. The notification specifying the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been issued in February, 1968 with a view to deciding the percentage of vacancies to be reserved for these castes/tribes.

Tripura

6.9. About 170 tonnes of fertilisers were distributed during the period under report. 144 tonnes of improved paddy seeds and 37 tonnes of high yielding paddy seeds have been distributed to cultivators. The total area brought under Plant Protection measures is over 39,000 acres. Survey and settlement operations are proceeding satisfactorily. One veterinary dispensary and four stockmen centres have been opened. 91 lakhs fish seeds have been raised and distributed. The industrial estate at Arundhatinagar has produced goods worth Rs. 9.5 lakhs. Machinery costing Rs. 3.95 lakhs has been procured for setting up a calendering and sizing plant. Under Community Development programmes, three stage-I, seven stage-II and seven post-stage II blocks are functioning. Three junior basic schools have been upgraded into senior basic schools. The construction of the museum building at Agartala has been completed. The construction of the new buildings of the Tripura Engineering College at the new site is progressing. Additional equipment, machinery, books, etc. for this college have been purchased. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of roads and bridges and an expenditure of Rs. 133 lakhs is expected to be incurred.

under this head during the period under report. The scheme for obtaining bulk power supply from Assam is in progress and it is expected that a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs will be spent on the works connected with this project. In addition, the Gumti Hydro-electric project, which is under execution has made good progress and it is expected that an amount of Rs. 146 lakhs will be spent during the year under report on this scheme.

The law and order situation was satisfactory apart from some activity on the part of Mizo hostiles and the Singkrak Tribal Union.

Manipur

6.10 Agricultural production increased by over 100 per cent from the level of production in 1961-62 and reached the figure of 2,25,000 tonnes in 1968-69. 60,000 acres of land were brought under plant protection measures. 29,000 kg. of high yielding variety of paddy and 15,000 kg. of high yielding wheat seeds were distributed. Orders for the supply of 30,000 kg. of potato seeds have been placed with Himachal Pradesh. In the Forest Department plantation and regeneration works were taken up and completed covering an area of about 77 hectares. The entire area of Manipur has been covered by 8 Tribal Development Blocks and 6 Community Development Blocks. Four additional blocks have also been opened in the Hill Areas. Two school buildings were constructed and five school buildings were improved. The 272 bedded general hospital at Lamphelpat, Imphal, started functioning and was formally inaugurated by the Home Minister. Over 29,000 primary vaccinations and 71,000 re-vaccinations have been carried out. Five drinking water reservoirs, 18 rural latrines, 512 kutchá drains and 51 soak pits were constructed. 27 drinking water tanks were renovated.

39.50 kms. of new kutchá roads, 52 kms. of inter village paths, 8 culverts and 2 wooden bridges have been constructed. Work on the new Cachar road has been entrusted to the Border Roads Development Organisation.

Pondicherry

6.11 As a result of intensive agricultural schemes, food production has increased by over 12,000 tonnes during the year. The ice plant-cum-cold storage at Karaikal will be commissioned shortly. A dairy project with pasteurisation plant and rural milk centres costing approximately Rs. 40 lakhs has been sanctioned for the Pondicherry Cooperative Milk Supply Society. The construction work of the rural industrial estate, Karaikal was completed and all the sheds were allotted to entrepreneurs. A new high school for boys at Pondicherry and another for girls at Yanam were opened during the year. A Women's College, the first of its kind in the Territory, was started in Pondicherry. The construction work of X-Ray blocks in the General Hospital in Pondicherry and the first floor of the maternity blocks is almost complete. The 110 KV/22 KV sub-station at Villianur with an initial capacity of 25 MVA was commissioned in November, 1968. Consequent on the taking over of Karaikal Electricity Undertaking by the Government, five more villages have been electrified. The work of Sornavur Project and Vidur Project is also almost over. A power drill for digging a bore of 24" diameter with a capacity of half a million gallons per day has been purchased to provide more water for Pondicherry town.

Following the resignation of the Ministry headed by Shri Farook Maricar, the Ministry headed by Shri V. Venkatasubba Reddiar was sworn in on 16-3-1968. This Ministry also tendered its resignation on 10-9-1968. President's Rule was promulgated in the territory w.e.f. 18-9-1968.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6.12 The approved plan outlay of this Territory for 1968-69 is Rs. 251 lakhs. In agricultural sector, the area under paddy cultivation increased from 6633 hectares in 1960-61 to 7441 hectares in 1967-68. An area of 525 hectares was brought under improved methods of paddy cultivation and 103 hectares under multiple cropping. A soil testing laboratory is expected to be established by the end of the year. Work relating to survey and demarcation of reserved and protected forests in South Andamans

has been undertaken and is being continued. Similar works in Middle Andamans will be taken up. Some fishermen families will be brought from the mainland and settled in the islands by the end of the year. Essential fishing requisites such as yarn, nylon hooks etc. have been supplied to fishermen and fishermen co-operative societies on subsidised rates. Four centres for extraction of crude shark liver oil will be established by the end of the year.

Education up to higher secondary stage is free in this Territory. The Government Arts Degree College which was established during 1967-68 was maintained and strengthened further. Schemes for supply of nutritional snacks to students, award of scholarships for higher studies, payment of stipend to students residing in hostels and free supply of text-books to poor students were in progress.

There are at present 10 hospitals and 41 dispensaries with a bed strength of 471. One primary health centre at Wimberleygunj in South Andaman and one sub-centre at Arong (Car Nicobar) are also functioning.

Work on the construction of the Andaman Trunk Road and district and rural roads is progressing well. A link road connecting Port Blair with other parts of South Andaman has been constructed. Five buses will be purchased during this year.

The Skymaster air service between Calcutta and Port Blair has been replaced by a Viscount service which operates via Rangoon/Akyab. The frequency of this service has been increased from once a week to twice a week.

Action for procurement of three 80' vessels, two 60' vessels, one 40' vessel and two 20' launches has been initiated. The construction of the Chief Commissioner's touring vessel at the Garden Reach Workshop is progressing satisfactorily. Work relating to the development and improvement of ports and harbours in the islands is also progressing.

Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

6.13 Coconut is the main agricultural crop in the territory and development activities in the field of agriculture are, there-

fore, aimed at increasing the coconut crop. During the year from 1-7-1967 to 30-6-1968 copra worth Rs. 42.38 lakhs was marketed. This was about 50 per cent more than the value of copra sold during the previous year. A goat Rearing Centre and a Dairy Unit is functioning at Kavaratti. Two poultry farms are being run successfully at Androth and Kavaratti. Veterinary Clinics at Kavaratti and Androth are also functioning.

Five 30' tuna pole and line fishing boats were constructed and launched from the Boat Building yard at Kavaratti. Nine more are under construction. The fish canning factory at Minicoy is nearing completion. Buildings for workshops to provide repair facilities to mechanised boats have been completed in Kadmat, Androth and Agatti.

14 cooperative societies are flourishing in the Islands with a membership of over 7,000 and share capital of over Rs. 4 lakhs. The turnover of business of the nine Supply and Marketing Societies was about Rs. 41 lakhs during the year ending 30-6-1968. A coconut husk decorticating plant has started functioning in Androth from November, 1968. A hosiery factory has started production in Kalpeni. The number of schools remained at 38 as in the last year. But the number of children on the rolls increased from about 5,900 during 1967-68 to about 6,400 during the current year. For higher studies in the mainland, liberal scholarships and grants are allowed. There are at present 128 scholarship holders on the mainland. Free medical aid is given to the public through two hospitals and seven primary health centres.

Two ships, one owned by the Administration and the other chartered vessel continue to maintain shipping services throughout the fair season. A bigger ship for maintaining the service throughout the year is presently under construction in Yugoslavia. A new seagoing launch for inter-island communication has been constructed and is expected to be put into service shortly.

Five of the islands have already been electrified. During the current year, one more island namely Agatti is expected to be electrified.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6.14 Under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Khavti Scheme 162 landless agricultural labourers who were allotted plots were given seeds worth Rs. 2,754. Taqavi loans were given to 3,094 families in the form of foodgrains worth Rs. 46,483. A loan of Rs. 18,020 was granted to 100 cultivators (90% Adivasis) under the Agricultural Loans Act. During the period under report, 215 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families of landless agricultural labourers were allotted lands to the extent of 218 hectares. They were also given loans amounting to Rs. 1,55,538 for the purposes of land improvement. The area of paddy under intensive cultivation was about 1,200 acres. As a result of construction of new wells, supply of oil engines and electric motors etc. an area of 120 acres has been brought under irrigation. One Ashram type school has been constructed. A sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs has been advanced to the Gujarat State Electricity Board for extension of electricity to villages. To ensure proper distribution of essential articles like sugar, and to prevent profiteering the following orders were enacted :—

- (1) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1965.
- (2) The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Sugar and Khandsari Dealers Licensing Order, 1965.
- (3) The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966.
- (4) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Foodgrains (Declarations of Stock) Order, 1966.
- (5) The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Foodgrains (Export Control Order, 1967).
- (6) The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Disposal of Paddy (Control Order, 1966).
- (7) The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Scheduled Articles (Display and Marking of Prices Order, 1967.

Chandigarh

6.15 A provision of Rs. 173.33 lakhs was approved in the budget estimates 1968-69 for plan schemes. The Engineering Depart-

ment undertook the following major works during the year :—

- (a) Double Storey portion attached to additional buildings in Sector 9.
- (b) Technical Teachers' Training Institute.
- (c) Development of Sectors 34, 35 and 36 (laying of water supply, drainage, sewerage and roads). The bridge over the Sukhana Choe has been completed and opened to traffic.

A poultry project with a 50,000 egg-capacity hatchery, housing accommodation for 15,000 poultry birds and modern chicken dressing plant, which has been supplied by the USAID, is functioning. It has also been equipped with imported Egg Grader with a capacity to grade one lakh eggs per day. During the year under report, about 1,44,000 chickens were hatched.

The completion of the Museum and Art Gallery at a total cost of about Rs. 26 lakhs is an outstanding architectural achievement. Besides this, a museum on "Evolution of Life" has also been designed and is under construction. This museum will depict the origin of life with the help of audio-visual devices and enlighten the common man about the process of evolution in simple terms.

A sum of Rs. 4,60,000 was disbursed as loans to 32 parties in order to enable them to set up new industries. Necessary assistance is provided to the industrialists for getting import licences and to procure scarce raw materials and necessary machinery on hire-purchase basis. Facilities are also given for the allotment of industrial plots on concessional rates as also for the supply of power. The fleet strength of the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has increased to 38 vehicles and now covers about 4250 miles a day. The operation of this Undertaking has also been extended to serve the needs of the suburbs of Chandigarh and other neighbouring areas by linking Chandigarh, Mullanpur, Parol, Morinda, Derabassi, Ambala, Kalka, Kurali, Rohtak, etc.

Details of the various categories of plots created, demarcated and sold upto 30-10-1968 are as under:—

Category	Plots created	Plots sold	Buildings		
			Constructed	Under Construction	Plan sanctioned
Residential	15,185	13,784	6,262	383	10,976
Commercial	2,452	1,921	1,518	10	1,520
Industrial	358	343	160	19	234
Religious, Cultural & Educational ..	44	44	23	8	34

The details of plots sold from 1-4-1968 to 31-10-1968 are as under:—

Category	No. of plots sold	Value of plots
	By Auction	
Residential	33	Rs. 9,94,200/-
Commercial	89	Rs. 38,15,000/-
	By allotment	
Residential	190	Rs. 12,51,500/-
Industrial	9	Rs. 1,91,923/-
	321	Rs. 62,52,623/-

North-East Frontier Agency

6.16 The approved outlay on Plan items for the year 1968-69 is Rs. 339.69 lakhs. In the agricultural sector, about 1,900 acres of land was developed for permanent cultivation. 2,000 acres of land were brought under irrigation with the help of irrigation channels. High yielding variety seeds weighing 4.40 quintals were also distributed to progressive cultivators free of cost. The veterinary field staff treated 31,000 general cases. They inoculated/vaccinated over 14,000 cases and castrated about 2,600 livestock. About 95,000 fingerlings were distributed to fish farmers by the NEFA Administration. In the Forest

Department, the area of artificial forest plantation has been extended by 920 hectares. 219 hectares were rendered aid for natural regeneration of forests. Over 1,60,000 sleepers were supplied for broad-gauge and meter-gauge railways. The revenue of the Forest Department was about Rs. 74.78 lakhs. There are 96 hospitals/dispensaries and health units functioning in NEFA. The number of patients treated during the year was about 2 lakhs.

A scheme for re-settlement of ex-Assam Rifles personnel has been sanctioned and is under implementation. Similarly, a scheme for re-settlement of 91 refugee families in the Lohit District has been sanctioned. Over 37 miles of new roads and 9 miles of porter tracks were constructed during the year under review and 27 miles of tracks were improved. Helipads were constructed at two new sites. Extension of and improvement to the air-strips at three places is in progress. The work of improvement on the run-way at Ziro is also in progress. Four Hydro-electric schemes were sanctioned and are being implemented.

Audio-visual publicity activities were intensified in the border area through 19 Project Units and 8 new projectors were provided to them. 200 community listening sets were installed in border areas and 150 new transistorised community listening sets were procured during 1968-69. Eight radio mechanics were given training in Shillong. 19 publications were brought out. Three Bharat Darshan tours for the people were organised. 180 silver medallions bearing the portrait of late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru were distributed among the people of border areas.

In the administrative field, the circle headquarters at Hurli and Tamen have been shifted to Damin and Raga respectively in the Subansiri District. A new sub-treasury has been established at Sepla. Preliminary work is in progress for opening branches of the State Bank of India in District Headquarters including one at Passighat. Two branches—one at Ziro and the other at Passighat will start functioning soon.

CHAPTER VII

JAMMU & KASHMIR

The Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1968, extended the following Central Acts to the State of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 15th August, 1968 :—

- (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 Transport Corporations 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.

7.2 On 17th February, 1969, an Order was made by the President under article 370 of the Constitution applying to Jammu and Kashmir article 248 and entry 97 of the Union List (List I) in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in a modified form.

7.3 In pursuance of the policy of Government to promote the economic development of the State, a decision has been taken that the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, should start, to begin with, an ancillary unit in Jammu and Kashmir State for manufacturing textile braided cords and moulded type alarm fuses. Preliminary work connected with the setting up of the unit is in progress.

7.4 The Home Ministry awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 90/- per month each to 17 Ladakhi students studying in the Buddhist institutions at Sarnath.

CHAPTER VIII

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

Schemes involving the following outlays had been approved for implementation during 1968-69 in the border districts adjoining Tibet in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh :—

State/Union Territory	Border District	Outlay for 1968-69 (Rs. in lakhs)
Jammu & Kashmir	.. Ladakh District	54.745
Uttar Pradesh	.. Uttarakhand Division	339.000
Himachal Pradesh	.. (i) Kinnaur District	37.880
	.. (ii) Lahaul and Spiti District	7.597

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

8.2 The Agriculture Research and Development Station continued its research work on wheat, barley, broad beans, rape seeds, grasses, etc. Experiments on the three varieties of wheat, namely, Ford Riddly and VL-64, have been successful. Kalyan-227 has been selected as a high-yielding variety of wheat for further multiplication and distribution. A new variety of barley, called Ladakh 1968, has also been developed. Five varieties of broad beans have proved successful and about 50 kilograms of seeds have been distributed amongst the farmers. For the first time French beans have been cultivated successfully and four varieties have been selected for cultivation. Varietal trials of potato and wheat, trials on mixed cropping, etc., have been conducted. As a result of experiments and trials carried out on a number of varieties of fruits, such as apples,

peas, apricots and grapes, and of vegetables, encouraging results have been achieved. 300 fruit plants from Government farms and about a thousand plants imported from Himachal Pradesh have been distributed amongst farmers. 12 farmers from the district have been sent on an agriculture tour to Kashmir Valley and Himachal Pradesh. 8,000 plants have been sprayed with insecticides, 2,000 maunds of wheat seeds have been treated with Argoson and 30 acres of vegetable land have been sprayed against cabbage, butterfly and caterpillars. Two agriculture exhibitions and distribution of 9,000 leaflets in Ladakhi and Urdu scripts, containing instructions on various agricultural subjects, have been organised.

More than 55,000 plants of Willow Poplar and Hypophia have been planted, 74,000 cft. of walling and 4,800 cft. of fencing have been completed, and 3,69,000 cft. of irrigation "Khuls" and channels have been constructed.

Managerial subsidies have been given to one wholesale consumer store and 26 primary societies. Assistance for the construction of godowns and poultry pens have been given to co-operative societies. The wholesale stores at Leh and Kargil purchased goods worth Rs. 2.72 lakhs and distributed them amongst its members and others. These co-operative societies have been successful to a great extent in stabilising the prices of essential commodities, especially butter, rice, sugar, etc. The co-operative store, Changthang, made a beginning by supplying essential commodities in exchange for live stock products like wool and Pashmina at favourable rates to the producers.

Two Livestock Development Centres have been set up bringing the total of such centres to 12. These centres treated 6,600 animals for non-contagious diseases, and 1,000 for contagious diseases, vaccinated about 2,700 animals and dosed about 2,460 animals against liver-fluke disease. The Animal Husbandry Sub-Units at Khaltsi and Sakti rendered veterinary aid to all species of animals and implemented cross breeding programmes for upgrading the indigenous stock. Two Sheep Development Centres have been opened bringing the total of such centres to 10.

The District Hospital, Leh, has treated more than 22,000 out-door patients, nearly 200 in-door patients and over 2,250 dental cases. About a thousand minor and major operations have been performed and 350 X-ray investigations conducted. Over 200 patients of venereal diseases and nearly 300 tuberculosis patients have been treated at the V.D. and T.B. Clinics. The Hospital at Kargil has treated about 12,000 in-door and out-door patients, including 7 delivery cases. The bed strength of this hospital has been increased to 20.

Water supply to Leh town, to Sakara village and up to the dak bungalow, Kargil, has been completed. Extension of the water supply to Village Tokchee in Leh tehsil and to the entire Kargil town is in progress.

About 307 kilometers of roads have been laid and metalling of Leh Bazar and of the road leading to the dak bungalow from the main Bazar in Kargil town has been completed.

Six Basic Schools have been upgraded into Senior Basic Schools which has resulted in the increase of 50 boys and girls, on an average, in these schools. Eight Primary Schools for boys and girls have been opened and as a result, the number of school boys and girls has risen to about 200. Two Lower High Schools have been upgraded into High Schools and one Middle School into Lower High School. Consequently, there has been an increase of boys in these schools by 30.

40 untrained teachers are being given training, 20 each at Leh and Kargil Training Schools. These pupil-teachers have been taken on tours to the Kashmir Valley.

Under the Border Area Scholarships, about 200 students belonging to nomadic tribes of Changthang have been benefited. Two Scout Camps have been organised at Leh and Kargil in which about 100 scouts participated. Tournaments have also been organised at Leh.

About 115 persons have received training in various crafts such as namda-making, hosiery, weaving and spinning at the peripatetic Training-cum-Demonstration Centre.

There are five Community Development Blocks, at Leh Kargil, Nubra, Nyoma and Zanskar. 193 kilograms of vegetable seeds, 20 quintals of potato seeds and 110 quintals of fertilisers have been distributed; 1,100 kanals of land have been developed and 37,000 plants have been planted in village forests; 12 "khuls" and 12 tanks have been constructed; 23 foot-bridges and 10 miles of bridle roads have been either constructed or improved. 2 bridges have been improved.

Trout and mirror carp fingerlings and feed for fish have been purchased and two stock ponds have been constructed.

Uttarakhand Division

8.3 About 600 tonnes² of fertilisers have been distributed. Kharif crop has been sown and vegetables have been grown at the Seed Multiplication Farm set up in Pithoragarh District.

Plant protection measures have been extended over an area of 870 acres, 63,000 fruit plants and 3,600 kilograms of vegetable seeds have been distributed amongst the private orchards, 10 bee colonies have been set up and 157 kilograms of honey have been produced. The Community Canning Centre set up at Naugaon in Uttarkashi District canned 880 kilograms of fruit and imparted training to 94 persons in the art of canning and preservation of fruit. 43,700 fruit plants and 588 kilograms of vegetable seeds have also been produced in the existing orchards and nurseries. Work on the setting up of a new farm at Kothiyalsain in Chamoli District is in progress. Loans have been disbursed to interested persons for orchard plantation and setting up of fruit belts and garden colonies.

Plants of economic importance have been planted in forest area covering 470 hectares, survey of the forest resources has been conducted over an area of 55,100 hectares and 10,350 quintals of oleo resin have been extracted. About 9 kilometers of roads have been constructed in forest area. Plantation work in the Government Sericulture Farms has been undertaken over an area of 18 hectares, 47,400 plants have been distributed amongst villagers and other private nurseries and 241 kilograms of cocoon have been produced.

A scheme to set up 18 Bull Extension Centres during the year has been taken up. One Poultry Farm, two piggery demonstration units, 21 fodder nurseries and five Stud Ram Centres established in the previous years have continued to function.

12 Development Blocks in stage II phase and 9 such Blocks in post-stage II phase continued to function in accordance with the prescribed schematic pattern.

Under the Co-operative Credit and Banking Scheme, over 1,410 agriculturist families have been enrolled as members of village primaries. Short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 14.00 lakhs and medium-term loans of Rs. 5.20 lakhs have been advanced.

Twenty persons have received training at the Leather Tanning and Shoe-Making Centres and ten persons at the Namda-Making Centre in Chamoli District. A Carding Plant is expected to be installed in Pithoragarh District. The existing three *Raw Material-cum-Equipment-cum-Marketing Depots*, one *Sale Depot-cum-Show Room* at Hardwar, three Leather Tanning and Shoe-Making Centres and one Namda-Making Centre in Chamoli District have continued to function effectively.

Five Junior High Schools have been opened and one Government High School has been upgraded into a Higher Secondary School. Botany and Zoology subjects have been introduced in the Government Degree College, Pithoragarh, and Arts subjects in the Government Degree College, Gopeshwar. Five N.C.C. Junior Division Units have been continued and 75 students have been given stipends for higher and technical studies.

Three Ayurvedic Dispensaries and four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established. Five dais have been trained.

The present installed capacity of power generation in the Uttarakhand Division, as a whole, is 1204 KW. The installed capacity is expected to be increased by 330 KW during the year.

Work on the reconstruction and improvement of motor and bridle roads covering a mileage of over 1,250 kilometers and on

the construction of new motor and bridle roads covering a mileage of over 1,870 kilometers is in progress. Similarly, work is in progress on 18 bridges. A scheme has been taken up for the construction of a 40 bedded hotel at Badrinath, a 20 bedded hotel at Kedarnath and of 12 sheds on the pilgrim route to Badrinath and Kedarnath. These are likely to be completed before the Yatra Season 1969.

Kinnaur District

8.4 One Middle School and two Primary Schools have been upgraded into a High School and Middle Schools, respectively. Four Junior Basic Schools have been opened and 10 posts of Junior Basic Teachers have been provided for Primary Schools. Text books have been provided free to children of Primary Schools and of middle classes.

Scholarships for Middle and High School students belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been given.

More than 2,300 kilograms of foundation seeds of temperate vegetables such as cabbage, turnips, radish, carrot, peas and cauliflower have been produced. A High Altitude Dry Zone Research Station is being set up.

Work on Pooch and Moorang "khuls" covering a total area of 963 acres and on five water supply schemes covering seven villages and a population of over 3,450 has been in progress.

The programme for the eradication of small-pox has been in progress.

Lahaul and Spiti District

8.5 Work on the extension of Nadang "khul" and 80 to 90 per cent of the work on the construction of Kuilling Khul and Lossar Bund has been completed. Nearly 700 persons have been covered by primary vaccination and re-vaccination under the National Small-Pox Eradication Programme.

A power generating set of 11 KV has been installed at village Phoora. The construction of roads covering a mileage of over 130 kilometers has been completed and work on some roads and bridges is in progress.

CHAPTER IX

MANPOWER

General

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.

Measures to tackle unemployment among engineers

9.2 (1) Consequent upon the steady deterioration in the employment prospects for engineering personnel in the past one or two years, Government approved, in May 1968, of a series of measures recommended by the Planning Commission to stimulate additional employment opportunities for engineers. It was decided that preparatory and investigatory work in connection with projects to be included in the Fourth and subsequent Plans and the preparation of technical reports on major completed projects should be taken up by Central Ministries and State Governments to the extent resources were or could be made available. Other measures decided upon were expansion of the training-in-industry programme of the Ministry of Education, training of personnel for the operation and maintenance of thermal stations, rapid filling up of vacant technical posts, expeditious finalisation of the Short Service Commission Scheme for the Army, encouragement of Indian Consultancy Organisations,

the preparation of a special scheme for financial assistance to engineers and technicians wishing to set up small scale industries, encouraging engineers to set up co-operatives for undertaking construction work or for setting up repair and servicing facilities in rural areas, exploring possibilities for employing engineers in sales, marketing and management positions in the public undertakings and special efforts to send out experts to assist friendly developing countries. It was also decided that the question of making it obligatory for factories employing more than a certain number of persons to employ a qualified engineer should be examined.

(2) The Manpower Directorate was entrusted the responsibility for reviewing the progress made in taking action on these measures. The Central Ministries were requested to initiate action on the various measures whenever necessary in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The measures were also recommended to the State Governments for consideration and implementation. During the past ten months some progress has been made in the implementation of the various measures recommended.

(3) The Ministry of Irrigation & Power addressed the State Governments in connection with taking up of preparatory work for projects and advised them to provide for funds for this purpose in their annual plans. The State Governments were also asked to send proposals for training engineering graduates and diploma holders for manning thermal power units under their control. The Ministry of Education secured about 9,000 additional training places under their training-in-industry scheme raising the training capacity to 10,944 training places and selection of trainees is being made. The Ministry of Finance removed certain restrictions which had been placed on the filling of vacant technical posts. It was decided to introduce a Short Service Technical Commission for the Army Technical Corps and about 350 engineers would be recruited for training in two batches during the next twelve months. The Department of Industrial Development drew up a model scheme for financial assistance to engineers wishing to set up small scale industries and forwarded it to the

State Governments for consideration and inclusion in the State Plans. A special training course for engineers in the setting up and management of small scale industries was started at the Small Scale Industries Service Institute at Okhla and 58 engineers are currently undergoing training. The Bureau of Public Enterprises brought the recommendation regarding the employment of engineers in sales, marketing and management positions in public undertakings to the notice of the public undertakings. The Ministry of Labour & Employment are considering the question of making it obligatory for certain establishments using power to employ qualified engineers.

(4) Some State Governments also took steps to implement the different measures. The Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir took up preparatory work for projects and created some posts for this purpose. The Government of Gujarat drew up a scheme for financial assistance for engineers for setting up small scale industrial units. The Government of Tamil Nadu decided that tender notices issued by the PWD should stipulate that the employment of qualified engineers by contractors would be obligatory. The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to examine, in consultation with Municipal authorities, whether planning and supervision by qualified engineers should be made compulsory for private construction. In Mysore, Class I and Class II contractors were required to employ one graduate engineer for every work costing Rs. 5 lakhs or more and at least a licentiate or diploma holder for those costing less than Rs. 5 lakhs. That Government also decided to exempt engineers registering as Class III contractors from producing certificates of experience and to grant certain special concessions such as waiver of earnest money deposits to engineers doing contract work.

(5) The question of regulating admissions to engineering institutions in the coming years in accordance with long term needs has been under consideration as part of the work for the Fourth Plan. The Ministry of Education wrote to the State Governments making various suggestions to limit admissions to a level relatable to facilities and equipment available so that

proper standards could be maintained. The suggestions made were drastic reduction in admissions in institutions established recently, closing down of sub-standard institutions, suspension of schemes of expansion and disaffiliation of institutions set up by private bodies and run on donation fee basis without prior approval of the All India Council of Technical Education. The Ministry's Plan based on these considerations envisaged a reduction of admissions to degree and diploma courses to about 15,400 and 37,000 respectively in 1968-69 as against 24,000 and 48,000 respectively in 1967-68. According to information available actual admissions to degree and diploma courses in 1968-69 were about 17,000 and 27,400 respectively.

Fourth Five Year Plan

9.3 During the year the Directorate participated on various Working Groups which had been set up to formulate plan proposals in different sectors. The Directorate also provided the secretariat for the Sub-Group on Manpower which was set up in January, 1969. This Sub-Group is responsible for working out an overall analysis of the manpower implications of the Fourth Plan and to make estimates of manpower requirements for the Fifth Plan period.

Brain Drain

9.4 An inter-Ministerial group for studying the 'brain drain' so as to provide a reasonable 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, Health & Family Planning, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Department of Atomic Energy are represented on the group. The group first met in October 1967 and decided, among other things, to initiate two studies. One is a short-term enquiry for locating high-level talent in science, engineering and technology in selected countries. The second study involves analysis of passport applications made by persons possessing

specified educational qualifications to be followed by an enquiry regarding their subsequent movement and employment. The first study is being undertaken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. As a first step a list of specialities and specialists has been prepared. These specialists have been requested to furnish information as is within their knowledge, about the names, addresses, field of specialisation of highly qualified Indians who are currently abroad. The work is in progress. The second study is being carried out by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The group met again in May 1968 and reviewed the progress of these two studies.

Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists

9.5 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 1959-68 as many as 13201 applicants were considered, of whom 6062 were selected to the Pool, 2683 joined the Pool up to 31st December, 1968, 2085 left the Pool on securing employment in the country and 123 returned to foreign countries. In 146 cases appointments had to be terminated. Currently there are 323 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 323 officers in the Pool on 31st December, 1968, 146 were scientists, 107 medical personnel, 57 engineers and 13 technologists.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research

9.6 Shri K. N. Butani took over as Director of the Institute with effect from 1st August, 1968. The Institute continued and

initiated work on the following research projects during the year under review:

- (a) The processing of data relating to stock characteristics and working time disposition of trained agricultural personnel employed in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra has been completed. The reports containing the results of these investigations will be issued shortly. A study to find out the wastage in agricultural courses in Maharashtra has also been organised.
- (b) Specialitywise studies of civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, agricultural and electronic engineers and instrument technologists have been taken up. The Institute is preparing a paper on "Unemployment of Engineers and its Educational Implications".
- (c) The Institute is working on a new methodology of estimating demand for doctors and nurses. A project on the growth of facilities for post-graduate education in medical sciences has also been initiated. The study of 'utilisation of women doctors' is being pursued. In the light of comments received from the concerned agencies the working papers on "Manpower Requirements for the Family Planning Programme" and "Stock of Pharmacists" are being finalised.
- (d) Studies on managerial manpower are being devised to find out managerial manpower structure and important characteristics of managers employed in selected firms. The design of the proposed studies is being finalised.
- (e) A Report on the Migration of Indian Engineers, Scientists and Physicians to the United States has been issued. As decided by the Inter-Ministerial Group on Brain Drain set up in October 67 by the Government of India, examination of passport application has been taken up to find out the extent of brain drain from the country. Non-official Passports issued from the different regional passport offices during 1960-67

have been examined and particulars of 58,971 persons who constitute the brain drain category as defined by the Group have been noted. Tabulation and analysis of the data has been taken in hand.

- (f) The Institute is examining the possibility of evolving a suitable methodology for estimating future requirements of I.A.S. officers as recommended by the Estimates Committee in the Ninety Third Report (Third Lok Sabha).
- (g) A paper entitled "A Study of Productivity in the Iron and Steel Industry in India" has been prepared. Another study on the measurement of productivity of labour in Indian agriculture during the Second Plan period is being drafted.
- (h) The second enlarged edition of the Fact Book on Manpower Part I dealing with Population, Labour Force and Employment has been issued. Revision of other two parts is in progress. The Institute is maintaining close contact with the State Governments for the preparation of State Fact Books on Manpower.

The Institute is also engaged in the preparation of a series of guides to manpower statistics. The guide to 'Educational Statistics' prepared earlier is being finalised in the light of comments received. An inventory of research projects on manpower taken up or completed during 1967 by different agencies in India was prepared and presented in IAMR Report entitled "Manpower Research, 1967".

The Institute organised a two weeks' training programme during November, 1968 on "Manpower Planning at the National and State Levels". Thirty-one participants drawn from various agencies under the Central and State Governments who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of dealing with various manpower problems participated in the course.

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.

The assent of the President was accorded to 67 Bills passed by the State Legislatures and three Regulations made by Governors. Instructions of the President under the proviso to Article 213(1) of the Constitution were also given for the promulgation of 24 Ordinances by the Governors.

Supreme Court and High Courts:—

10.2. Since 1967-68 the strength of judges in some of the High Courts has been further augmented to cope with the institutions. Two more posts of permanent judge in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, one post of permanent judge in the Calcutta High Court, three posts of permanent judge in the Delhi High Court and one post of permanent judge in Madhya Pradesh High Court have been created. Nine posts of Additional Judge in the Calcutta High Court and six posts of Additional Judge in the Allahabad High Court have been converted into posts of permanent Judge.

Six posts of Additional Judge in the Calcutta High Court, two posts of Additional Judge in the Delhi High Court, three posts of Additional Judge in the Gujarat High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Kerala High Court and two posts of Additional Judge in the Punjab and Haryana High Court have been created.

During the year under Report the Judges Inquiry Bill, 1968 regulating the procedure for removal of a Judge from office on the ground of proved misconduct or incapacity was passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 1st January, 1969.

The following Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha and they are pending consideration in that House:—

- (i) A Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 to provide for carry forward of leave earned by Judges of High Courts as such on appointment to the Supreme Court.
- (ii) A Bill to amend the Delhi High Court's Act, 1966 so as to raise the limit of original jurisdiction of the High Court to suits of the value of Rs. 50,000 and above.

A Presidential Order was issued on 28th November, 1968 providing for the establishment of Permanent Benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Gwalior and Indore.

Mercy Petitions

10.3 225 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death from 1st January 1968 to 31st December 1968. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 154 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life and the remaining 71 petitions were rejected. In connection with the 'Gandhi Centenary Year' it was decided that in respect of death sentences awarded by Courts, the President would be pleased to exercise his prerogative of mercy in the case of all prisoners against whom the death sentences have been awarded on or before the 12th November 1968 and commute the sentence in each case to one of imprisonment for life.

Notaries Act, 1952

10.4 At present there are 351 Notaries practising in India as against 298 Notaries during the last year.

The Central Government have declared that the notarial acts lawfully done by notaries in Ireland shall be recognised within India for all purposes.

CHAPTER XI
OTHER MATTERS

Section A

Union official Languages

Under Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the Official Language of the Union with effect from the 26th January, 1965. However, Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, permits the continued use of the English language, in addition to Hindi, even after that date, for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that date; and for transaction of business in Parliament. With the enactment of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, has been replaced by new provisions. The Act primarily gives statutory shape to the assurances of the two late Prime Ministers, and thus ensures a prolonged phase of bilingualism at the Centre. The Act further provides for the use of the English language for communication between the Central Government/State Government and non-Hindi-speaking States, until the latter choose to correspond in Hindi. Both Hindi and English are to be used for the following specific purposes :—

- (i) Resolutions, General Orders, Rules, Notifications, Administrative or other Reports and Press commu-
niqués.
- (ii) Administrative and other Reports and official papers
laid before a House or the Houses of Parliament.
- (iii) Contracts, agreement, licences, permits, notices and
forms of tender.

Detailed administrative instructions for the implementation of the various provisions of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, were issued on 6th July, 1968. These instructions also require that—

- (i) efforts are to be made to use Hindi to as large an extent as possible for all types of correspondence with

the States which have adopted the use of Hindi for the purpose of correspondence with the Central Government; and

- (ii) an employee is free to use either Hindi or English for noting and drafting and he is not to be required to provide himself a translation in the other language.

Instruction have also been issued to the effect that—

- (i) in order that non-Hindi knowing employees are not put to any difficulties, translation facilities are to be provided augmented to the extent necessary;
- (ii) by the end of current financial year not less than 50% of the number of additional Hindi typewriters required for use in the Ministries/Departments are to be purchased;
- (iii) help literature is to be provided to all Sections and Officers to facilitate the use of Hindi in official work;
- (iv) henceforth all entries in the Service Books of Class IV employees working in Central Government Offices located in Hindi-speaking areas are to be made in Hindi;
- (v) forms for public use are to be printed in Hindi/English and the regional language;
- (vi) all resolutions, rules, notifications and notices etc. are to be sent in both the languages simultaneously for publication in the Gazette of India; and

In each Ministry/Department, a senior officer of the rank of Joint Secretary has been made responsible for ensuring the implementation of orders issued from time to time regarding the use of Hindi for Union official purposes. A Committee has been constituted with Hindi Adviser to the Government of India as Chairman and Joint Secretaries of Ministries of External Affairs, Education, Information & Broadcasting, Law, Home Affairs and Secretary, Railway Board as also a Member P & T Board as Members. This Committee meets periodically to review the progress.

made in the use of Hindi for official purposes in these Ministries. To enable the Home Ministry to keep a watch on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act, as amended, a quarterly progress report is received from all Ministries/Departments. These are scrutinised and remedial action is taken where necessary.

Para 1 of the Government Resolution on language policy adopted by both Houses of Parliament in December, 1967, enjoins on Government to prepare a more intensive and comprehensive programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union. An annual assessment report giving details of the measures taken and the progress achieved has also to be submitted to Parliament.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the programme of action for the progressive use of Hindi as the official language of the Union. A programme consisting of items mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been adopted with the approval of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti attached to the Home Ministry. It is proposed to place the annual assessment report before Parliament during its Monsoon Session.

Para 4(a) of the Government Resolution on Language runs as follows :

“4(a) : that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union Services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or both, as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post.”

This para has attracted some amount of opposition from people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas on the ground that it places unequal burden on the candidates for Central Services

from those areas. A number of alternatives have been examined. Having regard to the complicated nature of issues involved efforts will be made to arrive at a national consensus on the question.

Para 4(b) of the aforesaid Resolution runs as under :—

“that all the languages included in the eight Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Service examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of the Examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing.”

The regional languages have already become the medium of education at the secondary stage. As such the factors which influenced the decision for permitting the regional languages as alternative media for All India and higher Central Services examinations would equally apply in the case of recruitment to subordinate posts in the various Central Government offices located all over the country. Since the Union Public Service Commission are already engaged in evolving moderation techniques for All India and higher Central Services examinations, it is proposed to take advantage of their experience in the matter in introducing multiple media for recruitment done on local/regional basis. In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs are collecting necessary information from the Ministries/Departments in regard to the recruitment tests/examinations and the present scheme thereof together with their views as to whether the regional language could be permitted to be used in addition to Hindi and English for recruitment being made at local/regional level. It is proposed to examine this matter in greater detail thereafter.

Hindi Teaching Scheme For Central Government Employees

11.2 The scheme for teaching Hindi to Central Government employees was first introduced on voluntary basis sometimes in 1955. Subsequently, under para 5 of the Presidential Order dated the 27th April, 1960 in-service training in Hindi was made obligatory for Central Government employees who were aged

less than 45 years on 1-1-1961 except employees below Class III, those in industrial establishments and the work-charged staff. The bilingual stage introduced by the Official Language Act 1963 would be a success only if all the employees had enough knowledge of both the languages—Hindi and English. An employee may know only one of these languages well enough to be able to express himself adequately in noting and drafting. He should also have adequate knowledge of the other language so as to comprehend the letter, note, or draft in that language. Thus Hindi is being taught primarily to provide a working knowledge of Hindi to those employees who do not know it so that they may be able to handle communications received in Hindi without asking for a translation thereof in the English language. In due course they would be able to use it for noting and drafting also.

During the last year, 38,039 Central Government employees had been enrolled for receiving training in Hindi, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography. A target of 5,000 has been fixed for enrolment for the current year. In the July 1968 session about 22,800 employees have been enrolled for receiving training in Hindi, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography. Efforts are being intensified to enrol a larger number in the January 1969 session.

During the year four part-time centres were converted into full-time centres and sixteen new part-time centres were opened under the Scheme. Instructions were issued to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to have 50% of their typists and Steno-typists/Stenographers working in the Ministries/Department in Delhi, trained in Hindi typewriting and Hindi Stenography respectively, during the current year.

In the session ending June 1968, 8,947 candidates appeared in the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations and 6,360 candidates passed; 879 candidates took the Hindi Typewriting and Stenography examinations and 601 candidates passed. The results of the examinations for the session ending December 1968 are awaited.

In the examinations held in June/July 1967 and December 1967/January 1968, 16,266 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (15,243 in Hindi medium examinations, 840 in Hindi typewriting and 183 in Hindi Stenography).

The schemes of incentives which are already in force are being continued. Further, an increase in the lumpsum awards for the operational staff who pass Hindi examinations by their own efforts, has been sanctioned. The increased rates are :—

Prabodh	..	Rs. 250/-	against previous rate of Rs. 75/-
Praveen	..	Rs. 250/-	against previous rate of Rs. 75/-
Pragya	..	Rs. 300/-	against previous rate of Rs. 100

A new scheme of lumpsum awards has been introduced for passing of Hindi examinations by such employees who are posted at places where there are no Hindi Teaching Centres under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. The rates of lumpsum awards are the same as now sanctioned for the operational staff.

The employees who pass the Hindi examinations held from December, 1968 to December, 1971 will be eligible for these lumpsum awards. These lumpsum awards are in addition to other incentives already in force.

Three new textbooks had been prepared to suit the needs of the adult literates. One book had been printed and introduced from the session which commenced from January 1968. The other two were printed and introduced from July 1968 session. Supplementary readers have also been prepared and are under print.

Two book-lets containing lists of technical terms for Praveen and Pragya examinations were also printed and introduced.

A correspondence Course for Prabodh for Central Government employees has been started by the Central Hindi Directorate from January 1969. Class I officers, operational staff and employees for whom facilities for learning Hindi do not exist under the Hindi Teaching Scheme are eligible to take advantage of the course. The duration of the course will be the same as

under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. The trainees under the course will take the same examination as is held for the employees undergoing training for the Prabodh course under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

The scheme has been making progress and so far about 2,19,000 employees have passed one or more prescribed Hindi examinations. For accelerating the pace of training of the Central Government employees under the Hindi Teaching scheme, the following instructions were issued in July 1968 to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India :—

- (i) In every Ministry/Department of India the Joint Secretary/Officer of equivalent rank in charge of administration should assume responsibility for ensuring release of appropriate number of employees for enrolling in Hindi classes, their regular attendance and appearing in the examinations, in respect of the Ministry/Department and its Attached and Subordinate offices.
- (ii) In every Ministry/Department of Government of India, the Liaison Officer should be a Deputy Secretary incharge of administration and in all Attached/Subordinate offices Head of the office himself or his Deputy incharge of administration should be the Liaison Officer.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

11.3 The Hindi Salahakar Samiti had been reconstituted in June 1967 with Home Minister as its Chairman. The functions of the Samiti are to advise the Government on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes.

In compliance with a decision taken by the Kendriya Hindi Samiti, the representatives of the Ministry of Railways and Department of Post and Telegraphs have been associated with the Samiti. The reconstituted Samiti has held five meetings so far.

Kendriya Hindi Samiti

11.4 The Kendriya Hindi Samiti had been constituted in September 1967 with the Prime Minister as its Chairman. The Samiti has met thrice so far.

Co-ordination Committee of Joint Secretaries

11.5 In compliance with a decision taken by the Kendriya Hindi Samiti, a Co-ordination Committee of Joint Secretaries dealing with Hindi in the Ministries of Home Affairs, Education, Law and Information and Broadcasting was set up in January, 1968 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Dhari Sinha Dinkar, Hindi Adviser to the Government of India. The functions of the Committee are to bring about co-ordination in the work and programmes relating to the propagation, development and progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union being executed by these Ministries. In compliance with a subsequent decision of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Secretary Railway Board and the Member (dealing with Hindi) Posts & Telegraphs Board were nominated to the Committee. The Co-ordination Committee has met thrice so far.

The recommendations/decisions of these three committees are communicated to the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India for necessary actions.

Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

11.6 The Eighth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period from January 1965 to June 1966 was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 8th May, 1968, and 10th May, 1968 respectively. Since then, the Ninth and Tenth Reports of the Commissioner for the period from July, 1966 to June, 1967, and from July, 1967 to June, 1968, respectively have also been received and are under print. These will be placed on the Table of both the Houses in due course.

Section B.

Public Grievances

11.7 Consequent on the abolition of the post of the Commissioner for public Grievances with effect from 4th July, 1967 (afternoon), the work relating to public grievances continued to be looked after by the Secretary (Services) in the Ministry of Home Affairs in addition to his other duties-pending the appointment of a Lokayukta. at the Centre as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. The total number of complaints received as reported by the various Ministries/Departments and Offices under them during the year 1967 was 1,68,269 and those received during the first three quarters ending September 30, 1968 was 86,451. Most of the complaints related to delays. Similarly, in respect of the representations received direct in the Public Grievances Section of this Ministry, 54% were complaints of delay. The total number of complaints received in the Public Grievances Section of the Ministry during the years 1966-68 upto the end of 1968 was 3094, out of which 891 were outside the jurisdiction on the Commissioner for Public Grievances as they related to matters falling within the sphere of State Governments etc. Out of 2,582 complaints disposed of by the Public Grievances Section, grievances in respect of 318 complaints were redressed. The percentage of redressal of grievances came to 19%. In almost all these cases, the complainants had already tried unsuccessfully the normal administrative channels. 553 complaints are still in the process of correspondence with the Ministries/Departments concerned. The Ministries/Departments have also been advised to strengthen their administrative arrangements for dealing with public grievances.

Section C

1961 Census :—

Publication Programme :

11.8 The year 1968 saw the tapering of 1961 census work. Out of a projected 1,500 census publications, nearly 1,200 have

been printed. The remaining 300 are in various stages of preparation and printing, and most of them will be published in 1969.

Atlas Project :

11.9 Out of the 21 State/Union Territory Census Atlases, nine have already been printed. The printing of the India Census Atlas Volume is in progress and the Volume is expected to be released during 1969. The Indian Census Atlas Project has been very well received in India and also by scholars from all parts of the world who participated at the International Geographical Congress held in Delhi recently.

Mechanical Tabulation :

11.10 The IBM 1401 Computer System with 4 K memory installed earlier has been replaced by 8 K memory and 4 tape drives. A special study of migrants to cities with a population of a million and over and certain industrial areas was undertaken with a view to finding out the characteristics of the migrant population, such as education, occupation, nature of the place of original/normal residence, etc. These tables for Howrah, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Madras are now being processed on the computer.

In order to finalise the 'sampling design' for the 1971 Census studies were undertaken in respect of Belgaum, Kolhapur and Burdwan districts with the help of 1961-census schedules. For these studies, various cross-tabulation on computer were made.

The data thrown up by the pre-test of the 1971 Census schedules is being processed on the computer. The schedules will be revised further if found necessary as a result of this operation.

Language Survey :

11.11 The reports on studies in Himalayan Languages of Mandeali, Kului and Kannaury of Himachal Pradesh have been finalised and action is being taken to have them printed.

The following projects were undertaken :--

- (i) Study of Limbu language in West Bengal.
- (ii) Investigation on the Lepcha language of North Bengal.

- (iii) Study of Rabha language of Jalpaiguri.
- (iv) Study of Lambadi/Banjari Language of Madras.
- (v) A short survey of Halabi language of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh.

The first four have already been completed. (Reports on the first two projects have been published in the District Census Handbook of Darjeeling).

The printing of the first volume of Grammars of seven major languages, viz., Hindi, Sanskrit, Bengali, Assamese, Gujarati, Punjabi and Marathi, is nearing completion.

Social Studies:

11.12 As ancillary to 1961 Census, a number of socio-economic investigations were undertaken to assist in the interpretation of the census data and also to continue the tradition of the studies which have been associated with the census through decades. During the year, 18 village survey monographs were prepared by the Superintendents of Census Operations and were finalised in the Office of the Registrar General, India. Similarly five handicraft monographs were finalised. Sixteen ethnographic notes prepared by the Superintendents of Census Operations were also finalised. Besides, the Social Studies unit in the office of the Registrar General of India conducted field investigations on 20 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the basis of these investigations, 15 reports have been finalised. Steps are being taken for getting all the above reports printed.

A monograph, "Preliminary Appraisal of all the Scheduled Castes of India" has been prepared and will be circulated shortly in mimeographed form among interested scholars and institutions. Similarly, a monograph "Preliminary Appraisal of the Scheduled Tribes of India" is under preparation. This will also be circulated in mimeographed form by the end of May 1969.

A draft report on the "Profile of Rural Society in India" analysing the socio-economic data provided in about 300 village survey monographs which have already been published by the Census Organisation, has been prepared. Steps will be

staken for its circulation among the interested scholars and institutions.

A report on "Demographic and Social Developments in the Hills of North East India", has been prepared and steps are being taken to get it printed for circulation.

A monograph "An Approach to Urban Studies" has been prepared and is in the press.

A pilot investigation of about 40 towns in different parts of India has been conducted to study the standard of living, way of life and relationship with the respective hinterlands. The data collected through this study are under scrutiny.

The Social Studies Unit has completed the following bibliographies :—

- (1) Bibliography on social studies in India (Part I). Part II is in the press.
- (2) Bibliography on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India (in 7 parts).
- (3) Bibliography of publications in tribal languages.
- (4) Bibliography of traditional crafts in India.
- (5) Bibliography of cottage and small scale industries in India (in press).

The second and third bibliographies have evoked great interest among the scholar in India and outside. In the light of the further materials which are now becoming available, it is proposed to bring out enlarged editions of these bibliographies.

A preliminary bibliography on urban studies has been completed and steps are being taken for getting it printed for circulation.

A workshop on "Special Studies and Problems of Enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" during 1971 Census, was organised in January, 1969.

Vital Statistics :

11.13 The registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, which provides for compulsory registration of births and deaths through-

out the country has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is pending consideration before the Lok Sabha. Sample registration is in progress in the rural areas of all States except Madhya Pradesh where a pilot survey is in hand. In urban areas of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan, the Sample registration is in progress.

The Sample Census which was hitherto being conducted through the agency of the State Statistical Bureaus has been taken up by the Registrar General's Office.

The series of quinquennial projections by age and sex for the years 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981 were followed up by a series of rural urban projections as well as labour force projections. Annual estimates for the period 1951-1981 have also been worked out.

Training Programme:

11.14 The programme of intensively training the officers of the Registrar General's office in demography, statistics and electronic data processing is in progress. Three officers of the Registrar General's Office are undergoing training in population census at the U.S. Bureau of Census. In addition, two officers of this organisation are currently undergoing training in U.S.A. under USAID Programmes, in vital statistics and measurement of population changes. One officer is also undergoing training at the Bureau of Census and another officer is undergoing studies in demography at Chaperhill.

In addition, several officers of the Census Organisation are currently under training at the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay; Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; and Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

The Registrar General attended the ECAFE Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics held in Copenhagen from 22nd July to 10th August 1968. A Senior Research Officer of this Office was co-opted by the ECAFE as their consultant for their Seminar.

The Registrar General's Office was nominated as the Organiser for a Symposium at the 21st International Geographical Congress held in New Delhi in December, 1968.

1971 Census:

11.15 Good deal of spade work was done in connection with the preparation of 1971 Census. The various draft schedules were pre-tested and their applicability in the field was discussed in a Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations and Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations held in January 1968. This was followed by further discussion at the "Census Data Users' Conference" held in October 1968. The Census Organisation is being strengthened and whole-time Superintendents of Census Operations in the States and Union Territories are being appointed.

A pre-requisite of census taking is numbering of buildings and census houses in the entire country. This operation is being dovetailed with the scheme of Permanent House Numbering in collaboration with the National Buildings Organisation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Certificates of Honour to Oriental Scholars:

11.16 Scholars in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic who have been awarded Certificate of Honour by the President are at present given a monetary grant of Rs. 1500 for each year commencing on the 15th August. It has been decided to enhance this grant to Rs. 3,000 per annum from the 15th August, 1969.