



# REPORT 1969-70

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**  
NEW DELHI

# **REPORT**

## **1969-70**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**  
**NEW DELHI**

263 M of H. A.—1.

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER No.		PAGES
	Introauction . . . . .	(i)—(iii)
I.	Public Services . . . . .	1
II.	Administrative Reforms . . . . .	52
III.	Police and Public Security . . . . .	59
IV.	Political . . . . .	70
V.	Foreigners . . . . .	86
VI.	Union Territories and N.E.F.A. . . . .	89
VII.	Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	103
VIII.	Manpower . . . . .	104
IX.	Legislative and Judicial . . . . .	113
X.	Other Matters . . . . .	115

## INTRODUCTION

The trend towards the growth of tension and violence in the country continued and the Ministry of Home Affairs was engaged not only in taking appropriate administrative measures in consultation, where necessary, with State Governments, but also in examining the socio-economic forces that lead to such tensions and violence. The Research and Policy Division of the Ministry assisted in this latter task by undertaking studies in selected areas of interest. One of the papers produced in the Division, that on the nature and causes of agrarian tension, has been placed in the Parliament Library and a Summary of the paper was placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

2. With the cooperation of all sections of Parliament, the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Bill was passed in December 1969, and the creation of the autonomous State of Meghalaya will mark the satisfactory end of a long standing problem.

3. Considerable progress has been made in settling the claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustment between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Decision of Government regarding Chandigarh and part of Fazilka tehsil has been announced. A Commission with suitable terms of reference will now go into the other claims.

4. The Ministry paid close attention to the problems of the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh. Action was initiated on the recommendations of the committees that had been appointed to go into some of these problems. The Telengana Development Committee and the Plan Implementation Committee have started work. Government have recently announced their decision

on the major issues, including the decision to enlarge the functions of the Regional Committee for Telengana and make it more effective.

5. In spite of close and continuous vigilance, serious communal disturbances broke out in Gujarat in September 1969. The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council met after these disturbances and issued a statement calling for joint mass campaigning and education of the masses by all political parties. An all-parties conference which was convened later made certain unanimous recommendations and formulated guidelines for a joint campaign to be conducted by an organising committee. The organising committee is being constituted.

6. It has been decided to abolish privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of former Indian States and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision. It is proposed to make certain transitional arrangements to enable the former Rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances.

7. In the field of administrative reforms while the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission is drawing to a close, the Department of Administrative Reforms in the Ministry continues to give attention to the processing and implementation of the reports of the Commission. In the changing social and economic conditions in the country the need for an efficient and dedicated civil service becomes more urgent. The Ministry has been paying attention to this aspect in assessing manpower requirements, in formulating recruitment policies and in the training of civil servants.

8. During the year the working strength of the Supreme Court has been increased from 11 to 12 Judges including the Chief Justice. Since 1968-69 the strength of Judges in some of the High Courts has also been increased to cope with the institutions. A committee of three Judges with the Chief Justice of India as the chairman has been constituted to go into the problem of arrears in the High Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

9. Full use was made of the police and other security forces of the Union to give assistance to State Governments in maintaining public order. Constant effort is being made to maintain and increase the efficiency and discipline of these forces. The Central Industrial Security Force is being set up for the better protection of the industrial installations of the Central Government. The force is being introduced in industrial undertakings in a phased manner.

10. Several steps have been taken by the Ministry during the year towards the modernisation of police forces to enable them cope with the problem of crime and public order in a changing society. The Central Bureau of Investigation has started using modern data processing equipment for the maintenance of crime records. Attempts are being made to modernise methods of crowd control so that the need to resort to force may be reduced to the very minimum. A scheme was introduced for giving financial assistance to State Governments for use of scientific aids in investigation and generally modernising their police forces. In addition to the existing forensic science laboratories one has been set up in Delhi to provide facilities for scientific investigation.

11. The next decennial Census of Population will be held early in 1971 marking the completion of a hundred years of census operation in the country. During the year under report several preparatory measures for organising the Census have been started. The numbering of buildings and census houses in the entire country is likely to be completed by March 1970.

**CHAPTER I**  
**PUBLIC SERVICES**  
**ALL INDIA SERVICES**

**New Services**

While discussing the subject of national integration, the Chief Ministers' 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, 1961 was amended accordingly.

**The Indian Forest Service**

1.2. The Service was constituted with effect from the 1st July, 1966. The selection of the State Forest Service Officers for appointment to the Service at its initial constitution was completed on the 31st of March, 1968.

1.3. The initial appointments made to the I.F.S. Cadre of Jammu & Kashmir were struck down by the Supreme Court in its judgment in certain writ petitions filed by the J. & K. State Forest Service Officers against their non-selection for appointment to the Service. The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1966 and the Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Regulations, 1966 have been amended to enable the Central Government to make fresh selections to a State cadre if the initial selections and appointments already made to that cadre are struck down by a judicial order. In exercise of the powers thus vested in the Central Government, steps are being taken to make fresh selections to the I.F.S. cadre of Jammu & Kashmir.

1.4. The High Courts of Mysore and Assam have also struck down the initial appointments made to the I.F.S. Cadres of

Mysore and Assam. An application for grant of special leave to appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court against these orders of the High Court of Assam.

1.5. Recruitment to the Indian Forest Service at the maintenance stage started from 1st April, 1968. The number of candidates appointed to the Service on the results of the three examinations already held by the U.P.S.C. is given below:—

Year of examination	General	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total
1967 . . . . .	41	6	3	50
1968 . . . . .	27	5	2	34
1969 . . . . .	13	2	1	16

#### **Rehabilitation of Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers.**

1.6. With a view to rehabilitating the Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers, 20 per cent of the vacancies in the Indian Forest Service to be filled on the basis of competitive examination, have been reserved for being filled from among the released officers. The number of candidates appointed on the basis of the two examinations so far held for the Released Officers is indicated in the chart below:

Year of examination	General	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total
1968 . . . . .	9	1	..	10
1969 . . . . .	4	..	..	4

## **INDIAN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICE**

1.7. Orders constituting the Service w.e.f. 1st February, 1969 have already been issued. The work of selections for appointment to the Service at its initial constitution could not, however, be taken in hand because certain amendments to the I.M. & H.S. (Initial Recruitment) Regulations had to be made consequent to the judgment of the Supreme Court setting aside the initial appointments made to the Jammu & Kashmir cadre of the Indian Forest Service. The amendments which were finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the U.P.S.C have since been notified.

1.8. In the meantime some of the State Governments have changed their stand regarding their participation in the Service. Besides Tamil Nadu and Mysore who had earlier declined to participate in the Service, the Governments of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Maharashtra have also intimated their decision not to participate in the Service. The Governments of Punjab and West Bengal are considering this question afresh.

## **INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS**

1.9. The drafts of the Cadre Rules, Recruitment Rules and the Initial Recruitment Regulations were circulated to the State Governments for their comments. The comments received from the various State Governments were examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned and thereafter the draft Rules/Regulations have been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for their advice.

1.10. Certain changes in the draft Initial Recruitment Regulations necessitated by the judgment of the Supreme Court, referred to in paragraph 1.5 above, and also revised criteria of eligibility for considering officers of the State Engineering Services for appointment to the Service at its initial constitution stage have been incorporated in the draft Regulations after consulting the State Governments. Further action to constitute

the Service would be taken on receiving the advice of the U.P.S.C. on the draft Rules/Regulations.

1.11. In the meantime, the State Governments concerned have been requested to compile the service particulars of the State Engineering Service Officers who satisfy the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the I.S.E. at its initial constitution.

1.12. All the State Governments had earlier agreed to the creation of two more All India Services, namely, the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Agricultural Service. However, for the present no steps are being taken for the creation of these two services because after the last General Elections some State Governments revised their stand on the need for these Services.

## **INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE AND INDIAN POLICE SERVICE**

### **Authorised Cadres**

1.13. A triennial review of the authorised strength of I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres of various States was made during 1966-67 in accordance with the rule 4(2) of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954. The next triennial review has been taken up in 1969. As recommended by the Estimates Committee of Parliament in their 93rd report, the current triennial review is being held by a Committee presided over by the Cabinet Secretary with Secretary (Services) in the Home Ministry, Finance Secretary and the Chief Secretary of the State Government concerned as members. So far the I.A.S. & I.P.S. cadres of all States except Assam and Madhya Pradesh have been reviewed. The review of these States is also in progress. As a result of the reviews so far completed the cadre strength of these two

All India Services and the number of officers in position are as indicated below:—

Service	Authorised cadre strength prior to review	Authorised cadre strength after review	Number of Officers in position
I.A.S.	3,035	3234	2725
I.P.S.	1,659	1789	1560

1.14. The Nagaland Cadre of I.A.S. was constituted with effect from 1st January, 1968. Four officers of the Nagaland State Civil Service have so far been appointed to this Cadre at its initial constitution.

#### Result of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1968

1.15. The number of candidates proposed 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 1968 was as follows:—

Service	General	S.C.	S.T.	Total
I	2	3	4	5
I.A.S.	73	14	3	90
I.F.S.	7	1	..	8
I.P.S.	79	10	4	53
Central Services, Class I	115	16	11	142
Central Services, Class II	33	7	2	42
Union Territories, Civil Services, Class II	11	..	..	11
Union Territories, Police Services, Class II	13	2	..	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>361</b>

### Introduction of Regional Languages as alternative media for the Combined Competitive Examination

1.16. 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." In consultation with the Commission, these languages were permitted as optional media for Essay and General Knowledge papers for the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1969.

### Rehabilitation of Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers

1.17. With a view to rehabilitating the Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers, an I.A.S. etc. Examination, exclusively for the Released EC/SSC Officers, was held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1968. The numbers of Released EC/SSC Officers selected for appointment to the various Services were as follows:—

Service	General	S.C.	S.T.	Total
I	2	3	4	5
I.A.S.	9	..	I	10
I.F.S.	2	..	..	2
I.P.S.	12	..	..	12
Central Services, Class I	8	..	..	8
Central Services, Class II	13	..	..	13
Union Territories Civil Services, Class II	3	..	..	3
Union Territories Police Services, Class II	3	..	..	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>51</b>

### **Study regarding availability of suitable persons for the Indian Administrative Service**

1.18. A study made during the year has revealed that the number of candidates who appeared in the I.A.S. etc. examination has dwindled from 6572 in 1959 to 5165 in 1967 notwithstanding the fact that during this period the turn-out of graduates from the Universities has increased considerably. The number of first class graduates turned out by the universities increased from 6434 in 1969 to over 11,000 in 1967, against which the number of first class graduates who competed at the I.A.S. etc. examination decreased from 818 in 1959 to 604 in 1967. Thus in 1967, only an average of 6 first class graduates competed for a vacancy in the Indian Administrative Service as compared to an average of 11 in 1959. This has affected the quality of recruitment in as much as the percentage of first class graduates appointed to the I.A.S., has declined from 52 in 1959 to 36 in 1967.

1.19. In order that the Government may be able to get a reasonable share of the talent available in the country, various measures are under consideration.

### **Agency for conducting IAS/IPS Probationers' Final Examination**

1.20. As recommended by the Estimates Committee in their Fortyseventh 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 Probationers' 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. Accordingly, the Rules and Regulations have been amended entrusting these functions to the respective Directors of the National Academy of Administration and the National Police Academy.

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

1.21. A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of a former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation had recommended revision of curriculum of training and syllabus for the I.P.S. Probationers' Final Examination. The I.P.S. (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations have been revised to provide for this.

**Selection Committee meetings for selecting officers for appointment to the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.**

1.22 A selection Committee is constituted for each State for selecting officers from the State Services for appointment to the I.A.S./I.P.S. Although these Committees are required normally to meet every year, in some of the States, the Committees could not meet in the preceding 2 or 3 years. This year these Committees have met in respect of all States except the Union Territories' Cadre and Tamil Nadu in the case of selection to I.A.S.

**The All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969.**

1.23. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption in Public Services, a new set of All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969 has been promulgated in consultation with the State Governments. These rules remove the lacunae in the old rules in dealing with delinquent officers, and also make changes for expeditious disposal of disciplinary proceedings.

**Review of records of Officers of All India Services at the age of 50**

1.24. Rule 16(1) of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 has been amended to provide for the compulsory retirement, in public interest, of All India Service Officers on reaching the age of 50 (or on completion of 30 years service). Review Committees have been set up by the State Governments and the Central Government to review records of all such officers at intervals of six months.

## INDIAN ECONOMIC SERVICE AND INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE

### Recruitment

1.25. During the year one officer, selected by the Union Public Service Commission as a direct recruit, was appointed to Grade I of the Service. Similarly, five officers were appointed to Grade II of the Indian Economic Service and three to Grade III of the Indian Statistical Service. The details of candidates appointed to Grade IV of the two Services on the results of the two open competitive examinations held so far are given below:—

Year	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
<i>I.E.S.</i>				
Nov., 1967	30	2	..	32
Jan., 1969	25	5	..	30
<i>I.S.S.</i>				
Nov., 1967	11	..	..	11
Jan., 1969	14	..	..	14

### Training

1.26. The first batch of direct recruits to the I.E.S. (Grade IV) completed their training at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, in September, 1969. For the next phase of their training, they have been attached to selected Ministries and Departments. The first batch of I.S.S. probationers (Grade IV) are undergoing training under the Central Statistical Organisation (C.S.O.), Department of Statistics. The second batch of probationers of the I.E.S./I.S.S. (Grade IV) have commenced their training at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, and the Central Statistical Organisation respec-

tively. It is proposed to organize refresher courses for the existing service officers of both these services during the year.

1.27. The Government have given a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for construction of a Hostel and a sum of Rs. 1,58,000 and Rs. 1,88,000 for recurring expenditure respectively during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 to the Institute of Economic Growth for the training of Indian Economic Service probationers.

#### **Encadrement of posts**

1.28. During the year, 3 posts in Grade II, 1 post in Grade III and 8 posts in Grade IV were encadred in the Indian Economic Service. Three posts in Grade II, 9 posts in Grade III and 21 posts in Grade IV were encadred during the year in the Indian Statistical Service. One post in Grade II, 10 posts in Grade III and 1 post in Grade V were decadred from the Indian Economic Service on the advice of the I.E.S. Board. One post in Grade III and 1 post in Grade IV were decadred from the Indian Statistical Service on the advice of the I.S.S. Board.

### **CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICES**

#### **Cadre Strength**

1.29. The authorised permanent strength of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service was reviewed as on 1st May, 1968, and increased from 390 to 391 with effect from that date. The review as on 1st May, 1969 is in progress. In regard to the review of the authorised permanent strength of the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service, it was decided to review it every three years. Last time, it was reviewed as on 1st May, 1966 when it was increased from 45 to 75. The review as on 1st May, 1969 is now in hand.

1.30. In regard to the other grades of the Central Secretariat Service which are decentralised grades, the respective 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.

## Recruitment

1.31. On the result of the Combined Competitive Examination for I.A.S. and other Services held in 1968, 13 persons are being appointed to the grade of Section Officer in the Central Secretariat Service. This number includes 1 Scheduled Caste and six released Emergency Commissioned Officers. The Assistants' Grade (1969-Examination), the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for Upper Division Grade and the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for Section Officers' Grade, 1969, have been held in December, 1969. The Lower Division Clerks (1969) Examination was held in May, 1969, and its result has been announced on 17th December, 1969. In all, 900 vacancies in Lower Division Grade of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service are proposed to be filled in through the said Examination, including 116 for Scheduled Castes, 89 for Scheduled Tribes and 90 (including 11 for Scheduled Castes and 5 for Scheduled Tribes) for ex-service-men.

1.32. A Departmental Examination, limited to eligible Class IV employees working in the Ministries/Departments participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, is to be held shortly for filling up 10 per cent of the vacancies in the Lower Division Grade of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

1.33. The number of candidates selected for appointment to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service on the results of the examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1968, are as follows:—

Grade	Candidates selected for appointment			Total
	General	Scheduled castes	Scheduled Tribes	
Stenographers Grade II (1968 Examination)	129	12	..	141

1.34. In addition to the 141 candidates nominated to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, 8 candidates are kept on the Reserve List for appointment against future vacancies in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service before the results of the next examination are announced.

### **Promotions**

1.35. A Select List of 40 officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service approved for long-term promotion to the Selection Grade of the Service (Deputy Secretary) for the year 1968, was issued in February, 1969. Action to prepare the next Select List of 30 Officers for long-term appointment to the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service has been taken up. Similarly, a Select List consisting of 55 officers of Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service approved for long-term promotion to Grade I of the Service (Under Secretary) was also issued during February, 1969. The next Select List of 67 Officers for long-term appointment to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service was issued in January, 1970.

### **Confirmations**

1.36. 46 officers in the Selection Grade and 48 Officers in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service were confirmed during the year.

## **REVISION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT STENOGRAPHERS SERVICE**

1.37. The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been reorganised with effect from the 1st August, 1969. The Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules 1969 were notified on the 25th July, 1969.

1.38. The re-organised service consists of the following four grades:—

- 
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Selection Grade: !<br>(Rs. 350—25—500—30—<br>590—EB—30—800—EB<br>30—830—35—900). | Private Secretaries to Secretaries/Spl. Secretaries/Addl. Secretaries, First P.As. to Ministers and Private Secretaries to Dy. Ministers. |
| (ii) Grade I:<br>(Rs. 350—25—650—EB<br>—20—770)                                      | Senior P.As. to Joint Secretaries and Officers of equivalent rank and Assistant Private Secretaries to Ministers.                         |
| (iii) Grade II<br>(Rs. 210—530)  | Personal Assistants to Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and others.  |
| (iv) Grade III:<br>(Rs. 130—280)   | In lieu of stenotypists who were earlier drawing a special pay of Rs. 20/30 over their pay as LDCs/UDCs for doing stenography work.       |
- 

### **Induction of Hindi Stenographers/Hindi Steno-Typists/and Hindi LDCs/Typists in the CSSS/CSCS**

1.39. Under the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Rules, 1969 the existing Hindi Stenotypists, like the English Stenotypists, are to be inducted in Grade III of the Service at its initial constitution. Similarly, the Hindi Stenographers are also proposed to be inducted in Grade II of the Service.

1.40. As regards the Hindi Typists/Clerks they have been given age concession to appear in the 1970 Clerks Grade Examination, to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in May, 1970, for purposes of their induction in the Lower Division Grade of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

### **Introduction of Zones for promotion in the Decentralised Grades of the Central Secretariat Services**

1.41. With a view to minimising disparities in the promotion prospects of officers in the various cadres, the Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service/Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules have been amended on the

26th November, 1969, so as to provide for promotions in the decentralised grades being made only within certain zones (i.e. range of seniority) to be fixed by this Ministry. A Central Secretariat Services Board has been constituted to advise this Ministry for fixing the zones for promotion.

### Central (Surplus Staff) Cell

1.42. 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 re-deployment of surplus staff was examined and after reviewing the then existing arrangement, the Government of India decided upon a New Scheme for redeployment of surplus staff. For this purpose a Central (Surplus Staff) Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 25th December, 1966.

1.43. 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 permanent and long-term organisations. On transfer to the Central Cell, the surplus staff continue to receive the pay and allowances in their previous scales till they are absorbed elsewhere upto a maximum period of six months.

1.44. 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 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.,

1.45. 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 the seniority ladder opting for placement to the Cell in order to avail of the voluntary retirement benefits. Orders were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 17th May, 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.

1.46. Since the inception of the Cell, it has been possible to redeploy 1303 officers. The following table gives the details as on 31st December, 1969 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	82	70	2	..	10
Class III	1322	1257	20	22	23
	1407	1328	22	24	33

### Service Conditions

1.47. **Retirement Rules of Central Government Servants.**—The Paper on "Measures for Strengthening of Administration" which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th August, 1961, and the Rajya Sabha on the 24th August, 1961, contained various recommendations with a view to

strengthening the administrative machinery by developing responsible and efficient workers at all levels and to introduce efficiency, economy and speed in the disposal of Government business. One of the recommendations contained in the Paper was that Government should take powers to retire a Government servant after he has attained the age of 50 years or has completed 25 years service, if it is necessary to do so in the public interest. The Committee on Prevention of Corruption (known as the Santhanam Committee) had also made similar recommendations in their report. In pursuance of these recommendations, the relevant rules have been amended on the 17th May, 1969 to provide for:—

- (a) retirement of Central Government servants in Class I and Class II services/posts who had entered Government service before attaining the age of 35 years, on attaining the age of 50 years, if it is necessary to do so in public interest, by giving three months' notice in writing and to confer a corresponding right on such Government servants to so retire voluntarily; and
- (b) retirement of Central Government servants in Class III services/posts who are not governed by any pension rules after they have completed 30 years of service, if it is necessary to do so in the public interest, by giving three months' notice and to confer a corresponding right on such Government servants to so retire voluntarily.

**1.43. Leave Travel Concession.**—Government servants of the Fourth Grade were not entitled to reimbursement of the surcharge for sleeping accommodation provided in third class while travelling on leave travel concession. The matter was reconsidered and orders were issued on 23rd June, 1969, to the effect that the Government servants of the Fourth Grade, who are entitled to travel by third class while travelling on leave travel concession may be reimbursed in full the surcharge for

sleeping accommodation availed of by them while actually travelling by third class, subject to certain conditions.

**1.49. U.P.S.C. (Members) Regulations, 1969.**—Regulations determining the number of Members of the U.P.S.C. and their service conditions were issued by the President in pursuance of article 318(a) of the Constitution on 19th September, 1969. Previously, the conditions of service of the Members of the Union Public Service Commission were governed by the regulations issued under the Government of India, Acts, 1935 as adapted in the light of the provisions of the Constitution.

**1.50. Grant of permission to retired officers within two years of their retirement for taking up commercial employment.**—Article 531-B of the Civil Service Regulations which came into effect on the 1st January, 1948, provides that officers belonging to Central Service Class I and All India Services should obtain the previous sanction of the President before accepting commercial employment within two years of their retirement. Subsequently, a similar provision was included in Rule 26 of the All India Service (Death-cum-Retirement Benefit) Rules also. If officers of these services take up commercial employment without such permission, no pension would be payable for the period of such employment or for such longer period as the President/Central Government may direct. These provisions were reviewed recently and it had been decided that :—

- (a) every officer, who, immediately before retirement, was a member of Central Service Class I and who was governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Rules should be required at the time of retirement to furnish a bond undertaking to refund the Government's contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund in case he accepts employment with a private firm within two years of his retirement without the permission of the President. Steps are also being taken to amend the Provident Fund Act and the Rules made thereunder in this behalf; and

- (b) to expand the definition of the term 'commercial employment' used in Article 531-B of the C.S. Rs. to include within its meaning self-employment as 'Consultant' in fields for which the retired officer is not professionally qualified and/or which are directly related to the retired officer's official knowledge or experience.

The decision at (a) above was taken because the existing rules did not apply to officers who retired on Contributory Provident Fund and it was felt that it was necessary to regulate the post-retirement commercial employment of such retired officers in the same manner as in the case of those who are governed by the pension rules. The second decision referred to above was taken so that a retired officer may not engage in consultancy practice in matters solely based on the knowledge acquired by him in the course of his service and not on the basis of his professional qualifications.

**1.51. Rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited during the Emergency.**—With a view to rehabilitating the Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited to the Armed Forces during the 1962 emergency and subsequently released therefrom a provision was made in 1966 reserving a certain percentage of vacancies in the All-India Services and Central Services (Class I and II-Non-Technical) for these categories of officers. Accordingly, for recruiting the released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers to the reserved vacancies, which are filled on the basis of the Indian Administrative Service etc. examination, a limited examination *viz.*, the Indian Administrative Service etc. (Released EC/SSCOs) examination was devised. This examination is held concurrently with the regular IAS etc. examination every year. So far four examinations have been held by the Union Public Service Commission (the fourth having been held in October, 1969) for filling the vacancies in the I.A.S., I.P.S., and Central Services Class I and Class II (Non-Technical).

1.52. Reservations for the released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers in the Class I and Class II Engineering and Medical Services of the Government of India also continued to be in force during the year 1969-70.

1.53. **Reservation of vacancies in Class III/Class IV posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen.**—With a view to rehabilitating ex-servicemen released from the Armed Forces, a provision was made in 1966 for reserving a certain percentage of vacancies in Class III and Class IV Services/posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen. The period of reservation which was initially for two years was extended during the last year for another three years from 1st July, 1968.

1.54. **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 Service 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 has now been extended for a further period upto 31st December, 1970. Also, for purposes of appointment to services/posts under the Government of India, which are filled on the basis of selection/interview by the Union Public Service Commission, the upper age limit of persons of the above category was relaxed upto 45 years. This concession too would remain in force upto 31st December, 1970.

1.55. **Displaced persons from East Pakistan.**—In 1964 orders had been issued allowing certain age and fee concessions to displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India

on or after 1st January, 1964, for purposes of admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and also for purposes of appointments made otherwise than on the results of competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. Persons of this category were allowed an age relaxation upto 3 years for appointment made on the results of competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, and in respect of other appointments, the upper age limit could be relaxed upto 45 years. These concessions which were admissible for a period of 3 years, have now been extended further upto the end of December, 1971.

**1.56. Age concession to the blind, deaf-mute and orthopaedically handicapped persons.**—For purpose of appointment to Class III and Class IV posts under the Government of India filled through the Employment Exchange, the upper age limit in the case of the blind, deaf-mute and orthopaedically handicapped persons has been relaxed by five years.

**1.57. Ban on Direct Recruitment to Class III/IV posts.**—In view of the imperative need for economy, Government decided that, except in certain essential services, for a period of one year with effect from 7th March, 1969, direct recruitment should be restricted to 50 per cent (and in special cases to 60 per cent) of the vacancies in Class III and certain categories of Class IV posts. In other Class IV posts like those of peons, jamadars etc., there would generally be no direct recruitment during this period. These orders have since been extended for a period of three months upto 6th June 1970.

**1.58. Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services.**—Efforts were continued in accordance with the declared policy of Government to ensure adequate representation of the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Services under the Centre. As the comparative figures for the years 1963 and 1968 in the table given

below would indicate, there has been a steady increase in their representation in the Services under the Centre:—

Class	As on 1-1-1963		As on 1-1-68		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
I . . . . .	239	1.31	459	2.11	
II . . . . .	769	2.61	1,083	3.11	
III . . . . .	79,719	7.91	1,13,374	9.22	
IV (excluding sweepers)	1,86,674	17.55	2,11,115	18.32	
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
I . . . . .	41	0.23	128	0.59	
II . . . . .	111	0.38	144	0.41	
III . . . . .	10,011	0.99	15,665	1.27	
IV (excluding sweepers)	33,369	3.14	41,558	3.61	

1.59. In the All India Services also the representation of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued to improve further, as the following figures would show:—

Name of Service	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	1-1-1968	1-1-1969	1-1-1968	1-1-1969
ICS/IAS . . . . .	149	163	61	65
IP/IPS . . . . .	82	89	25	27
IFS . . . . .	6	17	3	10

1.60. Based on the recommendations of the Yardi Working Group, some additional concessions have been allowed to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of posts filled by promotion and direct recruitment. Instructions have been issued to all the Central Ministries/Departments to keep a continuous account of vacancies filled by promotion from Class III to Class II, within Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I, *made by selection*, from 11th July, 1968 onwards, so as to provide filling up of one out of every four vacancies by a member belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes while applying this concession.

1.61. As recommended by the High Power Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to review the performance of the Ministries/Departments concerned in the recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the different services, all the Ministries/Departments have been asked to set up a 'Cell' under the direct control of the Liaison Officer to secure proper enforcement of orders of reservation in Services/posts in and under the Ministry/Department.

1.62. According to the latest information available, 166 public sector undertakings, Statutory and semi-Government Bodies, as against 146 at the end of 1968, have so far agreed to make reservations for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under their control. The matter is being pursued with the remaining 12 Bodies/Undertakings.

### **UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

1.63. The strength of the Commission (including the Chairman) at the beginning of the year was eight, against the sanctioned strength of nine. Appointment of one more Member was made during the year. At the close of the year, the Commission was at its full strength.

1.64. The work-load of the Commission continued to remain heavy. The number of applications received during the year for recruitment by examination was 58,137 as against 60,360 and 82,228 applications received during 1967 and 1968, respectively. The decline of 24,091 applications from the figures of 1968 does not, however, reflect any real decrease in the work-load of the Commission for the following reasons: --

- (i) While the last date for the receipt of applications for 1968 and 1969 Clerks' Grade Examinations was 22nd January, 1968 and 30th December, 1968 respectively, the closing date for the 1970 Clerks' Grade Examination was 5th January, 1970. The bulk of the applications for any examination is ordinarily received on or about the closing date.
- (ii) The Assistants' Grade Examination, which was to be held in February 1969 was actually held in December, 1969. Though all the applications, except four, have been accounted for in the Report for 1968, no Assistant's Grade Examination to be held in 1970 was announced in 1969.

In respect of recruitment by interview and selection 59,866 applications were received during the year as against 62,300 applications received during 1968.

1.65. Under the scheme of 'Interviews Abroad, 1968-69', during the year 1969 the Commission interviewed 145 candidates—46 at Ottawa, 81 at Washington and 18 at San Francisco. (The interviews at Bonn and London, under this scheme, had been held during the period 22nd November, 1968 to 3rd January, 1969.

1.66. Section 82(4) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 provides for the setting up of one or more Advisory Committees for assisting the Central Government in dealing with the problems arising out of the allocation and integration of the Services due to the reorganisation of the Punjab. In pursuance of the

above provision, a Committee known as "the Punjab Reorganisation (Himachal Pradesh) Advisory Committee" was constituted by the Government of India to make recommendations to Central Government with a view to ensuring fair and equitable treatment to all employees of the Government of Himachal Pradesh affected by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, and to consider representations submitted by them. The Committee consists of:—

Member, Union Public Service Commission to be nominated by the Commission	Chairman
Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, dealing with Union Territories	Member
Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh	Member

1.67. The first meeting of the Committee was held from 2nd June to 6th June, 1969. During the year, the Committee received, 1,019 representations out of which 855 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 164.

1.68. The Central Advisory Committee set up in pursuance of Section 115 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, was reconstituted on May 1, 1969, consequent on the death of Dr. P. N. Saprú, Member of the Committee. In all, 1,217 representations were received by the Committee through the Government of India during the year under report and 267 were carried over from the previous year. The Committee made its recommendations in respect of 698 representations during the year. Of the remaining 786 representations, 344 representations could not be considered by the Committee because of the pending Writ Petitions before the Supreme Court.

### **Integration of services as a result of Reorganisation of States**

1.69. As on the 1st December, 1969, out of 23,156 gazetted officers affected by the reorganisation of States, final gradation lists have been published for 17,811 officers; out of 1,74,963 non-gazetted employees, final gradation lists have been published

for 1,52,878 employees. Provisional gradation lists have been published for all Officers. Necessary action has been taken to get the work expedited in every State affected by the reorganisation of States. Home Minister also addressed some 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.

1.70. 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**

1.71. Government continued its drive against corruption in the Services. During the year the Central Bureau of Investigation expanded the programme of its work in the sphere of Police research and crime records and continued taking up cases of serious crime for investigation and to pay concentrated attention to Vigilance work in the sensitive Departments of the Government of India in co-ordination and co-operation with the Departments concerned. Attention was also paid to the improvement in the methodology employed in this connection.

172. 120 recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption have been accepted either wholly or with changes in some cases. Of these, 117 have been implemented and necessary action to implement the other 3 is being taken. 8 recommendations have not been accepted. Of the remaining 9 recommendations, consideration of 5, which relate to the amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution, has been held up consequent on the judgement 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 Lokyuktas

Bill by the Parliament. The remaining 2 recommendations relate to Codes of Conduct for Legislators and Political Parties.

1.73. The Sixth All India Whips Conference held in October, 1967 had occasion to consider the draft Code of Conduct for Legislators. The draft Code was again placed before the seventh All India Whips Conference held at Madras in September, 1969, for further consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Santhanam Committee. Certain amendments in the draft Code were suggested by the Conference which are now under examination. The question of acceptance of the other recommendation is being pursued with the leaders of political parties in Parliament.

1.74. The Fifth Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for 1968-69 was presented to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 26th August, 1969. The following statement indicates the work done by the Commission during the first five years of its existence:—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<u>Complaints:</u>					
Revised . . . . .	5,920	2,302	1,454	1,026	954
Disposed of . . . . .	5,543	2,277	1,435	1,058	925
<u>CBI Reports:</u>					
Received . . . . .	282	356	315	303	304
Disposed of . . . . .	235	304	294	324	261
<u>Prosecution cases:</u>					
Received . . . . .	19	30	22	17	17
Disposed of . . . . .	16	25	19	20	16
<u>Reports of inquiries submitted by Commissioners for Departmental Enquiries:</u>					
Reports Submitted . . . . .	82	74	98	121	171
Disposed of . . . . .	78		90	142	48

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<u>Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation:</u>					
<u>No. of items examined/scrutinised:</u>					
Works	697	889	805	940	2212 including 1996 works inspected for the first time)
Final Bills	225	206	229	222	329
Contracts	198	186	178	189	426
Muster Rolls	99	160	80	129	296
<u>Cases of overpayment to contractors detected by CTE finalised:</u>					
Cases	291	186	117	138	214
Amount involved	Rs. 4.22 lakhs.	Rs. 2.30 lakhs.	Rs. 1.57 lakhs.	Rs. 1.70 lakhs.	Rs. 4.95 lakhs.

1.75. During the year 1969 the C.B.I. registered 1993 cases against Public Servants and 232 against Private persons as against 1,999 cases against Public Servants and 209 against Private persons in 1968 and 2090 against Public Servants and 246 against Private persons in 1967. Majority of cases were registered on the basis of information collected by the C.B.I. staff. Inclusive of the cases pending at the beginning of 1969, the C.B.I. handled 3736 cases in 1969 as against 3,680 cases during the year 1968. 442 cases were sent up to Court for trial during 1969 as against 472 cases in 1968. 1664 cases were reported for departmental action during 1969 as against 1,566 in 1968. Cases sent up

for trial during the 1969 involved 339 Public Servants of whom 33 were of Gazetted status as against 348 Public Servants of whom 36 were of Gazetted status in 1968. Also the number of private persons involved in the cases sent up for trial during 1969 was 383 against 627 in 1968.

1.76. 307 cases were decided in courts during 1969 and of these 255 ended in conviction, while 52 ended in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction during 1969 thus came to 83.1 against 88.2 in 1968 and 84.4 in 1967. Of the 1025 departmental proceedings concluded during 1969, 878 i.e. 85.6 per cent of those decided resulted in punishment.

1.77. During the year 1969, fines amounting to Rs. 9,19,383.53 were imposed by Courts in S.P.E. cases. Information about concealment of income by several parties to the tune of Rs. 1,87,61,604 was passed on to the Income Tax Authorities.

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

- (a) 4 charge-sheets have been filed against a partner of a Bombay firm for having cheated the Director of Supplies (Textiles), Bombay, to the tune of Rs. 2,83,257 by falsely representing that the goods had been despatched to the consignees.
- (b) A sub-Inspector of R.P.F. who was caught redhanded while accepting a bribe of Rs. 500 has been prosecuted.
- (c) A case against a Divisional Forest Officer who had allegedly conspired with a contractor and had connived at the cutting of extra timber worth Rs. 10,84,720 by the contractor has been taken up for investigation.
- (d) 2 cases of purchase of stores and hospital equipment worth about Rs. 6 lakhs at exorbitant rates and without calling for any quotations have been taken up for investigation.

- (e) A judicial member of an Income Tax Appellate Tribunal is alleged to have accepted costly presents from an assessee who also allegedly met the expenditure of board and lodging of the said member and his family when they were on a visit to the assessee's area of business. The case is under investigation.
- (f) A Commissioner of Income Tax is alleged to have received costly presents like refrigerator, air-conditioner etc. from some assessees and Income-Tax Practitioners. The case is under investigation.
- (g) A former Director of the State Trading Corporation is alleged to have shown favours to a number of private firms in some import deals. He is also alleged to be in possession of assets which are disproportionate to the known sources of his income. The case is under investigation.
- (h) Departmental action has been recommended against a Chief Passport Officer of the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, who was found to have allowed passport facilities to several persons who had furnished wrong particulars in their passport applications and who were not entitled to obtain passports.
- (i) Departmental action has been recommended against a Regional Director (Food), an Assistant Director (Accounts) and an Assistant Director (Ports and Depots) for having shown favours to a firm of transport and handling contractors, which resulted in huge loss to the Government.
- (j) 94 cases pertaining to import and export violations were registered during the year involving import licences of the value of Rs. 36,40,85,900. Included among these are two cases, wherein some parties are alleged to have floated ghost firms, obtained Essentiality Certificates and managed to get Import licences for

over Rs. 42 lakhs. In another of these cases a firm of Calcutta allegedly misutilised imported aluminium and copper valued at Rs. 77,60,000. The cases are under investigation.

- (k) Investigation has been taken up in a case relating to the alleged misappropriation of about Rs. 6 lakhs from the funds of a Joint Stock Company by the Managing Director and some others. The case is under investigation.
- (l) 38 cases relating to the breach of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act involving foreign exchange worth Rs. 6,85,05,900 were registered during the year.
- (m) Investigations were made into the alleged offer of bribe to an officer of the Indian Airlines Corporation by the local representatives of a manufacturing concern in connection with the purchase of aircraft by the I.A.C. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the alleged accused.
- (n) On the basis of certain allegations made in Parliament against certain manufacturing concerns and some officers of the Directorate General of Technical Development, relating to alleged misuse of imported material like copper, polythelene, titanium dioxide etc. C.B.I. have registered a regular case and commenced their inquiries into the affairs of 14 concerns.

1.79. The first call on the C.B.I. is naturally the investigation of crimes of graft and corruption against public servants of the Government of India or violation of certain Central Laws involving economic offences etc. There is however, a growing demand for utilising the agency of the C.B.I. for investigation into other cases as well. The following cases can be cited by way of example:

- (1). A case of alleged cheating on the part of a firm of Vijayawada in connection with purchase of some

tractors by the Government of Orissa. Requests for C.B.I.'s assistance was made by the State Government.

- (2) A case of alleged theft of a large number of rare paintings from City Palace Museum, Jaipur.
- (3) A case relating to alleged assault on some students in Rajasthan University Campus at Jaipur.

In both these cases (2 and 3) the request for CBI's assistance was made by the State Government.

- (4) The case relating to the alleged murder of Shri Kaito Sukhai. Investigation in this case was taken up at the request of the Government of Nagaland.
- (5) The case relating to the alleged murder of Smt. Meena Tandon of Delhi.
- (6) Inquiry into the circumstances leading to the death of Biswanath Singh of Chapra, Bihar, which occurred when an armed police party had gone to his house for his arrest in execution of a court warrant. This case was taken up at the request of the State Government.
- (7) Investigation into certain allegations of corruption etc. against the Inspector General of Police of Andhra Pradesh. The case was taken up at the request of the State Government.
- (8) Inquiry into some cases of alleged corruption involving certain Engineers of the Bihar State Electricity Department. This was also taken up at the request of the State Government.
- (9) The case of alleged murder of a Chowkidar and two children in Delhi. CBI are supervising the investigation in this case which is being conducted by the Delhi Police.

Redeployment of the limited staff of the C.B.I. to attend to important work of this nature consequently becomes inevitable.

1.80. The Research Division published in 1969 four reports viz. "Crime in India 1969", "Accidental Death and Suicide 1969", "Quarterly Crime Review" and "Quarterly Arms Review". In addition, the following research studies were completed during the year 1969:—

- (1) Thefts of cultural property;
- (2) Survey of kidnapping in Delhi.

Research reports on these subjects will be published shortly. Besides the above, the following research studies were also initiated:—

- (1) Dacoity—a regional feature;
- (2) Suicides in Delhi;
- (3) Money circulation Schemes;
- (4) Cheating—false offers of employment; and
- (5) Police and the Press.

1.81. The Research Division also organized an All-India Seminar on "Criminal Law and Contemporary Social Changes" in May, 1969 which was attended by delegates representing the Bar, the Bench, police, and other social and academic institutions interested in the problem. The Seminar discussed the following subjects:—

- (1) Compensation for the victims of crime;
- (2) Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive;
- (3) Crime and Punishment; and
- (4) Reforms in Criminal law and its administration relating to prevention and investigation of crime and prosecution of offenders.

### **Interpol Division**

1.82. The Director, C.B.I., headed the Indian delegation to the 28th General Assembly Session of the I.C.P.O. which was held at Mexico in October, 1969.

1.83. *The Crime Records Division* of the C.B.I. achieved an increase of 193 per cent over the previous year in indexing work. The switch-over from manual carding system to punch cards was completed. In addition to the crimes of cheating, kidnapping of children, automobiles, firearms thefts and crimes committed by foreigners, the Division also started collecting information in respect of the following heads of crimes :—

- (1) Dacoity in running trains.
- (2) Important cases of kidnapping for the purpose of begging and ransom with Inter-State ramification.
- (3) Murder of foreigners and murder in running trains.
- (4) Passport frauds.
- (5) Professional poisoning on the Railways.
- (6) Robbery on running trains or of banks.
- (7) Theft of mail from train/air.
- (8) Theft of idols and antiquities.

1.84. *The Central Forensic Science Laboratory* under the C.B.I. was formally inaugurated on 10th October, 1969, at New Delhi. Necessary laboratory facilities and services have been provided for the functioning of all the Divisions viz. Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Ballistics and Document Examination assisted by a Photo Section, Library etc.

### **Training**

1.85. The Training Division which is mainly concerned with the training policies and programmes of the Government of India in the field of administration has sponsored a number of training programmes for officers of various levels at different training institutions. The Division is also concerned with overall co-ordination of training policies and programmes in the Government of India and assists State Governments and Union Territories in training matters wherever such assistance is asked for. In addition, the Division deals with training matters connected with the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie,

the National Police Academy, Abu, and the Secretariat Training School, New Delhi.

1.86. (2) In 1969-70, the Division sponsored a number of executive development programmes at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. These programmes were designed for senior officers generally of the level of a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and for equivalent levels in State Governments, Union Territories and public sector undertakings. The programme on "Economic Decision Making" was, however, meant for senior officers of the level of Joint Secretaries and Directors in the Central Government and for equivalent levels in the States and public sector undertakings. The details of the various programmes are as follows :—

Programme	Dates	Number of participants
Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Orientation Courses on Performance Budgeting.	April 8—16, 1969, May 26—June 3, 1969, Sept. 29—Oct. 11, 1969, Oct. 21—31, 1969	109
Second Course on Economic Decision Making.	April 17—26, 1969	22
Third and Fourth Courses on Budgeting and Financial Control.	April 28—May 17, 1969, Sept. 8—26, 1969	42
First Course on Modern Aids to Management.	July 7—19, 1969	22
First Orientation Course on Materials Planning.	July 21—24, 1969	28
Third and Fourth Courses on Development Administration	July 25—Aug 13, 1969, Dec. 1—13, 1969	42
First Orientation Course on Project Formulation.	Oct. 6—9, 1969	35
First Course on Administrative Behaviour	Nov. 12—25, 1969	19
Second Course on Project Formulation	Jan. 12—17, 1970	24
First Course on Training of Trainers	Jan. 19—24, 1970	34

1.87. The last Course on Training of Trainers was attended by the Principals/Directors and senior staff members of a number of Training Institutions under the Central and State Governments and Training Co-ordinators of Central Ministries and State Governments.

1.88. (3) During February-March, 1970, it is proposed to organise the following programmes at the Indian Institute of Public Administration:—

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| (i) Second Orientation Course on Materials Planning | Feb. 2—7, 1970        |
| (ii) First Course on Personnel Administration       | Feb. 20—March 4, 1970 |
| (iii) Second Course on Administrative Behaviour     | March 9—21, 1970      |

1.89. (4) The Division arranged for a special training Course on Financial Management for 27 officers of Andaman and Nicobar Administration at Port Blair from August 18 to 27, 1969. The Course was conducted by the Faculty of the Financial Management Unit of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, and an officer of the Ministry of Finance. The Division will also be arranging a Course on O. & M. for the officers of Andaman and Nicobar Administration from the 18th February to 5th March. This will be conducted by the Secretariat, Training School with the assistance of the National Academy of Administration.

1.90. (5) A Conference on Training attended by about 26 heads of training institutions and other experts on training was held at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, from June 16 to 18, 1969. The Conference discussed common problems of training institutions as well as the training of trainers including training co-ordinators. The Conference was inaugurated by the then Deputy Prime Minister. The main recommendations of the Conference included :

- (i) The Training Division should organise Courses for Training of Trainers in collaboration with institutes like I.I.P.A., etc.

- (ii) Periodic Refresher Courses should be planned for Civil servants at an interval of seven to ten years. These Courses should be considered as a significant factor in determining the eligibility of officers for promotion.
- (iii) The Training Division should act as a clearing house for teaching material available at various institutions in the country as well as abroad.

(6) *Training Monographs :*

1.91. The Division has prepared four Monographs on Training on the following subjects :

- (i) Five Year Plans and Training;
- (ii) Administrative Reforms Commission on Training;
- (iii) Management Training for Trainers;
- (iv) Directory of Central and State Training Institutions.

Two more monographs will be issued during the year.

1.92. At the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Training Division also arranged for the training of a senior officer of the Government of Fiji in the State of Maharashtra. This officer has been attached to a District Officer for practical training.

**National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie**

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

1.94. From this year onwards, in order to make the training of IAS probationers more effective and problem oriented, the institutional training at the Academy has been divided into two

parts of about 6 months each and the practical training of one year in the States sandwiched between these two parts. The training in the second part at the Academy will concentrate largely on problems of administration based on the probationers' experience and observations in the field.

1.95. The Academy conducted the following courses during 1969-70 :

- (a) 121 IAS probationers appointed on the result of the examination held in 1967 completed their training.
- (b) 99 IAS probationers appointed on the result of the examination held in 1968 completed the first phase of their institutional training;
- (c) 278 probationers of the IAS, IPS, IFS and Central Service—Class I appointed on the basis of the 1968 examination, completed the Foundational Course which commenced in July, 1969.

1.96. The following Refresher Courses were held by the Academy during the year 1969-70 :

- (1) First Course on Economic Administration for IAS officers of 6—8 years of seniority (April 21—May 10, 1969).
- (2) First Course on Modern Aids to Administration for IAS officers of 6—8 years of seniority (May 12—31, 1969).
- (3) First Orientation Course for Chief Vigilance Officers (October 27—30, 1969).

1.97. During February-March, 1970, the Second Refresher Course on Modern Aids to Administration was arranged from February 20 to March 5, 1970. A Seminar on Local Government Administration will be held from March 16 to 21, 1970.

#### **National Police Academy, Abu**

1.98. After completing the 4 months' Foundational Course at Mussoorie, the IPS officers continue their professional training

at Abu. Eighty IPS probationers appointed on results of the 1967 examination continued their training during the year. Out of them, 7 probationers were later appointed to other Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1968 before they completed their Course at the College. The remaining 73 probationers completed their course at the Academy. Sixty-six IPS probationers appointed on the results of the examination held in 1968 have joined the Academy for training. In addition, 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police from Manipur and 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police from the C.B.I. are undergoing training.

### **Secretariat Training School, New Delhi**

1.99. During the year 1969, besides the training of persons recruited on the results of the competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, the Secretariat Training School continued to hold Refresher Courses for Section Officers and Assistants already working in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India.

1.100. As in the previous years, officers of the Department of Atomic Energy, Overseas Communication Service, Public Undertakings, Semi-Government and Autonomous Bodies also received training in these courses.

1.101. The training courses for Stenographers and Lower Division Clerks continued to be held by the School during the year. One course for Stenographers and four courses for Lower Division Clerks were conducted.

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

### **Shorthand and Type-writing**

1.103. The courses for training of Lower Division Clerks employed in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India in English Shorthand and Typewriting which had

been introduced for meeting the shortage of Steno-typists (Stenographers Grade III) were also continued. Two advanced courses and two courses for Beginners were held during the year. One Advanced and one Beginners Course is continuing at present.

1.104. Under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the School continued to impart training in Hindi Shorthand and Typewriting.

### **SPECIALISED COURSES**

#### **Work Study Courses**

1.105. As in the previous year, this year also the School conducted training courses in Work Study/O. & M. Techniques, which were started at the instance of the Department of Administrative Reforms of the Ministry of Home Affairs, for officers not below the rank of Section Officers of the Central Government and officers of comparable rank of the State Governments. These Work Study Courses were held during the year under report. Officers from Public Undertakings and Semi-Government and Autonomous Bodies continued to avail of the training facilities in Work Study.

1.106. The new courses for training of Assistants in Work Study which had been introduced in 1968 were also continued. Six such courses were conducted during the year.

1.107. As a part of the Work Study training, the trainees conducted Project Studies in Government Offices and Semi-Government Organisations. The recommendations made as a result of these Studies were found useful and were generally accepted. During the year, 58 such studies were conducted.

#### **Courses in Performance Budgeting and Vigilance Methods and Procedures**

1.108. The new training courses in 'Performance Budgeting' and 'Vigilance Methods and Procedures' which had been started in 1968 were also continued. During the year, three courses in 'Performance Budgeting' and two courses in 'Vigilance Methods and Procedures' were conducted.

### **Short Term Courses**

1.109. During the year, the Short Term training courses of one week's duration were held by the School for training the probationers of the Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service in General and Financial Administration.

### **Foreign Assignments**

1.110. As in the previous year, a team of four officers of the School headed by the Director was deputed to Ceylon under the Colombo Plan for conducting a course in Work Study of three month's duration for O. & M. Officers of the Ceylon Government. The training imparted has been highly appreciated by that Government.

### **Foreign Trainees**

1.111. As in the previous year, nominees of the Ceylon Government continued to receive training in the Work Study courses. In addition, trainees from Nepal were deputed for training in 'Organisation and Methods', 'Private Secretaryship' and 'Functions of the Public Service Commission'. A trainee from Thailand received training in 'Training Methods and Techniques'. Two trainees from the Maldiv Islands are receiving training in English stenography.

### **Assistance to outside Organisations**

1.112. Apart from providing guest lecturers to other training Institutions on various subjects namely Work Study, Secretariat Administration, Financial Administration, etc., the officers of the School conducted during the year two courses in Secretariat Development on behalf of the Tiruchirapalli Productivity Council and Kerala State Productivity Council at Cochin.

### **Shorthand and Typewriting Tests**

1.113. Tests in Typewriting and Shorthand continued to be conducted by the School on behalf of the Director-General, Employment and Training and various other departments/offices

of the Government of India and the Union Public Service Commission.

### **Publications**

1.114. During the year, the School brought out the following publications :

- (i) Notes on the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964—1st edition.
- (ii) Organisational set up and functions of the Ministries and Departments of Government of India—1968 edition.
- (iii) Hindi Typewriting Prashikshak—1969 edition.

1.115. The publication entitled “Manak Asulipi” compiled by the School is under print and is expected to be released from Press very shortly.

1.116. A new publication on “Disciplinary Rules and Procedures” is under compilation and revised editions of some of the previous publications of the School are being brought out in the near future.

### **Statistics**

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

### **National Fire Service College, Nagpur**

1.118. During the year 1969-70, the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, trained 408 officers. The College also conducted special courses for IPS probationers and Civil Defence Instructors. Since its inception, the College has trained 3,304 Fire Officers and Instructors.

1.119. The College has also started publishing a half yearly professional magazine titled ‘Fire Technology’. It contains latest information on fire prevention and developments in fire engineering.

### **National Civil Defence College, Nagpur**

1.120. During the year 1969, 1,275 persons were trained at the National Civil Defence College bringing the total to 10,473 persons trained in the College since its inception.

1.121. The College has also brought out a biennial magazine on Civil Defence.

### **MACHINERY FOR JOINT CONSULTATION AND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION**

1.122. The Scheme for Joint Consultation 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.

1.123. 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.

1.124. **National Council.**—The Council held its 7th ordinary meeting on the 1st and 2nd August, 1969. The important decisions taken at the meeting are given below briefly:—

- (i) **Increase in the rate of Washing Allowance applicable to Central Government employees.**

1.125. It was decided that the existing rates of washing allowance might be increased, with effect from 1st August, 1969 by Re. 1 per month, subject to the revised rates not exceeding an overall ceiling of Rs. 2/50p. p.m.

- (ii) **Bringing of sweepers and chowkidars on par with other Central Government employees as regards overtime allowance.**

1.126. It was decided to revise the overtime rates of sweepers and chowkidars in Government offices as under :—

- (a) 30 paise (thirty paise) for every hour or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.75 per diem;
- (b) *Working days.*—No overtime allowance for the first one hour duty performed in excess of the prescribed working hours, and thereafter overtime allowance at the rate of 30 paise (thirty paise) for every hour or fraction thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.85 per diem.

- (iii) **Fixation of Pay of ex-Food and Civil Supplies staff of State Governments absorbed in Central Services under the various Ministries of the Government of India.**

1.127. The fixation of pay had been done in all the Ministries/Departments, except in the Ministry of Railways. It was decided that in the Ministry of Railways also, the benefit of fixation of pay under F.R. 27 with effect from 1st August, 1969, would be given, but without payment of any arrears in respect of the past period.

- (iv) **Payment of pension money through the Post Offices.**

1.128. The existing facility of payment of pensions through post-offices by money order upto a pension limit of Rs. 200 was raised to Rs. 250.

- (v) **Facilities for Members of the Staff Side, National Council (J.C.M.)**

1.29. The Staff Side members are at present being permitted to come on duty one day before the date of the meeting of the Council. It was decided that, in addition to this duty period of one day for each meeting, members of the National Council would be sanctioned special casual leave at the rate of 2 days special casual leave for each meeting of the Council, either prior to the meeting and/or after it, as may be necessary. This casual leave would be in substitution of, and not in addition to, the special casual leave of 5 days at present available to the members of the National Council for holding the meetings of the Staff Side.

### **Sub-Committees of the National Council**

1.130. The National Council remitted the following items to its Sub-Committees for consideration and report:—

- (a) Education Allowance.
- (b) Retrenchment in Central Services and Contract Labour.
- (c) Transfer Allowance.

1.131. The following Sub-Committees, which had earlier been constituted, but could not meet as the Staff Side members who were nominated on these committees ceased to function because of de-recognition of their unions, were reconstituted:

- (d) *Leave*—Disparity of leave between industrial and non-industrial employees be removed and opening of avenues for promotion for Mazdoors.
- (e) *Pension*—Scale of pension—restoration of 30/60th of average emoluments plus D.C.R. Gratuity.
- (f) Provision of uniforms for excluded categories of Class IV staff, e.g., Malis, Bhisties, Watermen, etc.
- (g) Rationalisation in the matter of grant of House Rent Allowance.

The Reports of these Committees, would be considered by the National Council.

1.132. **Board of Arbitration.**—Out of 17 cases on which disagreement had been recorded at the Departmental Council

level, and which had been referred to the Board of Arbitration, the Board has so far given its award in 13 cases.

### **Recognition of Unions**

1.133. As a result of the illegal strike by the Central Government employees in September, 1968, the federations/unions/associations, which had issued strike notices and had not withdrawn such notices before or after the promulgation of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968 were derecognised. Since the J.C.M. Scheme envisages representation of only recognised unions/associations, all the nominees of the derecognised unions, etc. in the Joint Councils set up under the Scheme ceased to be members of the respective Joint Councils with effect from the date of derecognition. Recognition was given to certain new unions consisting of those employees who had not participated in the strike, if they sought recognition in place of unions which had been derecognised.

1.134. On a review of the matter, it was decided in September and October, 1969, that the federations/unions/associations, which were de-recognised as a result of their participation in the strike of September, 1968, should be accorded fresh recognition. Such recognition would, however, not be on an exclusive basis. The federations/unions/associations, so recognised would also be able to participate in the J.C.M. Scheme if they had been participating in that scheme prior to their de-recognition. New unions, which were recognised after the strike of September, 1968, would also be recognised for J.C.M. purposes, and allowed to participate in the scheme at the appropriate levels.

### **Statutory Machinery for Joint Consultative Machinery**

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

### **Foreign Assignments**

1.136. Foreign Assignments have come to be regarded as a significant tool in strengthening foreign economic co-operation specially with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin

America. With a view to meet the growing requests for experts from these countries and the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies, panels of experts already being maintained by the Ministry in various fields, e.g., teaching, medicine, engineering, statistics, economics and Public administration etc. have been further strengthened. For attracting better experts for these panels, an advertisement and a press note calling for applications was published in the newspapers throughout the country in the month of July, 1969. At present 4,882 persons are borne on the Foreign Assignment Panel. After registration these candidates are sponsored against assignments with foreign governments and international agencies in accordance with the specific job requirements in each case.

1.137. During the year the Foreign Assignment Selection Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs and Finance visited Lucknow, Bombay and Bangalore and screened the applicants for foreign assignments from these regions. This Committee, which is occasionally assisted by senior technical experts in various fields, also met in New Delhi and selected twenty-four candidates during the year for deputation by way of aid under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

1.138. Four high-powered delegations from the Govts. of Nigeria, Uganda, Ghana and Tanzania visited the country during the year to interview 745 candidates, sponsored by the Ministry, at various centres in India and have selected a good number of candidates. In all, 1099 assignments were reported during the year by the Asian and African countries and 432 by the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies. Out of the total number of 1526 persons sponsored against these assignments, 170 have so far been selected. The result of the sponsored candidatures is still awaited in a number of cases.

#### **Staff Welfare**

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

1.140. 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 the Central Government employees. The Board has been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.9 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 successfully, all India Civil Services tournaments in all games and sports. It has also been entrusted with the task of organising cultural activities for the benefit of the Government employees and their families as a regular welfare measure. The All India Civil Services Drama Competition held in February, 1969 proved big success. The Board has this year opened a Tennis Court in Bharati Nagar and a Basket Ball Court at Nirman Bhavan for the benefit of the Government employees.

1.141. The Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative 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's business expanded considerably during the first four years and a profit of Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Rs. 1.71 lakhs was declared in 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. It, however, incurred a loss of Rs. 2.44 lakhs in 1965-66 and Rs. 7.36 lakhs in 1966-67. The provisional accounts for 1967-68 exhibit a loss of Rs. 9.05 lakhs. As a result, steps have been taken to close some of the uneconomic stores run by the Society and efforts are being made to reduce the losses by cutting down over-heads, and taking other remedial measures.

1.142. Departmental/Co-operative Canteens or Tiffin Rooms which are set up in Central Government offices in all parts of the country, supply lunch, snacks, tea, coffee, etc. to Central Government employees at reasonable rates. Government assistance in the form of interest free loans up to a maximum of

Rs. 5,000 towards initial working capital and purchase of equipment is afforded to the canteens and tiffin rooms. Subsidy towards meeting the cost of establishment of canteens and tiffin rooms is also provided by Government.

1.143. 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 96 Associations of Central Government employees in Delhi and its neighbourhood.

1.144. High Power Committees 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 co-ordinating the welfare activities of various Central Government offices in their areas.

### **Grih Kalyan Kendra**

1.145. Grih Kalyan Kendra is a welfare institution of the Ministry of Home Affairs administered by a Board of senior officials representing different Ministries. The main activities of the Kendras are:—

- (a) Imparting of training in Tailoring and Embroidery to the women at 54 Centres;
- (b) Arranging for knitting and stitching of garments which provide employment to the women;
- (c) Nursery education to the children and low income group staff at 21 Government colonies;
- (d) Running of music and dance classes that draw out and develop the latent talents of grown up children;
- (e) Running of Six 'Creches' to look after the babies of serving female employees;
- (f) Provision of facilities for adult education for women members of Class IV Staff;

- (g) Promotion of recreational activities like TV Clubs, Gymnasias, Library, etc. particularly in the Community Halls, set up in various colonies inhabited by Government employees.

There are also branch centres of the Grih Kalyan Kendras in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Dehradun. The present grant-in-aid for the Grih Kalyan Scheme is Rs. 3.50 lakhs and the annual fee collection and earnings amount to nearly Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

1.146. In co-operation with other social and welfare agencies, the Grih Kalyan Kendra had ensured a progressive and integrated approach to the ever evolving social welfare techniques by holding during the year, three seminars, two short term courses and four exhibitions, on women and child welfare programmes.

#### **Community Halls**

1.147. The Community Halls, now recognised as part of the Government's housing scheme for its employees have been provided in 21 colonies. Pending the construction of such halls in other colonies, Government quarters have been allotted for the community activities. These Community Centres serve as focal points for welfare activities that aim at harmonising a heterogeneous neighborhood into a socially interwoven community. The management of these Centres is vested in Co-ordination Committees, which are set up according to a model constitution framed by the Home Ministry.

1.148. The total amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned for this purpose in 1968-69 was Rs. 8,18,005.

## ANNEXURE

*Statement showing the number of officers/Officials trained in the Secretariat Training School during the year, 1969 and those undergoing training (As on 10th December, 1969).*

Particulars of course	Trained	Under training	Remarks
Section Officer (Probationers)	17*	11%	*Includes 5 foreign Govt. nominees—1 from Afghanistan & 4 from Nepal. %Includes 1 foreign Govt. nominees from Nepal Government.
Section Officer (Refresher Course)	14	..	
Training Course in Work Study/O&M Techniques for officers, of the Central and State Govts.	76&	..	&Includes 5 foreign Govt. nominees, 4 from Ceylon and 1 from Nepal.
Work Study Course for Assistants	164	..	
Assistants (Direct Recruits)	28%	..	%Includes 1 foreign Govt. nominee from Nepal.
Assistants (Refresher Course)	40	23	
Stenographers (Direct Recruits)	7	13	
Cash and Accounts Matters	57	26	
Vigilance Course	49	..	
Indian Economics Service (Probationers)	32	..	
Indian Statistical Service (Probationers)	11	..	
Lower Division Clerks (Direct Recruits)	224	..	

Particulars of course	Trained	Under training	Remarks
Lower Division Clerks (Subordinate Offices)	49	..	
Performance Budgeting	72	..	
English Shorthand and Typewriting (Advanced Course)	47	49	
English Shorthand and Typewriting (Beginners' Course)	43"	"Includes 4 61%	nominees of Govt. of Nepal. %Includes 2 foreign Govt. nominees from Maldiv Islands.
Training in English Typewriting of Assistants and Clerks from Ministries/Attached/Subordinate Offices	189	26	
Training in Hindi Typewriting	583	407	
Training in Hindi Shorthand	273	583	
Candidates seeking registration at Employment Exchanges tested in English and Hindi Typewriting (English—5254 & Hindi 745)	5999		
Candidates seeking registration at Employment Exchanges tested in English and Hindi Shorthand (English 1259 and Hindi 48)	1307		
Candidates tested in English and Hindi Typewriting on behalf of Union Public Service Commission (English 2725 and Hindi 17)	2742		
Candidates tested for Reporters' Test	28		

N.B.—The Refresher Course in Hindi Typewriting has been discontinued

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

In the field of administrative reforms, the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission almost drew to a close. Paralleling this, the Department of Administrative Reforms gave increased attention to the processing and implementation of the Commission's reports. The department was, in addition, able to render useful service in its main role, *viz.*, providing management advice to the various organisations of the Government.

#### Administrative Reforms Commission

2.2. The Commission had submitted ten reports to the Government till last year on

- problems of redress of citizens' grievances
- machinery for planning (interim report)
- machinery for planning (final report)
- public sector undertakings
- finance, accounts and audit.
- economic administration
- the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work
- life insurance administration
- central direct taxes administration
- administration of union territories and NEFA

It presented seven reports during the year under review on

- personnel administration
- delegation of financial and administrative powers
- Centre-state relationships
- state administration, including district administration

- small scale sector
- railways
- treasuries

With these the Commission completed its task in respect of nine out of the ten specifically mentioned areas of administration in its terms of reference.

2.3. As in the previous year the processing and implementation of these reports continued to be the major concern of Government in the field of administrative reforms. Statements containing the decisions of the Government on the first six reports were placed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on different dates during the year 1969.

2.4. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, which was the outcome of the Commission's report on problems of redress of citizens' grievances, was introduced in the Lok Sabha in May 1968 and was passed in that House in August 1969. The Bill is now before the Rajya Sabha. It seeks to set up the institution of Lokpal to look into allegations against ministers and secretaries at the Centre and also provides for appointment of Lokayuktas to look into similar complaints against other public servants.

2.5. The interim and final reports of the Commission on the machinery for planning had earlier influenced the reorganisation of the Planning Commission and had led to changes in its methods of plan formulation. These reports continued to influence decisions in the field of planning. The concept of block loans and grants to the States suggested by the Commission was incorporated in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, after having been broadly endorsed by the National Development Council.

2.6. The recommendations made in the report on public sector undertakings continued to provide the frame in which Government's policy formulation in relation to them was cast. A significant new measure was the creation of an audit board. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, which is responsible for the

follow-up of decisions taken by the Government on this report, issued instructions on a number of matters such as design organisations, project completion reports etc. For ensuring systematic action, an implementation cell was established in the Bureau

2.7. Two of the important recommendations made in the report of the Commission on finance, accounts and audit and accepted by the Government relate to the introduction of performance budgeting and arrangements within ministries for internal financial advice. During the year the implementation of both measures was taken forward. Performance budgeting, which had been introduced in four ministries and some organisations under them last year, was extended to a number of organisations in six more ministries and departments viz. the Ministries of Irrigation & Power, Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing & Urban Development, Shipping & Transport, and Tourism & Civil Aviation and Departments of Food and Communications. Internal financial advisers came to be appointed in 23 ministries and departments. A significant new measure stemming from the Commission's report was the introduction of a Bill on the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General styled "The Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill 1969" in Parliament. This is now before a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

2.8. A number of decisions taken on the report on economic administration have been implemented in areas such as import control, export promotion, foreign collaboration, the management of foreign exchange and the control of capital issues. An important outcome of this report is the recent decision to constitute a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in the Department of Industrial Development. The Bureau will tender advice to the Government on cost reduction and improvement of industrial efficiency, and also pricing problems in relation to industrial costs.

2.9. Some of the decisions taken on the report on central direct taxes administration are reflected in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

2.10. All other reports are at varying stages of consideration.

2.11. The Department of Administrative Reforms coordinated the processing of the reports of the Commission. It also watched the implementation of the decisions taken by the Government on the Commission's recommendations.

### **Management Advice**

2.12. There was a considerable expansion of the department's activities in the field of management consultancy in the year under review. In part, this was the outcome of its release from the studies entrusted to it by the Commission, but there also seemed to be an increasing awareness in the ministries of the need for management advice.

2.13. The study undertaken last year of the Directorate of Supply and Transport, NEFA was completed during the year. The report submitted in January 1970 contains recommendations, among others, on making an effective forecasting of demand and efficient programming of procurement and on improving depot management and operations. With a view to streamlining the organisational structure, suggestions have been made to secure maximum operational decentralisation to the depots, while strengthening the overall functions of the Directorate.

2.14. Another major study commenced last year related to the organisation of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. This too has been completed. An integrated scheme of reorganisation has been evolved covering the printing division of the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development and the headquarters organisation of the CCP&S, as well as the latter's relationship with the subordinate units.

2.15. Following the study of the Police Wing undertaken last year, the Ministry of Home Affairs has asked for similar work to be done in the rest of the ministry. This has resulted in a crop of new studies and a division of the department has been doing these on an almost wholetime basis. The resultant relationship between the department and this ministry marks a new development in the style of consultancy services offered by the department.

2.16. The study of the Police Wing was completed during the year under review and its recommendations are at an advanced stage of implementation. The most significant of these has led to the conventional relationship between the secretariat and the headquarters offices of the various central police organisations being replaced by a new work relationship in which the latter are treated as integral parts of the ministry. In the integrated structure, these offices and the Police Wing function as the executive and staff arms of the Home Secretary, with the heads of the former having unimpeded access to him for both discussion of problems and submission of papers. The Police Wing is being internally reorganised on a functional basis, with a division each for financial management, personnel administration and planning, policy and research coordination. In the process, the desk-officer system is to be introduced.

2.17. New assignments taken up in the Ministry of Home Affairs were a study of procedures in the foreigners division, a survey of records management in the ministry and, recently, a study of the administration division. The first two have been completed and implementation has commenced on the recommendations relating to the foreigners division.

2.18. A study of the Shipping Coordination and Chartering Organisation was taken up in June, 1969. The scheme of reorganisation formulated is being considered by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport. The scheme suggests breaking away from the secretariat pattern of organisational structure in view of the special nature of the work handled. At the request of the

same ministry, the department has undertaken a study of the Roads Wing.

2.19. A development indicative of the expanding role of the department in the field of management consultancy is its association, at the invitation of the Government of Assam, with the devising of an administrative set-up for the new autonomous state of Meghalaya. The department is also associated with a committee set up by the Governor of Nagaland to reorganise the pattern of administration in that state.

2.20. The department continued to watch the implementation of its various management advice reports formulated in the past. Mention, in particular, may be made of the reports formulated last year on the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and on the pay roll system relating to non-gazetted employees of Central Government offices located in New Delhi. The report on the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is presently being considered by the Central Board of Trustees. The bulk of the suggestions on simplification in the pay roll report have been implemented by the Ministry of Finance, while those on decentralisation and departmentalisation of accounts and computerisation of pay bill preparation are still under consideration.

### **Standing Items**

2.21. In the O&M field, a good deal was done to improve the management of records in the various ministries. The initiative for this came from the Cabinet Secretary who held a series of meetings with senior officers. With the help of O&M officers from different ministries, a number of detailed measures were evolved. As a consequence, arrears in the recording and indexing of files have been reduced. A number of ministries have introduced the functional file index developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms and endorsed by the Administrative Reforms Commission in one of its reports.

2.22. Another development in the O&M field was a series of discussion jointly held by the department and the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance with individual ministries with the object of devising adequate O&M-cum-work study units in these ministries. Steps were also taken, in consultation with the Establishment Officer, to recruit men on an all-ministry basis for the new posts created in these units. The stress was on selecting persons with training and aptitude.

2.23. A new edition of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure was brought out during the year.

2.24. In the field of management information, the outstanding event of the year was the bringing out of a quarterly journal styled "Management in Government". This incorporated the fortnightly publication "Glimpses in Administration." The three numbers so far brought out have been well-received.

2.25. In the field of training, an appreciation course in the techniques of administrative improvement was organised at the Indian Institute of Public Administration. In addition, a work study course of 12 weeks' duration and recorder analyst's course of 6 weeks duration were organised at the Secretariat Training School. A plan was developed to improve the professional content in the personnel of the department. In pursuance of this plan, a number of officers were sent on training courses in India and abroad.

## CHAPTER III

### POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

#### Border Security Force

3.1. The Border Security Force progressed rapidly in the fourth year of its existence. The major portion of the Force continued to be deployed on the international border and the Cease Fire Line with Pakistan. In the Mizo Hills units of the Border Security Force which had come under the operational control of the Army during the previous year continued to serve as such.

3.2. Units of the B.S.F. were sent out on Internal Security duties several times at the request of State Governments. These units carried out their duties creditably. B.S.F. units rendered useful service in assisting flood affected victims and villages in many parts of the country. They also rendered valuable assistance in fighting and extinguishing accidental fires which broke out in areas near unit lines. In drought affected areas of Rajasthan, B.S.F. units again organised care and feeding of cattle and obtained fodder for the cattle from Punjab. In the Rann of Kutch medical aid was provided to the sick, and water for cattle to cattle graziers.

3.3. The three main training institutions *i.e.* the B.S.F. Academy Tekanpur, B.S.F. Training Centre and School Hazaribagh and the Central School of Weapons and Tactics Indore continue to function effectively.

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

3.5. In the field of sport the B.S.F. continued to earn laurels. The B.S.F. won the maximum number of medals in the XIV India Police Duty Meet 1969.

### **Central Reserve Police**

3.6. With the incorporation of 35 India Reserve Battalions which were earlier maintained by the States at the cost of the Central Government, the strength of the Central Reserve Police now stands at 52 battalions. In addition there are three Signals battalions and the necessary number of training and other institutions to serve its various needs. The Force is headed by a Director General, who is assisted by two Inspectors General, each in charge of a Zone and they in turn are assisted by Range Deputy Inspectors General. The Force is primarily meant to be a reserve force for assisting State Governments and Union Territories in the maintenance of law and order. Officers and men of the Force have given a very good account of themselves in the discharge of their duties especially in exacting operational areas in the eastern and north western parts of the country.

3.7. The Force was recently re-organised with a view to streamlining and improving its administrative set up, efficiency and mobility. With the reorganisation a number of additional institutions like training centres, Signals battalions and hospitals have been established and a system of group centres has been introduced under which the house-keeping functions of every three or four battalions are centralised leaving the battalions lighter and more mobile.

3.8. A phased programme of construction of residential and non-residential accommodation for the Force has been under execution from last year and has made noticeable progress during the year.

### **ASSAM RIFLES**

3.9. 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 Act. 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 (a) for policing the Indo-Tibet border along NEFA and (b) on internal security duties in Nagaland, Assam (Mizo Hills area) and Manipur.

3.10. A Committee which was constituted to study the working of the Assam Rifles and to suggest its re-organising and measures for increasing its effectiveness has recently submitted its report to Government.

### **CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE**

3.11. For the better protection and security of industrial undertakings belonging to the Central Government, the Central Industrial Security Force Act was passed by Parliament in November, 1968. The Force has since come into being and is being introduced in the industrial undertakings in a phased manner.

### **UNION TERRITORIES POLICE**

3.12. Matters relating to police in Union Territories continued to receive close attention during the year. The recommendations of the Delhi Police Commission were examined and the necessary order and sanctions issued. Apart from the re-organisation of the various branches of the Delhi Police a number of measures were taken towards modernising and streamlining the Delhi Police.

3.13. Greater emphasis has been laid on the use of scientific methods of investigation, modernised communication facilities and the provision of better facilities for police personnel. The phased programme of construction of residential/office buildings for the Delhi Police personnel continued during the year. An amount of Rs. 2.50 crores has been provided on this account so far.

### INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

3.14. The Intelligence Bureau 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 are given briefly below :—

(a) **Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Simla, Calcutta and Hyderabad.**

These offices continued to undertake scientific examination of questioned documents involving comparison of handwriting, 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.

3.15. The Simla Branch continued to examine cases referred to it from the State Police authorities of the States Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh. The total number of cases referred to it for examination during the year was 470 as against 501 cases during 1968. The Examiners gave evidence in 92 cases in various courts during the year as against 155 during the year 1968. The value of cases accepted for examination during the year under review in terms of fee was as under :—

(i) Value of paying cases	Rs. 9,900.00
(ii) Value of non-paying cases	Rs. 78,760.00

3.16. The Calcutta Office of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents caters to the needs of the Police authorities in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Assam, NEFA and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and A&N Islands. 321 cases were received and registered for examination during the year, as against 359 cases received during 1968. Examiners gave evidence in courts in 91 cases during the year. The value of cases accepted for examination during the year under review in terms of fee was as under :—

(a) Value of paying cases in original references	Rs. 10,490.00
(b) Value of non-paying cases in original references	Rs. 51,480.00

3.17. The Hyderabad Branch started functioning with effect from 1st August, 1968 for examining cases from the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. 140 cases involving 2,311 questioned items and 4,007 standard items were examined during the year. The Government Examiner gave evidence in 51 cases and the Assistant Government Examiner in 11 cases during the year, in the various courts in India.

**(b) Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta**

3.18. 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 1,05,330. The total number of slips recorded upto 31st December, 1969 was 14,45,019. After elimination of duplicate slips and slips of convicts on death or acquittal, the total number of slips on record on 31st December, 1969 was 11,82,278. The number of search slips received and disposed of during the year was 20,358. Of these 4,991 persons were traced as previous convicts and 15 were found to be proclaimed offenders wanted by various States Police authorities.

3.19. The Bureau also provides training facilities on various aspects of finger-print work to State Police officers. So far nine batches of such officers have been given training which is followed by the All India Board Examination for finger print experts held annually. Three foreign trainees one from Nepal under T.C.S. Colombo Plan and two from the People's Republic of South Yemen are undergoing training at present under a programme of Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation between India and other developing countries sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

3.20. A separate Modus Operandi Bureau for international criminals likely to operate in India works in the Bureau dealing with smugglers of gold, narcotics etc. During the year 245 notices from the INTERPOL were received by this Cell. The total number of records and history sheets of such criminals on record was 7,252 as against 6,644 in 1968.

3.21. An officer of the Bureau who underwent training at the Computer Centre, New Delhi is working on a project intended to develop computerisation of finger prints for record and search purposes.

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

3.22. The Central Detective Training School, Calcutta imparts advanced training in scientific methods of investigation to selected State Police Officers and some Police officers from other countries. So far, 33 courses have been organised in which 972 officers were trained, including 2 officers from Bhutan. The 34th batch which includes two officers from Malaysia and one each from Uganda and Nigeria is under training.

3.23. The 'Identi-kit System' for identification of suspects from facial features has been introduced in the School and the Instructor concerned is continuing to study the uses to which the kit can be put under Indian conditions. The possibility of utilising the Identi-kit for tracing wanted persons is being explored.

3.24. In the C.D.T.S. Hyderabad 69 trainees in three batches were trained during the year bringing the total number trained so far to 402 as against 333 in the year 1968.

3.25. Two Instructors have submitted their research papers on "Juvenile Delinquency" and "What part does habit play in the Modus Operandi of a Criminal".

**(d) Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta**

3.26. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta, continued to render valuable assistance to all the States in criminal investigation. 3168 exhibits were received during the year as against 3001 during 1968. Reports on 3109 exhibits were sent to the forwarding authorities, as compared to 3311 exhibits in the year 1968.

3.27. The Director was deputed by the Government of India to attend the 5th International Conference on Forensic Science at Toronto, Canada from 5th to 11th June, 1969. After the Conference, he undertook a study tour of the Centre of Forensic Science, Canada, for 10 days. A new Acid-Phosphate Reagent for the detection of seminal stains discovered by the Director and Asstt. Director of the Laboratory was shown and demonstrated to the scientists there.

**Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad**

3.28. Progress has been made in setting up of the Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Hyderabad during the year. A Density Gradient Analysis Apparatus was designed and using this instrument some local soils have been compared for verification of similarity in dis-similar samples. Determination of density of male and female hair samples is in progress. Essential items of scientific equipment to the value of Rs. 90,560 have been purchased during the year. Additional equipment worth Rs. 2,30,000 is proposed to be procured in the near future.

**Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)**

3.29. The Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) continued to assist the State Police Wireless Organisations in

procuring wireless equipment, training of technical personnel etc.

3.30. During 1969-70, orders for supply of wireless equipment worth Rs. 3.36 crores were placed on Bharat Electronics Ltd., and other firms and the supplies are expected to be completed by 1970-71.

3.31. Action has been initiated to modernise the working of wireless communications and bring them in line with the latest electronics advancement. A five-year plan for requirement/supply of wireless equipment in a planned and phased manner has been drawn up.

3.32. The Bharat Electronics Ltd., have, with the assistance of Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) developed an SSB set to replace the existing HF low-power sets to meet the HF equipment requirements of the States and Central Police Organisations. Similarly, Bharat Electronics limited have developed low power VHF trans-receivers and general purposes HF communication receiver in consultation with the Directorate. With a view to meeting their requirements, foreign exchange worth Rs. 71.25 lakhs for 1970-71 has been placed at the disposal of Bharat Electronics Limited to import raw material for manufacture of equipment.

3.33. A scheme of teleprinter service facility has been worked out under which States/Union Territories and offices of the Central Government in the States/Union Territory capitals can communicate with the Centre and vice versa over a net work of teleprinters. The scheme will be implemented in the calendar year 1970.

#### **Tear Smoke material**

3.34. The requirement of Police forces for speedheat grenades, CN is now increasingly being met from indigenous production and development of long range and short range shells for indigenous production has made satisfactory advance. Tear Smoke material worth Rs. 26 lakhs is being imported during 1969-70.

### **Police Medals**

3.35. During 1969, 35 President's Police and Fire Services Medals and 307 Police Medals were awarded as against 25 and 270 during the preceding year.

### **Loan Assistance to States**

3.36. (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. 37.69 crores (including 2.00 crores this year) has been distributed as loans to the various State Governments for constructing accommodation for their non-gazetted police staff. Many of the State Governments themselves have taken very keen interest in this work and have spent in all a sum of over Rs. 23.5 crores in the same period from their own resources.

### **(b) Modernisation of State Police**

3.37. In order to provide the necessary impetus and encouragement to the State Governments for modernising their police forces a scheme for giving financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to the State Govts. has been drawn up. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Governments under the scheme. A sum of Rs. one crore is proposed to be provided for the year 1970-71 for this purpose.

### **Re-organisation of Police Division**

3.38. With a view to streamlining the administrative set up of the Police Division of the Home Ministry and to gear it to cope with its increasing responsibilities, the Administrative Reforms Department were requested to study its working and submit their recommendations in regard to its structure, functioning, delegation to be made to the Chiefs of the various organisations with which it was concerned etc.

3.39. The Administrative Reforms Department recently submitted a report suggesting among other measures further

delegation of powers, introduction of the Single File system for the Delhi-based Central Police Organisations and re-organisation of the Sections in the Police Division on a functional basis. Steps have been taken to implement these recommendations in a phased manner commencing from October-November 1969.

### **Home Guards**

3.40. The present raised strength of Home Guards in the country is 5.21 lakhs against the target of 5.99 lakhs.

3.41. During the year 1969-70 (upto the end of November, 1969) grants totalling Rs. 1,80,92,864.42 have been sanctioned to the various States as Central Government's share of expenditure incurred on Home Guards, bringing the total amount paid so far by the Centre to the State Governments to Rs. 843.13 lakhs.

### **Civil Defence**

3.42. The present raised and trained strength of the Civil Defence Corps in India is 2 lakhs against a target of about 4.5 lakhs.

3.43. During the year 1969-70 (upto 30th November, 1969) grants totalling Rs. 50,65,967.48 have been sanctioned to the States as Central Government's share of expenditure on Civil Defence.

3.44. Based on the recommendations of the Conference of Home Guards and Civil Defence held in April 1967, several measures designed to strengthen the Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisation and to improve their training, were sanctioned.

3.45. A Conference of the Commandants General Home Guards and Directors of Civil Defence was held in March, 1969. The Conference considered ways and means further to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the two Organisations.

3.46. The first All India Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet was held at Lucknow from 22nd

November 1969 to 29th November 1969 in which contingents from 15 States/Union Territories participated. The Meet is expected to improve the standards of work of Home Guards and Civil Defence volunteers.

#### **Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Delhi and Calcutta**

3.47. The Calcutta Unit of the Mobile Civil Emergency Force was deployed for relief work during floods in North Bengal. The Unit established flood warning stations in flood affected areas and did commendable work.

3.48. The Delhi Unit of MCEF assisted the Delhi Administration in conducting and enforcing blackout measures during blackout exercises held in Delhi and peripheral towns.

## CHAPTER IV

### POLITICAL

#### NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

##### The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council

4.1. The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council, constituted to watch the implementation of the Council's recommendations, reviewed progress at its second and third meetings held on March 20-21, and October 16, 1969. Its third meeting was devoted to the consideration of the communal situation in the country in the wake of the disturbances in Gujarat during September, 1969, at the end of which the Standing Committee issued a statement calling *inter alia* for a joint mass campaigning and education by all political parties in favour of communal amity and harmony. The concrete steps to implement this suggestion for a joint mass campaign were later considered at an all-party conference, convened on November 3-4, 1969. After detailed deliberations, the all-party conference fully endorsed the views of the Standing Committee and in a statement adopted, reinforced the call for a joint mass campaign to combat all communalist tendencies, including acts of injustice to which the scheduled castes are subjected from time to time, particularly in rural areas. The all-party conference also laid down guidelines for the implementation of the joint mass campaign to be conducted under the auspices of an organising committee, which is being constituted.

4.2. Among the various recommendations of the National Integration Council implemented so far, special mention deserves to be made of the enactment of the Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Act, 1969 which came into force with effect from the 4th September, 1969. With the enactment of the new law

the scope of section 153A and 505 IPC has been expanded, heavier punishments have been provided for such offences committed in places of worship and the Central and the State Governments have acquired powers to prevent the publication of matter having the tendency to promote feelings of enmity and hatred, disharmony and ill-will between different communities.

### **The Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council on Communalism.**

4.3. The Sub-Committee of the Council, constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the National Integration Council met twice on 21st March and 22nd May, 1969 respectively. After a review of the Communal situation the Committee decided to request the State Governments to form 'Integration Committees' or 'Ekta Samitis' at various local levels to prevent occurrence of incidents and to ensure communal harmony.

### **Scheme for Implementation of the Declaration of objectives of the National Integration Council.**

4.4. In pursuance of the 'scheme' approved for the implementation of the Declaration of Objectives adopted by the National Integration Council (as outlined in the Annual Report for 1968-69), State level Integration Councils/Committees have been set up in :

1. Bihar.
2. Gujarat.
3. Maharashtra.
4. Mysore.
5. Orissa.
6. Rajasthan.
7. West Bengal.
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
9. Manipur.

10. Tripura.
11. Jammu & Kashmir.
12. Uttar Pradesh.
13. Haryana.
14. Goa, Daman & Diu.

4.5. At the Central level the following Committees have been constituted and are functioning :

- (1) Committee of Trade Union Leaders under the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, set up with 12 members on 5th March, 1969, two meetings were held on 15th March, 1969 and 16th to 17th July, 1969.
- (2) Committee of Writers under the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, set up with 20 members on 7th June, 1969, the first meeting was held on 2nd December, 1969.
- (3) Committee of Educationists and Leaders of Student Organizations under the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, set up with 40 members on 7th June, 1969, the first meeting was held on January 16-17, 1970.

#### **Voluntary Organisations and National Integration**

4.6. In order to enlist the cooperation of voluntary organisations and encourage them in activities designed to foster the Declaration of Objectives adopted by the National Integration Council, a Scheme is in operation for giving *ad hoc* grants for specific activities like holding of seminars, public functions etc. relating to national integration work. The Scheme also seeks to encourage Study Projects being taken up by eminent institutions into various aspects relating to National Integration.

4.7. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 1,05,000 has so far been sanctioned to voluntary organisations for specific activities

like holding of seminars etc. In addition, a sum of Rs. 93,650 is proposed to be sanctioned during the current year as a part instalment for the following study projects which have been assigned to 2 selected academic institutions :

1. Contemporary Muslim attitudes on their place in Indian society.
2. National Integration—A Psycho-Social Analysis.

### **National Integration Pledge Campaign**

4.8. The National Integration Pledge Campaign, launched every year in accordance with the suggestion by the National Integration Conference, 1961, also covered the National Solidarity Day Pledge with effect from 1968. In view of its special significance during 1969, the culmination of the Gandhi Centenary Year, a special programme was drawn up for the general public, educational institutions, voluntary organisations, Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings where the pledge could be administered to groups at a fixed time in keeping with the solemnity of the pledge campaign. State Governments, various Ministries of the Government of India and selected voluntary organisations of all India standing accordingly took part in the programme on October 2, 1969.

### **Research and Policy Division**

4.9. Research and Policy Division functions in the Ministry whose primary concern is with long range studies in depth on selected areas of interest in the political, constitutional and security aspects of Home Policy. Divested from current operational routines, the Division also conducts reviews of various types of unrest in the country. Where such studies are of a fundamental nature involving cross-disciplinary approaches, the Division has also attempted to engage worthy institutions or scholars to do projects in selected subjects of relevance to policy needs of Government. Among the various papers/reviews produced in the Division, a summary of the paper on the 'Nature and Causes of Agrarian Tension' has been placed on

the Table of the Lok Sabha and copies of the paper made available in Parliament Library.

### **Zonal Councils**

4.10. The Northern Zonal Council held its eleventh meeting in Srinagar on 4th October, 1969. The Council at this meeting discussed matters of common interest to the States in the Zone, especially matters relating to integration of services affected by the reorganisation of States, sharing of irrigation and power projects and provision of employment opportunities. The Council also reviewed land reform measures in the States in this Zone.

4.11. The Central Zonal Council which held its eighth meeting in Nainital on 11th October, 1969, resolved long standing disputes between U.P. and Madhya Pradesh in regard to sharing of benefits from Matatila and Rihand Projects. The Council also reviewed the implementation of the various safeguards provided to linguistic minorities in the States of the Zone.

4.12. The Southern Zonal Council held its eleventh meeting in Bangalore on 6th January, 1970. The Council among other matters, discussed the question of coordination of facilities for training in specialities such as medicine, engineering and technology by setting up a regional institution, and decided that a fact finding committee be set up with the Director of Manpower, Ministry of Home Affairs, representatives of the States in the Southern Zone and representatives of the bodies like All India Council of Technical Education. The other important matters discussed by the Council related to the sharing of expenditure on Police Bandobust between Centre and States during elections, establishment of Jail Officers' Training School for the States in the Southern Zone, removal of domiciliary restrictions on admission to universities and provision of employment opportunities to engineers. The Council noted that the Election Commission had agreed to the printing of electoral rolls in the minority language, where the percentage was 20 per cent or more.

## **Boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and Mysore and Kerala**

4.13. The recommendations of Mahajan Commission in regard to the boundary disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala States continue to be under consideration. The National Integration Council recommended that uniform general principles applicable to the country as a whole for the solution of linguistic border issues on a well-understood basis should be formulated and that a machinery should be set up by the Government of India to which border issues could be referred for expeditious solution.

### **Reorganisation of Assam**

4.14. The Constitution (Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 1969, providing for the addition of a new article 244A in the Constitution to enable the Parliament to create by law an autonomous State within Assam was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 15th and 30th April, 1969, respectively. The Bill received the assent of the President on the 25th September, 1969. A detailed Bill, viz., the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Bill, 1969, to give effect to the reorganisation of Assam and another Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council for the north-eastern area of India, to be called the North Eastern Council, were introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 15th December, 1969. The Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament on the 24th December, 1969, and received the assent of the President on the 29th December, 1969. The autonomous State of Meghalaya is expected to come into existence on the 2nd April, 1970. The autonomous districts of North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills which were given option to join Meghalaya have since decided not to join the autonomous State. The elections to the Provisional Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya are to be completed by the 23rd March, 1970.

### **Reorganisation of Punjab**

4.15. Concerted efforts were made to resolve the dispute relating to Chandigarh, management of Bhakra and Beas Projects and claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustments between Punjab, Haryana and Himchal Pradesh. Government's decisions on these issues were announced on 29th January, 1970. According to these decisions Chandigarh city will be transferred to Punjab and the areas added to the Union Territory from the Punjabi and Hindi Regions of the composite state of Punjab will respectively be transferred to Punjab and Haryana subject to the entire Sukhna lake and its embankments being included in Punjab. The Haryana Government will be given a grant of Rs. 10 crores and a loan of the same amount for building a new township to serve as its capital. Until the construction of the new township the Government of Haryana will have the use of office and residential accommodation in Chandigarh now allotted to it by the Central Government. This facility will be available for a period not exceeding five years. During this period Chandigarh will remain a Union Territory.

4.16. A part of the Fazilka Tehsil of Ferozepur district in Punjab will be transferred to Haryana together with a strip of territory of an average width of about one furlong along the inter-State boundary between Punjab and Rajasthan. The part of the Fazilka tehsil to be transferred will comprise the old zail of Fazilka and Fazilka town, the area within the jurisdiction of Khuian Sarwar police station and the area within the jurisdiction of the old Abohar police station excluding zails of Chandankhera and Kundal.

4.17. A Commission with suitable terms of reference, which will be settled in consultation with the Government of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, will be appointed to go into the other territorial claims and counter-claims made by them. Transfer of the areas of the Fazilka tehsil and other transfers as may be decided upon on the recommendations of the Commission will be effected simultaneously after the necessary legislation has been enacted by Parliament.

4.18. The present arrangements for the management of the Bhakra Project and construction of the Beas Project were made keeping in view the integrated irrigation and power systems based on these projects and in the interest of the beneficiary States. However, such modifications in these arrangements as are necessary will be considered.

#### **President's Rule in Manipur**

4.19. On 23rd September, 1969, the Manipur Legislative Assembly passed a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers and the Ministry tendered its resignation on the following day. The reports from the Chief Commissioner showed that because of frequent changes in party alignment by some members of the Assembly, there was no possibility of having a stable Ministry. In the circumstances, the President issued an Order on the 16th October, 1969 suspending for a period of one year the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, relating to the Legislature and the Council of Ministers in Manipur. By the same Order, the Legislative Assembly was also dissolved. Steps will be taken to hold fresh elections to the Legislative Assembly as soon as practicable.

#### **Telengana**

4.20. When the Telengana region became a part of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, certain safeguards were provided for this area in the matter of employment in public services and development. As there were some deficiencies in the implementation of these safeguards, Government concluded that special efforts were needed to accelerate the pace of economic development in Telengana. Consequently, an eight-point programme for the Telengana region was announced by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1969. The progress of implementation of the programme is indicated below.

4.21. The Telengana Surpluses Committee appointed under the chairmanship of a judge of the Supreme Court determined the unspent surplus of Telengana region as on 31st March, 1968 to be Rs. 28.34 crores. The Central Government have accepted

this finding. Taking into account that non-utilisation of the surplus over a long period has retarded to a certain extent the development of Telengana, the Central Government have advised the Andhra Pradesh Government that the total special provision for the development of Telengana from 1st April, 1968, to the end of the Fourth Plan period should be Rs. 45 crores. This will be in addition to the normal share of Telengana in the developmental expenditure of the State. To enable the Andhra Pradesh Government to complete the accelerated development programme during the Fourth Plan period, the Central Government will give suitable loan assistance. The loan to the extent of the unspent surplus as on 31st March, 1969, would be a charge on the Andhra region and the loan needed to undertake the additional measures of development would be a liability of the entire State.

4.22. The safeguards in the matter of employment became inoperative when the Supreme Court held section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, in so far as it related to Telengana, as *ultra vires* of the Constitution. A Committee of Jurists was, therefore, appointed to consider the implications of the Supreme Court's judgement and suggested suitable measures necessary to give effect to the safeguards agreed to in 1956. The Committee recommended that, while no legislative measures in this behalf are possible, "subordinate services in Telengana region" may be added to the list of subjects which come within the purview of the Regional Committee. This recommendation has been accepted by Government. The Committee has also recommended that recruitment to subordinate services in Telengana may be decentralised. The State Government are considering this recommendation in consultation with the Regional Committee.

4.23. The Telengana Development Committee which has been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to review from time to time the actual implementation and working of the programme and scheme relatable to the Telengana region has met twice. The Plan

implementation Committee of officers which is required to undertake detailed periodical review of the actual implementation of the Plan programme and schemes relating to accelerated development of Telengana region has also started functioning.

4.24. In so far as matters arising out of integration of services are concerned, the Central and State Advisory Committees have almost completed consideration of the representations received by them and the State Government are taking action to implement the decision of the Central Government in these cases.

4.25. The progress of implementation of the eight-point programme was reviewed at a meeting held by the Prime Minister on 17th October, 1969 with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and other members of the Telengana Development Committee.

4.26. Government have also issued the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee (Amendment) Order, 1970, on 9th March, 1970 in order to enlarge the functions of the Regional Committee for Telengana area and make it more effective.

#### **President's Rule in Bihar**

4.27. After the mid-term elections in Bihar, Shri Hari Har Singh was sworn in on February 26, 1969, as the Chief Minister of the Congress-led coalition government. The other members of the Coalition were the Janata Party, the Soshit Dal, the Swantra Party, the Hul Jharkhand and some Independents. On 20th June, 1969, this Ministry was defeated on the budget demands of the Animal Husbandary Department and Shri Hari Har Singh resigned. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri was then sworn in as the Chief Minister on 22nd June, 1969. His Ministry was supported by the SSP, PSP, CPI, Jan Sangh, Soshit Dal, Hul Jharkhand, BKD, Lok Tantrik Dal and some Independents. On the withdrawal of support by the Jan Sangh to the Ministry, Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri submitted his resignation on 1st July, 1969. The Governor, Bihar, came to the conclusion that

under the circumstances it was not possible to hope for a stable government and recommended to the President the issue of Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. The President issued the Proclamation on 4th July, 1969, under article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the State Government. The Proclamation was approved by both Houses of Parliament by Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 1969 and by Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1969.

4.28. The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1969, was passed on the 31st August, 1969, conferring on the President the powers of the State Legislature to make laws. The Consultative Committee on Bihar Legislation was constituted under the Act with 40 members from Lok Sabha and 20 members from Rajya Sabha. The first meeting of the Consultative Committee was held on the 24th and 25th November, 1969, at New Delhi and the second meeting was held on the 5th and 6th February, 1970, at Patna. The following 16 enactments were passed by the President in exercise of the powers conferred by the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1969 :—

1. The Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1969 (Act No. 8 of 1969).
2. The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act No. 9 of 1969).
3. The Bihar Hindu Religious Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act No. 10 of 1969).
4. The Bihar Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 1 of 1970).
5. The Bihar District Boards and Local Boards (Control and Management) Amendment Act, 1970. (Act No. 2 of 1970).
6. The Bihar Universities (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 3 of 1970).
7. The Bihar Re-enacting Act, 1970 (Act No. 4 of 1970).

8. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 5 of 1970).
9. The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 6 of 1970).
10. The Bihar Taxation on Passengers and Goods (Carried by Public Service Motor Vehicles) Amendment Act, 1970 (Act No. 7 of 1970).
11. The Bihar Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 8 of 1970).
12. The Bihar State University Commission (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 9 of 1970).
13. The Bihar Children Act, 1970 (Act No. 10 of 1970).
14. The Rajendra Agricultural University Act, 1970 (Act No. 11 of 1970).
15. The Bihar Soil and Water Conservation and Land Development Act, 1970 (Act No. 12 of 1970).
16. The Bihar Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 13 of 1970).

4.29. The Proclamation was revoked on 16th February, 1970 on receipt of a report from the Governor of Bihar stating that Shri Daroga Prasad Rai was in a position to form a Ministry.

#### **Communal Situation**

4.30. As against 346 communal incidents in 1968, 519 incidents (including 153 in Gujarat during the recent disturbances) took place in 1969. In the first quarter of 1969, the unsatisfactory trend in the communal situation that had set in since the latter half of 1967, appeared to continue. In the second quarter some improvement was noticed, which was further maintained during the period July to 15th September, until this trend was tragically reversed by the serious disturbances in Gujarat breaking out on 18th September. The States most affected during the year were Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

4.31. Of the various measures taken during the period under review to meet the communal problem mention may be made of the following :—

- (i) Detailed reviews of the communal situation in the country were undertaken in the Ministry, from time to time. The review for 1968 brought out the fact that, in spite of the efforts made at all levels, it had not been possible to bring about an improvement in the situation. On April 9, 1969, the Home Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers, drawing their attention to the broad trends indicated in the review and suggested inter alia that a review should be made of the administrative arrangements in relation to each major incident that might have occurred, as only such reviews would enable the administration to spot out the weaknesses that might exist and to take remedial measures promptly.
- (ii) The Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council on Communalism held two meetings during the year—in March and then in May. In the latter meeting emphasis was laid on the need for the formation of Citizens' committees at various levels to deal with group tensions. On July 7, 1969, the Home Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers of all States, requesting them to take immediate action in the matter. Some of the State Governments have actually set up such committees.
- (iii) The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council also met in March, 1969 and then on October 16, 1969, after the Gujarat disturbances. In the latter meeting it was felt that the problem of communalism in the country can be effectively checked by a joint mass campaign by all political parties. In accordance with the decision of the Committee, a conference of representatives of all parties was held by the Prime Minister in New Delhi on

November 4, 1969. The conference issued a detailed statement, further elaborating the statement which had been earlier issued by the Standing Committee on October 16.

- (iv) In pursuance of certain recommendations of the National Integration Council, the Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969, has been enacted and a circular letter has been sent to all state governments, explaining the provisions of the new law and requesting them to instruct the authorities concerned to make effective use of these provisions to combat the menace of communalism. The scope of sections 153-A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code has been enlarged by the new law; heavier punishments have been provided for offences committed in places of worship; the Central and the State Governments have been given the powers to prevent the publication of such matter as may tend to promote feelings of disharmony or ill-will between the communities and powers to sanction prosecution against persons indulging in communal activities have been given to district magistrates.
- (v) After the Gujarat disturbances the Prime Minister and the Home Minister held a meeting with Chief Ministers of States and number of important decisions were taken to streamline the administration to prevent the occurrence of communal trouble and to deal with it effectively, should it start. On 28th September, 1969, the Prime Minister wrote to all Chief Ministers to acquaint them with the outcome of the discussions and to secure their co-operation by way of immediate and effective action for the prevention of any further spread of communal trouble. The Central Government are keeping in touch with the State Governments regarding the implementation of the agreed decisions.

4.32. During the year the Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances have submitted their second report

regarding the Jainpur-Suchetpur (district Gorakhpur) riots of September, 1967, and their third report on Sursand (district Muzaffarpur) riots of September, 1967. The former report has since been published and circulated to the State Governments with the request that they may examine the general recommendations and take appropriate action thereon. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are taking appropriate action against the officials found at fault by the Commission in handling the Jainpur-Suchetpur incidents. The report on Sursand riots is under examination by the Government. Inquiry by the Commission appointed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to go into Indore riots of June, 1969, is in progress. The Government of Gujarat have appointed a Commission with a Supreme Court Judge as the Chairman and two High Court Judges as members to inquire into the disturbances in Gujarat. The inquiry is in progress.

#### **Commission of Inquiry (Death of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya)**

4.33. Consequent on the acquittal of the two persons accused in the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Murder Case of the charge of murder by the Special Sessions Judge, Varanasi, there was demand in and outside the Parliament, for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to find out the truth about his death. The Government of India appointed a Commission on October 23, 1969, under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952, consisting of Shri Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Judge of the Bombay High Court, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the death of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and make its report to the Central Government by April 30, 1970.

#### **Centre-State Relations**

4.34. Government have received the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State Relationships. The report is under examination.

#### **Privy Purses and Privileges of Rulers**

4.35. The Government of India have decided to abolish privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of former Indian

States, and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision. Details of transitional arrangements to enable the former Rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances are being worked out.

**Scheme for grant of pensions to freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4.36. The Government of India have sanctioned with effect from 2nd October, 1969, a scheme for grant of pensions in deserving cases to those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and also to their families where the freedom fighters themselves are no longer alive, provided the total period of their imprisonment in the Andaman Cellular Jails and other jails in India was not less than five years.

## CHAPTER V

### FOREIGNERS

#### Indian Citizenship

5.1. Since the commencement of the Citizenship Act, 1955, till 22nd December, 1969, 5,66,782 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 1094 were granted Indian citizenship during the year under report. Besides, 234 foreigners settled in India and 1,582 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 1969 are, respectively, 8 and 235.

#### Abolition of Visas for Tourists

5.2. Visas for India for nationals of Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark coming for 90 days, have been abolished with effect from 1st July, 1969, on reciprocal basis by agreements with those countries. The period of 90 days for which visas will not be needed will include any period of stay in India during the preceding six months. Persons availing of the exemption from visas will not be allowed to stay for more than 90 days or to take up employment, set up in business or exercise any profession, paid or unpaid.

5.3. Similar facilities have also been extended to the nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from the 1st November, 1969.

#### Landing Permit Facilities

5.4. During the year 1967 foreign tourists coming to India in transit without visas were given facilities to enter and stay in

India for a period not exceeding seven days. This concession was extended subsequently. The period for which these facilities may be given, has now been extended to 21 days.

5.5. In the case of foreign tourists travelling in groups, landing permits can be given on a collective basis also.

### **International Conferences**

5.6. During the year under review there were a number of International Conferences to which delegates came from several countries. The more important conferences in which most of the major countries participated, were the following:—

- (1) International Conference on Non-Metallic Crystals;
- (2) International Seminar on Maternal Mortality, Pre-natal Mortality, Family Planning and Biology of Reproduction;
- (3) Fourth General Assembly of the World Council for Welfare of the Blind;
- (4) Inter-Parliamentary Conference; and
- (5) Third International Congress on the Global Impacts of Applied Microbiology.

### **Number of Registered Foreigners in India**

5.7. 60,230 foreigners, (other than Commonwealth missionaries, and Pakistani nationals) 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, 1969, as against 58,822 on the 1st November, 1968. The principal nationalities in order of their significance were Tibetan 22,873; Chinese 7,814; Iranian 4,625; American 3,954; French 2,426; Russian 2,269; Thai 2,245; Afghan 2,138 and German 1,736.

5.8. The number of registered foreign missionaries (other than Commonwealth missionaries) in India as on the 1st January,

1969, was 3,663 as against 3,976 on the 1st January, 1968. The principal nationalities were American 1,219; Italian 521; Spanish 338; French 329; German 327 and Belgian 280.

5.9. The number of registered Commonwealth missionaries as on the 1st January, 1969, was 2,663 as against 2,624 on the 1st January, 1968. The principal nationalities were British 1,012; Canadian 433; Irish 387 and Australian 249.

5.10. The above figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years and nationals of Commonwealth countries other than missionaries, who are not subject to registration.

#### **Number of Foreigners Granted Visas for India**

5.11. 76,899 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year 1969 as against 83,414 in 1968.

#### **Pakistani Nationals**

5.12. As mentioned in the last year's report, 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, 1968, 1808 cases were pending with those tribunals. During the period from January, 1969, till the end of June, 1969, 90 fresh cases were referred to them. It was then decided not to refer any fresh cases to the tribunals. Instead, if the person concerned failed to leave India by the date specified in the order to quit India, issued to him under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, he should be prosecuted in a court of law. The old cases of infiltrators, already pending before the tribunals, will, however, be disposed of by them.

5.13. During the period from January, 1969, till the end of October, 1969, in 175 cases, the tribunals held the persons concerned to be Pakistani infiltrators; in 131 cases, they were not found to be infiltrators. The remaining 1592 cases were pending with the tribunals.

## CHAPTER VI

### UNION TERRITORIES AND N.E.F.A.

#### General

6.1. The Union Territories are administered by the President acting through Administrators. Ministries at the Centre have overall responsibility for subjects allocated to them. The Home Ministry, in addition, is also responsible for co-ordination. The North East Frontier Area is administered as if this area were a Union Territory.

#### Union Territories Legislation

6.2. (a) The Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Act, 1969 (19 of 1969) was enacted during the year. It was brought into force in the Territory of Delhi on 2nd October, 1969. Such separation already existed in Chandigarh. The Act will be brought into force in other territories as and when they complete the preliminaries.

58 Bills, passed by the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories, received the assent of the President.

(b) The Central Government extended certain State enactments to Union Territories as follows:

- (i) Chandigarh: (1) The Punjab Passengers and Goods (Taxation) Haryana Amendment Act, 1967; (2) The Punjab Passengers and Goods (Taxation) Haryana (Second Amendment) Act, 1967; (3) The Punjab Cinemas (Regulations) Haryana Amendment Act, 1969.

- (ii) Delhi: Section 151A of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bombay Act No. XXII of 1951), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.
- (iii) Manipur and Tripura: The Orissa preventive Detention Ordinance, 1969 (Orissa Ordinance No. 6 of 1969).

(c) Under Article 240 of the Constitution, the President made the following Regulations for the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands: (i) The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Computation of Period of Limitation for Suits and Other Proceedings) Regulation, 1969 (1 of 1969); (ii) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Excise Duty Regulation, 1969 (2 of 1969); (iii) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Plant Diseases and Pests Regulation, 1969 (3 of 1969); (iv) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Plant Diseases and Pests Regulation, 1969 (4 of 1969); (v) The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Plants Diseases and Pests Regulations, 1969 (5 of 1969).

### **Development Plans and Achievements**

6.3. The expenditure during the first Three Plans was Rs. 15.97 crores, Rs. 67.30 crores and Rs. 204.53 crores respectively. It was Rs. 172.05 crores during 1966—69. The Plan outlay for Fourth Plan has been approved at Rs. 407.52 crores. The ceiling for 1969-70 was Rs. 67.31 crores. This is expected to be fully utilised.

### **Land Reforms**

6.4. Survey and settlement operations, undertaken in Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, progressed satisfactorily during the year. They are likely to be concluded in Manipur and Tripura by March 1970.

6.5. Land Reforms Legislations adopted for Tripura, Delhi, Mahe and Daman have since been implemented in a large measure. Regulations for Dadra and Nagar Haveli will help confer permanent occupancy rights on alvara holders, terem holders and their tenants, and are scheduled to be enforced soon. Similar benefits will accrue to pattadars in Manipur on conclusion of survey and settlement operations. The rest of the Territories are taking steps to plug the legal lacuna present existing.

### Development Activities in each Territory

#### (a) Delhi

6.6. In the Agricultural sector, as in the last year, besides distributing chemical fertilisers and improved variety of seeds in large quantities, insecticides were also distributed for plant protection and about 2,44,380 acres of crops were covered. Great enthusiasm was shown by the people in developing kitchen gardens and they were provided all facilities such as manures, improved seeds, etc. During this year, particular emphasis was laid on minor irrigation works and 77 wells and 554 Tubewells were sunk and 231 pumping sets were installed. More than 6522 acres of additional land were brought under irrigation. Efforts were also made to improve poultry and fishery.

6.7. For development of small scale and cottage industries, assistance was provided in the shape of cheap land and loans on reasonable conditions and supply of electricity and indigenous and improved raw materials and machines. In order to increase exports from Delhi, an Export Promotion Board has been set up. In the rural sector of Badli Industrial Area, 36 acres of additional land was developed last year. Out of this 138 plots have already been allotted to the industrial units. There is also a proposal to establish an industrial estate in village Khera Kalan. Industrial peace was maintained throughout the year.

6.8. Under the Master Plan of Delhi framed in 1961, Notices under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act were issued to acquire 66,000 acres of land. Out of this 31,000 acres have so far been taken possession of and have been

transferred to the Delhi Development Authority and other Co-operative House Building Societies. Under the Scheme of Removal of Jhuggis and Jhonpris, 3,480 tenements of 80 sq. yards each have already been allotted to the affected families. 33,000 Camping sites and 2,214 tenements have also been constructed for this purpose. Under the Slum Clearance Scheme which is being executed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, so far 3,008 tenements have been constructed and 3,320 tenements are under construction.

6.9. In order to meet the heavy rush of applicants for admission to three years degree course of Delhi University, a new College has been opened in 1969 with 550 seats.

6.10. Dr. A. N. Jha continued in office as Lt. Governor, Delhi. There was no change in the Executive Council. The following legislative measures were commended by the Metropolitan Council for the consideration of the Central Government:—

- (1) Delhi Co-operative Committee Bill, 1969; (2) Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1969; (3) Delhi Education Bill, 1969;
- (4) Punjab Municipal (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1969;
- (5) Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1969 and
- (6) Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Proposal to extend Section 151 (a) thereof).

**(b) Himachal Pradesh.**

6.11. Under the Agricultural Production Programme for 1969, 1,000 one-acre demonstration plots were laid out in Mandi, Mahasu, Simla, Kulu, Sirmur, Chamba and Bilaspur districts where hybrid maize, composite varieties and local varieties were sown. 3,055 acres of land was brought under high yielding varieties of maize under a crash programme for Maize production aimed at additional production of 15,000 tons. 4,79,787 kgs of improved seeds and 85,543 quintals of Chemical Fertilizers were distributed. Steps have been taken to bring additional land to the extent of 16,000 acres under fruit plantation. A sum of Rs. 26 lakhs was spent on completion of six minor irrigation schemes in Kangra, Mahasu and

Sirmur districts and additional 1280 acres of land was provided with irrigation facilities.

6.12. A sum of Rs. 375 lakhs was spent on construction of roads. In all 300 km of motorable road lengths and 36 km of Jeepable roads were completed and 10 bridges opened. Himachal Govt. Transport fleet was increased from 775 to 825. It also covered 9 per cent additional route mileage during the period under review. The tourist bungalow-cum-cafeteria was opened at Jogindernagar.

6.13. Work in Giri Hydel Project (Stage I) progressed satisfactorily. 43 per cent work on power house excavation was completed. The installation of the additional units in Nogli Power House (500 kw each) was completed. Under micro-hydel schemes, Mehbar scheme in Kannaur district has been completed. 121 villages were electrified and 118.14 kw and 245.40-kw H.T. Lines and L.T. respectively were laid during the year.

6.14. The Nahan Foundry Ltd., Nahan, started manufacture of electric motors, mono-block pumps and special casting. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been earmarked for its modernisation and expansion. A Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Bilaspur has been established in the public sector during the year. A wood-based industries workshop was established at Shamshi, for manufacturing furnitures, toys, shuttle and bobbon blocks etc.

6.15. 119 new primary schools were opened and 60 primary schools upgraded to middle standard. 24 middle schools were upgraded to high standard.

#### (c) Goa, Daman and Diu

6.16. A sum of Rs. 56.33 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year on schemes of agricultural production as against Rs. 31.80 lakhs incurred in the previous year. Under the Seed Multiplication Scheme an acreage of 22815 was covered by high-yielding paddy and 1300 acres were under sugarcane. About 5660 tons of fertilisers were distributed to the cultivators. An area of 8571 hectares was covered by the Plant Protection Scheme. Under Minor Irrigation, the work of repairing tanks at Varna, Bicarpale, Mardora, Bithi, Sarvana, and Ball was

undertaken benefiting an area of 380 acres. Fifteen Dairy Co-operative Societies were granted subsidy of Rs. 2,000 each and 26 Cooperative Societies were granted loans for the purchase of milch cattle. Seventeen Service Cooperative Societies were given subsidy to the extent of Rs. 83 lakhs.

6.17.—25.40 KMs of road were converted into all weather roads. Fifteen kilometers of new roads and 5 new bridges were constructed.

6.18. Seven Marine Diesel Engines have been allotted to the Fisheries on loan-cum-subsidy basis at a cost of Rs. 3.31 lakhs..

6.19. The capacity of a 30 MVA transformer installed for use in connection with certain sub-stations was increased to 40.5 MVA. Similarly the capacity of Panjim transformer was increased to 7.3 MVA and that of Bicholim-Margoa transformer to 6.3 MVA. 54 villages and 9 towns were served by electric power during the year.

6.20. The number of primary schools increased from 1031 to 1048. The student strength in Colleges now stands at 4427..

**(d) Tripura**

6.21. It was decided to redesignate the Administrator as Lt. Governor.

6.22. During the period under report, 22,262 kgs. of improved paddy seeds, 31,069 kgs. of high yielding paddy seeds and 342 kgs. of pulses seeds were distributed to cultivators. 61,820 kgs. of calcium ammonium nitrate, 19,400 kgs. of super-phosphate, 3,500 kgs. of muriate of potash, 154 kgs. of bone meal and 11,360 kgs. of Urea were also distributed to cultivators at subsidised rates. Under the Soil Conservation Schemes, afforestation and revegetation work in 446 hectares has been taken up. The Poultry and Piggery Development Schemes continued to work satisfactorily.

6.23. Under the scheme for creation of plantation for Industrial and Commercial users, plantation in 612 hectares was completed. Plantation has also been taken up in 36

hectares under the scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation. A pilot project scheme for the settlement of 400 Jhumias and landless families on tilla lands was taken up at Amarapur.

6.24. The scheme for obtaining bulk supply of electricity from Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.15 crores was in the process of implementation. The Gumti Hydro Electric Project costing Rs. 3.09 crores was also in progress.

6.25. 10 junior basic schools were being started and 5 primary junior basic schools were being upgraded into senior basic schools. An evening college for 3 year degree course was started in the M.B.B. College at Agartala.

(e) **Manipur**

6.26. The Legislative Assembly of Manipur was dissolved on 16th October, 1969 and President's rule was promulgated. The status of the Administrator has been raised to that of Lt. Governor. The territory has been organised into five districts for better administration and speedy development of the area.

6.27. 1275 tonnes of Urea, 310 m. tonnes of Superphosphate and about 5 m. tonnes of Muriate of Potash were distributed to the cultivators. 88735 acres of land was brought under plant protection measures. Six portable pumping sets of 5 to 6.5 H.P. were distributed at 50 per cent subsidy.

6.28. The construction of strategic roads in the border areas is in progress, and an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for these schemes. A separate amount of Rs. 1.5 crore was provided for the construction of new Cachar road.

6.29. Bulk purchase of power from Assam as been finalised and construction of 132 Kms. line from Silchar to Imphal is in progress.

6.30. The schemes for establishment of cement factory and Khandasari Sugar Factory are in progress. The Manipur Small Industries Corporation Ltd., has been established with the working capital of Rs. 2,22,500.

6.31. A scheme for the establishment of a University Centre in Manipur has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**(f) Pondicherry**

6.32. The Elections for the thirty-member Assembly were held on the 9th March, 1969 and the Ministry was sworn in on 17th March, 1969.

6.33. As a result of effective implementation of schemes like Intensive Agricultural Area Programmes, High Yielding Variety Programme, Multiple Cropping Programme etc. food production which stood at 82,500 metric tonnes at the end of 1968-69 is expected to reach the level of 88,600 metric tonnes at the end of 1969-70. Under the Land Reclamation Scheme, two bulldozers were purchased for land reclamation purposes.

6.34. Certain parts of the Territory were affected by drought and cyclones during the year. Government of India sanctioned Rs. 13,26,000 for drought relief and Rs. 6,04,680 for cyclone relief.

6.35. The construction work of 4 'A' and 3 'B' type sheds in the Rural Industrial Estate at Kattukuppam (Manapat) was completed. The Government Industrial Training Institute, Karaikal started functioning with two shifts from August, 1969.

6.36. Since the Karaikal Electricity Undertaking was taken over by Government on 1st December, 1967, 14 more villages have been electrified. A 66/11 KV sub-station at Velangudi was established and commissioned on 12th October, 1969 by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to improve the supply to Karaikal region.

6.37. The construction work of an X-ray block and an over-head tank in the General Hospital, Pondicherry was completed. The work on the 40-bed ward in the Maternity Hospital, Pondicherry and the female ward and Nurses quarters at Karaikal was also completed.

6.38. The six-bed Tourist Home at Mahe was completed and declared open on 13th September, 1969.

6.39. A new High School for girls has been opened at Villianur, Pondicherry. Two new pre-primary schools and four new primary schools have started functioning. The Bharathidasan College for Women, Pondicherry, has been upgraded to a degree college.

**(g) Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6.40. During the year, additional areas of 26 hectares, 25 hectares and 65 hectares were brought under coconut, arecanut and fruit plants, respectively. With a view to increasing the production of paddy, 25.7 metric tonnes of high-yielding variety of paddy seeds, 7.3 metric tonnes of improved variety of paddy seeds, 2 metric tonnes of green manure seeds and 51 metric tonnes of fertilisers in addition to various improved agricultural implements, were distributed to farmers on loan-cum-subsidy basis. The production of paddy is expected to be about 10,670 metric tonnes at the end of the year 1969-70, as against 9,030 tonnes at the end of the previous year. An area of 138 hectares of crop land was treated with plant protection chemicals. One Soil Testing Laboratory has been established. An area of about 30 hectares of crop lands is expected to be brought under soil conservation measures by the end of the year. Two Veterinary Outposts and one Key Village Unit have been set up. Two more Key Village Units are proposed to be established by the end of the year. Survey and demarcation of protected forests in South Andaman has been completed. New Plantations of teak, padauk and matchwood were raised. Natural regeneration of cane and bamboo was carried out over 200 acres and 105 acres respectively.

6.41. Nine fishermen families were brought from the mainland and settled in the Islands in March, 1969. The settlement is progressing.

6.42. The Community Development Blocks at Rangat and Nancowrie are functioning as stage I Blocks, those at Diglipur

and Car Nicobar as stage II Blocks, and one at South Andamans as a post-stage II Block. Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 40,000 was expected to be given to Gram Panchayats for building up of community assets, construction of Panchayat stores etc.

6.43. During the year, 7 primary schools and one middle school were added. 6 primary schools were upgraded into Middle Schools, and 2 middle schools into Higher Secondary Schools. Government Degree College continued to function at Port Blair.

6.44. Construction of a 20 bedded Isolation Hospital at Port Blair has been started. One hospital at Billiground and another at Campbell Bay have been started in temporary structures. Action is being taken for opening 3 dispensaries.

6.45. One 630 KW generating set has been procured for installation at the new power house at Phoenix Bay. The Power House at Wimberleygunj has been commissioned. The construction of the power house at Campbell Bay has been completed.

6.46. Work on the Andaman Trunk Road is in progress. Improvements are also being carried out on the existing roads and bridges. For augmentation of road transport, 4 buses and two trucks are being procured.

6.47. Construction of M.V. "Tarmugli", the Chief Commissioner's touring vessel, has been completed at the Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta and the Vessel has since been delivered.

**(h) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**

6.48. Coconut, the main agricultural crop, occupies the entire cultivable areas of 2,753.46 hectares. As a result of distribution of quality seedlings, supply of manures, distribution of pumpsets and pest eradication manures, the yield of copra rose from 1,066.3 tons in 1967-68 to 1,308.6 tons in 1968-69.

Eight power-tillers have been procured for inter-cultivation in cocoanut gardens. For the development of poultry, a scheme for grant of subsidy for construction of poultry sheds and purchase of birds has been introduced.

6.49. 16 fishing boats are now in various stages of construction at the Boat Building Yard at Kavaratti. One 30 feet mechanised fishing-boat was launched recently. Action has been initiated for the purchase of more fishing-boats and marine diesel engines and for setting up a frozen fish storage and tunnel freezer at Minicoy. The Ice Plant, Cold Storage and Tuna Canning Factory at Minicoy have been commissioned. Some islanders are also receiving training in activities connected with fisheries.

6.50. As on 30th June, 1969, there were 9 primary supply and marketing societies, an apex marketing society, a fishermen's cooperative society, a service cooperative society and a weavers' industrial cooperative society. The total membership of all these societies was 8,368 with a total share capital of Rs. 4,70,375. As on the same date, the turn-over of business of the nine supply and marketing societies was Rs. 52.9 lakhs. One labour contract cooperative society and a Furniture Makers' Industrial Cooperative Society have also since been organised.

6.51. The number of children on the rolls during the year was 6,697 as against 6,384 during 1968-69. 125 scholarship-holders from these islands are studying on the mainland and 344 in the High/Higher Secondary Schools in the islands. 55 other students from these islands have been admitted to various technical courses in mainland institutions during the year. Free supply of sports articles, newspapers and periodicals to the Youth Clubs and Reading-Room-cum-Libraries in all the islands also continue.

6.52. Schemes for the electrification of Kadmat island and for augmenting the power supply at Minicoy and Kavaratti were also taken up. Electrification schemes for Agatti and

Kalpeni island are being implemented. The Decorticating Fibre Unit at Androth has started production of mattress fibre and bristle fibre, which are being exported to mainland markets.

6.53. Two ships serve the mainland and the islands. An all-weather ship, under construction in Yugoslavia, is nearing completion. The inter-island service is being maintained with one vessel. Another vessel, recently constructed, is expected to be put into service shortly.

6.54. Law and order situation remained satisfactory. One Sub-Court at Kavaratti, and two Munsiff Courts (one at Androth and the other at Amini) have started functioning. The District Civil and Session Powers in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, which were vested in the District and Session Judge, Tellicherry, have been transferred to the Session Judge, Calicut, with effect from the 1st June, 1969.

**(i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

6.55. A sum of Rs. 5.39 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year on schemes of agricultural production as against Rs. 3.44 lakhs spent during the previous year. The Rabi Campaign is expanding and will cover 310 hectares during the year. One sub-division for Soil Conservation has started functioning. The forest settlement report for 60 villages has been approved.

6.56. The village Kharadpada was electrified during the year bringing total number of villages electrified to five. Adivasi students in all Government schools are given free education and free text books.

**(j) Chandigarh**

6.57. The Annual Plan for the year 1969-70 has a gross outlay of Rs. 2.73 crores (1.59 crores by allocation and 1.14 crores anticipated from the sale of plots). The bulk of the expenditure is meant for the development of new sectors including plots for sale. From 1st April, 1969 to 31st October, 1969, 129 plots have been sold by auction for Rs. 43 lakhs. In addition 52 plots have been allotted to the Defence

personnel at concessional rates. Amongst the major construction works completed/likely to be completed during the year by the Engineering Department are multi-storeyed residential houses for lower and upper categories of staff in Sector 35, development of sectors 32, 33, 37 and 38 and completion of a major portion of P&T building. In addition to the work in Chandigarh, the Architecture and Town Planning Organisation of the territory has handled projects in other states relating to atomic energy and Border Security Force. A poultry dressing plant supplied by U.S. AID costing about Rs. 7.50 lakhs has gone into production.

**(k) North-East Frontier Agency**

6.58. The Plan outlay for the year was fixed at Rs. 375.16 lakhs. In the agriculture sector, 1263 acres of land were developed for permanent cultivation and 500 acres were brought under irrigation with the help of 39 minor irrigation channels. A total of 4426 agricultural tools and implements, 34389 quintals of improved seeds, 5073 fruit grafts/seedlings and 18570 sugarcane sets were distributed to progressive cultivators at subsidised rates. On the animal husbandary side 7 dairy units, one piggery and 5 poultry units were established. In addition, 50 fish ponds were constructed, 28,500 fingerlings distributed, and one fish seed-farm started. In the forest Department, 10 hectares of land were brought under afforestation programme and 210.6 hectares were taken up for promoting natural regeneration of forests.

6.59. 51 Junior Basic Schools and 3 inter-Village Junior Basic Schools were sanctioned and one M/E School was upgraded to H.E. School. 285 tribal boys and girls were trained at 17 Craft Centres. 8 handicrafts emporia functioned satisfactorily.

6.60. 97 Co-operative Societies continued to function efficiently. Financial assistance extended in the shape of loan, share capital, grant and subsidy amounted to Rs. 4.14 lakhs.

6.61. The programme for emotional integration of the people of the border area with the country was continued. 150 Community Listening sets were installed and a 'Bharat Darshan Tour' of Selected people of NEFA was organised. Intensive audio-visual publicity and photographic exhibitions were also arranged.

6.62. In the communications sector, over 10 miles of roads were constructed and 41 miles of existing roads and tracks improved during the year. Six air-strips continued to be maintained. Under the programme of power generation, two micro-hydel schemes were taken up for execution.

6.63. With the inauguration of NEFA Agency Council on the 3rd December, 1969, Panchayat Raj Administration has now come into being in the entire Agency except in the areas of Miao-Vijaynagar in Tirap and Sepla in Kameng District where it will be introduced after people have been prepared for the programme.

#### **A.R.C. Report on Union Territories and NEFA**

6.64. The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Union Territories and N.E.F.A. is under examination of the Government

## CHAPTER VII

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

7.1. On the 31st March, 1969, an Order was made by the President under article 370 of the Constitution extending the period of operation of modifications to articles 19 and 35 of the Constitution of India, as applied to Jammu and Kashmir, till 14th May, 1974.

7.2. The Home Ministry awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 90 per month each to 16 Ladakhi students studying in the Buddhist institutions at Sarnath.

7.3. With effect from 1969-70, the function of co-ordination of the development programme for the border districts adjoining Tibet, which was hitherto the responsibility of this Ministry, has been taken over by the Planning Commission. In respect of Ladakh District in Jammu and Kashmir, however, this Ministry will continue to render to the State Government such assistance as may be necessary.

7.4. In pursuance of the policy of Government to promote the economic development of the State, progress has been achieved in some projects. Work in respect of the setting up of an ancillary unit of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, for manufacture of textile braided cords and moulded type alarm fuses, to start with, is in progress. A proposal to set up a watch factory in the State is under active consideration. The Salal Hydro Electric Project scheme will be executed and operated as a Central project. The work on a television project has been taken up.

## CHAPTER VIII

### MANPOWER

#### General

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

- (a) Coordinate 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.

#### Manpower Work in the States

8.2. The intensification of manpower work in the States for strengthening the information base at the regional level, received particular attention during the period under review. The Joint Secretary (Manpower) and the Director, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, visited a number of States and had discussions with the Chief Secretaries and other concerned officers on the manpower situation in the States concerned, the problems that require to be tackled, the gaps in manpower information, the studies that might be conducted at the State level, the necessity of having a standing machinery of inter-disciplinary composition to review the manpower situation periodically and such other matters.

## The Fourth Five Year Plan—Chapter on Manpower

8.3. In connection with the finalisation of "Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74)" the section on 'Manpower' was revised taking into account the latest developments in the various sectors.

### Sub-Group on Manpower

8.4. During the year under review the Sub-Group on Manpower formed under the Planning Group on Employment and Training held its first meeting on the 21st January, 1969. The terms of reference for the Sub-Group are:

- (i) to examine the manpower requirements of the various Ministries against the prospective requirements of manpower for the Fourth and Fifth Plans;
- (ii) to work out the requirements of such categories of manpower as may not have been specifically provided for in the reports of the other Working Groups; and
- (iii) to suggest a manpower strategy for all sectors calculated to make maximum use of this resource in economic development.

8.5. The Sub-Group organised its work through two committees, the first to deal with requirements of various categories of manpower and forecasting methodology and the second to devote its attention to various policy problems relating to utilisation, improvements in quality, organisation of manpower machinery at the Central and State levels and other related matters. The first Committee has worked out the estimates of requirements of different categories of manpower on the basis of available information. The Committee's report is being finalised. Work relating to the second committee is in progress and is expected to be shortly completed.

## Measures for mitigating unemployment among Engineers

8.6. In May, 1968 Government had initiated a series of measures to augment employment opportunities for engineers and the Directorate of Manpower was entrusted with coordination of the implementation of these measures and keeping a watch on its progress. Since then, the Central Ministries and State Governments have taken a number of steps to implement these measures. Separate units for undertaking investigatory work in connection with projects to be included in the Fourth and subsequent plans were either created or strengthened in most of the States. It was also decided to allocate additional Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores for accelerating the preparatory work relating to irrigation and power projects during the current financial year. An amendment to the Apprentices Act, 1961, in order that placements in the private industries can be obtained more easily for engineers, is under the consideration of the Central Government. Restrictions which had been placed by the Central Government on the filling up of vacant technical posts were removed in June, 1968, and as a result about 1,200 posts have been filled in the Central Ministries and public undertakings. A Short Service Technical Commission in the Army has been introduced and about 350 officers would be recruited in two batches every year for about two years after which the recruitment programme would be reviewed. The Department of Industrial Development are taking steps to encourage development and utilisation of Indian consultancy organisations. The State Bank of India have been implementing since July, 1967 a scheme to provide financial assistance to technician entrepreneurs upto Rs. 2 lakhs against the security of assets proposed to be acquired. The Department of Industrial Development formulated a model scheme in this connection and circulated it to the State Governments. Some States have provided funds in their annual plans to implement the scheme. Many State Governments have also formulated independent schemes for such financial assistance. The Union Ministries of Works & Housing and Defence have issued orders to ensure employment of engi-

neers by contractors. Similar steps have been taken by many State Governments. Cooperatives of engineers have been set up in Bihar, Kerala, Mysore and Pondicherry and incentives to these firms are being provided. Engineers are also encouraged to take up contract work in several States. Some of the public undertakings have included engineering qualifications as an alternative preferential qualification for recruitment to sales and marketing posts. The Ministry of External Affairs have brought to the notice of Indian Missions abroad the fields in which Indian engineers have done excellent work and have helped Indian engineers in securing jobs abroad. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have set up a consultancy organisation in the Public Sector called the Water and Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. for rendering consultancy services to developing countries in the field of irrigation and power.

8.7. The problem of providing regular jobs to engineers currently undergoing training under the Training-in-industry scheme of Ministry of Education was considered by the Sub-Group on Manpower. The Sub-Group made a number of suggestions which have been conveyed to the Ministries concerned for appropriate action. In view of the prevailing unemployment of engineers admissions to the engineering colleges and polytechnics have been reduced in 1968-69 and it is proposed to maintain admissions at this reduced level till such time as clearer indications of the demand for the Fifth Five Year Plan are available.

### **Educated Unemployed**

8.8. A paper was prepared in the Manpower Directorate analysing in detail the current unemployment situation among the educated. The paper examined the possibility of the pace of employment generation being accelerated in the various sectors such as rural development, road transport, village and small scale industries etc. The paper also dealt with long term mea-

asures that would be necessary to ensure that the objective of full employment is adequately reflected in our approach to planning. This paper was considered in a meeting of the Committee of the Economic Secretaries held in January, 1970.

### **Studies**

8.9. The Directorate of Manpower was associated with several studies designed/conducted by various Ministries and organisations, the more important of which are:

- (i) Methodology for assessing perspective requirements for I.A.S. officers (Institute of Applied Manpower Research).
- (ii) Utilisation pattern of medical graduates (Institute of Applied Manpower Research).
- (iii) Study of pattern of employment of graduates and post-graduates (Directorate General of Employment and Training—Department of Labour & Employment).
- (iv) Study of Employment of Educated persons. (Ministry of Education and Youth Services).

### **Recruitment of Petroleum Technologists**

8.10. A study of the requirements of Petroleum Technologists in the country over the next ten years in order to review the admission capacity to the degree course in Petroleum Technology conducted by the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad was also undertaken by the Directorate of Manpower.

### **Brain-Drain**

8.11. In Inter-Ministerial Group for studying the problem of 'brain-drain' to provide a reasonably reliable estimate of the dimensions of the problem and to advise on the long-term measures necessary to keep the position constantly under review was set up in October, 1967. Two studies were initiated by the Group of which one was assigned to the C.S.I.R. and the other to I.A.M.R. The study entrusted to the C.S.I.R. is designed

to yield an estimate of the highly skilled Indian personnel abroad in selected fields of specialisation identified as of strategic significance for scientific and economic growth. The study is in progress.

8.12. The second study entrusted to IAMR seeks to examine the approved passport applications issued during six years, 1962—68 to identify the 'brain-drain' categories. This identification has been done at different Passport Offices. A mailing list has been drawn up and a questionnaire prepared. The Group met in March, 1969 to consider the questionnaire for the follow-up of persons who had obtained passports during the period 1962—68. The preparation of sample design for the survey is in progress.

#### **Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists**

8.13. The Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists, created in 1958, provides temporary placement for well qualified Indian Scientists and Technologists returning from abroad and highly qualified personnel within the country. During the period 1959—69 as many as 14398 applicants were considered of whom 6805 were selected to the Pool. 3009 joined the Pool upto 31st December, 1969, 2354 left the Pool on securing employment in the country and 133 returned to foreign countries. In 150 cases appointments had to be terminated. Currently, there are 359 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 rendered to Pool Officers to secure regular employment.

8.14. 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 physical sciences. Of the 359 officers in the Pool on 31st December,

1969, 184 were scientists, 102 medical personnel, 62 engineers and 11 technologists.

### **Institute of Applied Manpower Research**

8.15. Out of a number of research projects either continued and completed or initiated during the year at the Institute, mention may be made of the following more important ones:

- (a) The five inter-linked studies which comprised the Agricultural Manpower Survey were continued and completed. Studies of "characteristics of Agricultural Personnel" in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra were published as IAMR Working Papers Nos. 4/1969 and 10/1969 respectively. Studies of "Utilisation of Agricultural Personnel" in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra were published as Working Papers Nos. 1/1968 and 5/1969 respectively. The study on wastage in "Agricultural Education in Maharashtra" was published as IAMR Working Paper No. 12/1969. The Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have also initiated similar surveys, with the technical assistance of the Institute.
- (b) The speciality-wise studies of Engineering Manpower have been continued. A survey of the current pattern of employment of chemical engineers in about 150 enterprises covering the major products of the chemical industry has been taken up. A study of the scope of and demand for agricultural engineers, as a separate category of engineering manpower, has been initiated. A Working Paper No. 11/1969 on "Employment Outlook for Engineers (1969—1979)" was published.
- (c) Regarding Health and Medical Manpower, on the basis of the methodology evolved at the Institute for estimating demand for medical personnel, a Working Paper No. 2/1969 on the "Demand for Doctors during the Fourth and Fifth Plan Periods" was published. A

- report on the "Stock of Pharmacists in India in 1965" is under preparation. A Working Paper No. 1/1968 on "The Manpower Requirements of the Family Planning Programme" was published. A Working Paper on the "Growth of Facilities for Post-Graduate Medical Education" had been finalised but, in order to fill gaps in information detected, a mail questionnaire survey has been undertaken.
- (d) A memorandum on two studies of Managerial Manpower was published as IAMR Working Paper No. 5/1967. Work on the two projects (a) Characteristics of Managerial Personnel and (b) Promotional policies and procedures, on the basis of data collected from selected firms in both public and private sectors, is proposed to be taken up.
- (e) A Working Paper No. 4/1967 on "The Demand for Metallurgists in 1975-76" was published. Estimates made in this paper were finalised in the light of the revised estimates of production targets for iron and steel made by the Steering Group on Iron and Steel Industry for the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, and a report on the subject is under preparation.
- (f) Two productivity studies initiated last year have been completed. A Working Paper No. 8/1969 on "A Study of Productivity in the Iron and Steel Industry in India" and Working Paper No. 19/1969 on "Agricultural Output in relation to Labour Input" were published.
- (g) The study of "Emigration of Indian Engineers, Scientists and Physicians to the United States" has been completed and published as IAMR Report No. 2/1968. "A Stock Study of Indian Scientists in the United States" and "A Stock Study of Indian Physicians in the United States" have been completed and published as IAMR Reports No. 1/1969 and 2/1969.

8.16. A two week training course on "Manpower Planning at the level of the Industrial Enterprise" was conducted in March 1969. 26 participants from a wide variety of public and private sectors attended the course.

8.17. The Institute has made a promising beginning with consultancy services to public sector enterprises. Three assignments with Bokaro Steel Ltd., Hindustan Salts Ltd., and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. were completed during 1967-68 and 1968-69. An assignment with Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been completed in 1969-70.

## CHAPTER IX

### LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

#### **Arrangements with Foreign Governments for Examination of witnesses in Criminal matters**

9.1. The Central Government have made arrangements with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for taking the evidence of witnesses residing in the Federal Republic of Germany in relation to criminal matters.

#### **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**

9.2. The assent of the President was accorded to 100 Bills passed by the State Legislatures and four 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 42 Ordinances by the Governors.

#### **Supreme Court and High Courts**

9.3. During 1969-70 the working strength of the Supreme Court has been increased from 11 to 12 Judges including the Chief Justice of India. Since 1968-69 the strength of Judges in some of the High Courts has been further augmented to cope with the Institutions. One post of permanent Judge in the Assam and Nagaland High Court and two posts of permanent Judge in the Madras High Court have been created. One post of Additional Judge in the Orissa High Court has been converted into permanent Judge. One post of Additional Judge each for Andhra Pradesh High Court and Patna High Court has been created.

9.4. A Committee of three Judges with the Chief Justice of India as Chairman has been constituted to go into the problem of arrears in the High Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

9.5. The Delhi High Court Act, 1966 has been amended to raise the ordinary civil jurisdictional value of the High Court from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. The amendment came into force with effect from 1st October, 1969.

9.6. The Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act 1958 to provide for carryforward of leave earned by Judges of High Courts as such on appointment to the Supreme Court, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th November, 1968, is still pending consideration in that House.

#### **Mercy Petitions**

9.7. 7 petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death from 1st January 1969 to 31st December 1969. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of all the 7 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life.

#### **Notaries Act, 1952**

9.8. At present there are 365 Notaries practising in India as against 351 Notaries during the last year.

## CHAPTER X

### OTHER MATTERS

#### SECTION A

#### Union Official Languages

10.1. Under article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi, in Devnagari script, became the official language of the Union with effect from 26th January, 1965. By enacting the Official Languages Act, 1963, Parliament has provided for the continued use of the English language, in addition to Hindi, for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before 26th January, 1965; and for the transaction of business in Parliament. Subsequently, the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, gave a statutory shape to the assurances given to the non-Hindi speaking people by the two late Prime Ministers, that use of English as an associate official language of the Union would continue for as long as the non-Hindi speaking States desired it. Further, it makes the use of Hindi and English obligatory for certain specified official purposes. It also provides for the use of the English language in communications between the Central Government/State Governments and a non-Hindi speaking State until the latter chooses to correspond in Hindi. While either Hindi or English may be used for the official purposes of the Union, translation of Hindi/English notes/Communications would be made available to employees until they obtain a working knowledge of Hindi.

10.2. Detailed administrative instructions for the implementation of the various provisions of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act were issued on 6th July, 1968. These provide *inter alia* that while the Central Government employees are free to choose the medium in which they would prefer to transact official business, until they obtain working knowledge of Hindi

an English translation of communications and drafts would continue to be made available to them. These instructions have been supplemented from time to time with the issue of further instructions by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The more important ones are :—

10.3. (i) With a view to encouraging the members of the staff to use Hindi in their official work, it has been suggested to the senior officers who know Hindi that they might make a beginning in a small way in the use of Hindi in their notes. For this purpose, a list of short phrases in English and Hindi commonly used was circulated in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Other Ministries/Departments have also been requested to issue similar instructions.

10.4. (ii) To ensure that all general orders are issued simultaneously in both Hindi and English, all Ministries/Departments have been advised to entrust the Deputy Secretary incharge of Administration with the responsibility to ensure that in cases where any general order is received for cyclostyling only in English this should be returned to the concerned Section with the remark that it should be sent along with its Hindi version.

10.5. (iii) All the Ministries/Departments were requested to take steps to encourage the despatch clerks to write addresses on envelopes in Hindi in respect of those communications which are meant for delivery in Delhi/Himachal Pradesh and in the Hindi-speaking States.

10.6. (iv) Arrangements are being made to get translated in Hindi all forms of contracts, agreements, licences, permits, notices and forms of tender used by the Ministries/Departments and by their attached and subordinate offices located in Hindi-speaking areas. It has been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Law that the Hindi translation of licences and permits etc. which form part of statutes etc. will be provided by the Official Languages (Legislative Commission). The Commission will also provide Hindi translation of standard forms of contracts and agreements. The Hindi translation of other such

documents will have to be done by the concerned Ministry/ Department.

10.7. (v) Orders have been issued in the Home Ministry that Hindi should be used for all originating correspondence with Hindi-speaking States, except, if necessary, in the case of d.o. letters, communications involving technical and legal matters and circular letters addressed to all State Governments. As for some time to come these letters would continue to be drafted largely in English and the final communication in Hindi will be a translation, the arrangements for translation have been further strengthened so that a Hindi translation could be prepared the same day or in any case in the course of the following day. These arrangements have subsequently been extended to six more Ministries and efforts will be made to cover all the remaining Ministries/ Departments by the end of the current year.

10.8. (vi) Quarterly Progress Reports continue to be received in the Ministry where these are scrutinised and attention of the Ministries/Departments is drawn to cases where some further implementation of the Government order on the subject is required. With effect from 1st January, 1970, these quarterly progress reports are required to be submitted by all the attached offices and offices of the Head of Departments located in Hindi-speaking areas to administrative Ministries/Departments concerned where these would be scrutinised and action taken to remove the deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the Official Languages Act and the various administrative instructions issued in that behalf. In order to secure fuller implementation of the orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the use of Hindi for Union Official purposes, all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been advised to set up Official Languages Implementation Committees. Such a Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

10.9. (vii) All the Ministries/Departments have been advised that Hindi names of Ministries/Departments and designations of officers working therein may be used in notes and

communications and official papers. When used in English documents, these will be written in Roman script.

10.10. (viii) Efforts are also being made to prepare treaties and agreements in both the languages. It has been decided that in future Hindi texts of all agreements/treaties signed in India should be got prepared irrespective of the fact whether the other party insists upon the preparation of a text in their national language or not. Since the original texts of agreements and treaties are prepared in English by the Ministries/Departments concerned, their Hindi translation would also be drafted by the Hindi translation staff of the concerned Ministry/Department and where necessary the Hindi translation will be scrutinized by the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission of the Ministry of Law.

10.11. Progress in the use of Hindi for noting and drafting would be apparent from the following:—

- (i) Hindi has begun to be used for purposes of noting and drafting in 186 Sections of various Ministries/Departments.
- (ii) Out of the total number of Hindi communications to which replies were sent, 97 per cent were replied to in Hindi.
- (iii) In regard to the use of both English and Hindi languages for specified documents, there has been considerable improvement in so far as resolutions and administrative reports and other documents of non-statutory nature are concerned. In regard to the issue of statutory documents both in Hindi and English simultaneously efforts are being made to strengthen the translation arrangements in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission. The question of augmenting the arrangements in the Central Hindi Directorate for translation of non-statoury manuals and procedural literature is also under active consideration.

10.12. The Rajya Sabha Secretariat have issued instruction that every official document forwarded to them for being laid on the Table of the House should be in both the languages. The Department of Parliament Affairs have also issued similar instructions to the effect that for laying on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament any document relating to fulfilment of an assurance should be sent to them in both Hindi and English language irrespective of the fact whether the original question was in Hindi or English. The Lok Sabha Secretariat have been requested to issue similar instruction on the line of those issued by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

10.13. (iv) Efforts are also being made to ensure that all notifications and statutory rules and orders etc. sent for publication in the Gazette of India are published in both English and Hindi simultaneously. The Ministry of Law are taking necessary action to strengthen the translation arrangements in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission and the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development are taking necessary action to expand the Hindi printing capacity. It is expected that these arrangements will be completed by 1st April, 1970. Thereafter it is proposed to advise the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery to issue necessary instructions to the Government of India Presses not to accept any material for publication in the Gazette of India in English only.

10.14. Section 6 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, provides that where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than Hindi for use in Acts passed by the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of a State, a translation of the same in Hindi, in addition to a translation thereof in the English language as required by clause (3) of the article 348 of the Constitution, may be published on or after the appointed day under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of that State and in such a case the translation in Hindi of any such Act or Ordinance shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the Hindi Language. This Section was brought into force with effect from the 19th

May, 1969. Section 7 of the Official Languages Act 1963 which provides for the optional use of Hindi or other official language in judgments etc. of High Courts has been enforced with effect from 7th March 1970.

Section 5(2) of the Act provides that as from the appointed day, the authoritative text in the English language of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in Hindi. The question of enforcing this Section, as also of making necessary arrangements therefor, has been under active consideration of Government. It has now been decided to informally enforce this Section from 1970 Budget Session of Parliament. After the Budget Session is over the position in regard to the operation of the arrangements will be reviewed to sort out the difficulties and to take remedial measures with a view to ensure that when later on this Section is formally enforced its requirements are complied with.

10.15. In accordance with the provisions of clause (2) of article 348 of the Constitution, the President's consent was accorded to the proposal of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh for authorising use of Hindi for affidavits to be filed and in statements and documents to be included in Paper Books for use in proceedings before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) that affidavits, statements and documents in Hindi should specifically be ordered to be translated into English if a Bench so desired; and
- (2) if any extract from pleadings, statements and documents etc. in Hindi is included in judgement, an English translation thereof should immediately follow.

The use of Hindi for the aforesaid purposes has been permitted on an optional basis and, therefore, where the parties so like, they can continue to use English in this regard.

10.16. The use of Hindi and regional languages had been permitted for two subjects viz., (1) Essay and (2) General

Knowledge, at the combined competitive examinations for all India and Higher Central Services held in 1969. The extension of the option to further subjects will be considered in due course after receiving the comments of the Union Public Service Commission based on their experience of the limited option allowed this year. The permitting of Hindi and other regional languages as alternative media in the examinations held for recruitment to subordinate services and posts made at local/regional level and for departmental examinations of a qualifying nature is under consideration separately.

10.17. For the formulation and implementation of the various programmes regarding use of Hindi for various official purposes of the Union, advice of the Hindi Adviser is obtained to as large an extent as possible. During the year 9 meetings were held under his Chairmanship particularly to resolve issues of inter-Ministerial interests.

10.18. Para 1 of the Government Resolution on language policy adopted by both the 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 First Annual Assessment Report was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 29th August, 1969.

#### **Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities**

10.19. The Ninth and Tenth Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1966 to 30th June, 1967, and 1st July, 1967 to 30th June, 1968, were laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 13th and 8th August, 1969 respectively. The Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for the period from 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969 has also been received and is under print. This will be placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament in due course.

### **Hindi Teaching Scheme for the Central Government Employees.**

10.20. The scheme for teaching Hindi to Central Government employees was first introduced on voluntary basis 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 1st January, 1961, except employees below Class III, those in industrial establishments and the work-charged staff.

10.21. For successful functioning of the bilingual phase introduced with the enactment of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and its amending Act 1967, it is essential that a Central Government employee must know both the languages-Hindi and English. An employee will be free to make use of any of these languages for his official work. He may, therefore, know only one of these languages well enough to be able to express himself adequately but should also have adequate knowledge of the other language so as to comprehend a letter, a note or a draft in that language. Hindi is thus being taught not only to enable employees to work in Hindi but also 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 translation thereof in the English language.

10.22. A target of enrolling 50,000 employees in Hindi Classes had been fixed to be achieved during the year 1968-69. As against this 45,000 Central Government employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi. In addition, over 13,000 railway employees were enrolled in the classes run by the Railways. Thus, the target for enrolment in Hindi Classes had been achieved. The number of employees yet to be trained though large, is spread all over the country and quite a large number of them belong to operational category. A target of 35,000 has, therefore, been fixed for enrolment in the Hindi classes for the current year. In the session

commencing from July, 1969 more than 22,000 employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi. Thus more than half of the target has already been achieved.

10.23. A target of 50 per cent of L. D. Clerks/Typists and Stenographers/Steno-Typists working in the main Ministries/Departments of Government of India in Delhi had been fixed for enrolment in Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography classes. About 29 per cent of L. D. Clerks/Typists and 23 per cent of Stenographers/Steno-Typists were enrolled during the year. The shortfall in the enrolment in this category of staff was due to the inadequacy of relieving staff with the Ministries/Departments of Government of India on account of which employees could not be released in such large numbers. This year it is proposed to train 33 per cent of these categories of staff in Hindi Stenography and Hindi Typewriting. A little over 14 per cent of L. D. Clerks/Typists and 15 per cent of Stenographers/Steno-typists working in the main Ministries/Departments were enrolled in the session commencing from August, 1969. 1,225 L. D. Clerks/Typists and 877 Stenographers/Steno-typists had, however, been enrolled in the said session in all the centres of Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography in the country.

10.24. During the current year 15 new Hindi Teaching Centres were opened under the Scheme. 4 part-time centres had been converted into full-time ones and 4 full-time centres were converted into part-time ones. 23 part-time centres which had not been functioning for quite some time were ordered to be closed.

10.25. For facility of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, 3 new centres of Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography were opened at convenient places in New Delhi.

10.26. In the session ended in July, 1969, 10,164 candidates appeared in Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations, and 7,600 candidates passed; 1,200 candidates took the Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography examinations and 794 candidates passed. The results of the examinations for the session ending December, 1969 are awaited.

10.27. In the examinations held in June/July 1968 and December 1968/January 1969, 13,720 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (12,523 in Hindi examinations, 919 in Hindi Typewriting and 278 in Hindi Stenography examinations).

10.28. The Schemes of incentives which are already in force, are being continued. For speedier sanction of cash awards for passing Hindi Examinations meritoriously, powers have been delegated to the Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

10.29. The existing Scheme of cash awards for passing Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography examinations has been liberalised linking the prizes with the percentage of marks obtained as follows :

	Hindi Typewriting	Hindi Stenography
Cash prize of Rs. 300/- each	for securing 97% or more marks.	for securing 95% or more marks.
Cash prize of Rs. 200/- each	for securing 95% or more marks but less than 97% marks.	for securing 92% or more marks but less than 95% marks.
Cash prize of Rs. 100/- each	for securing 90% or more marks but less than 95% marks	for securing 88% or more marks but less than 92% marks.

10.30. An increase in the amounts of lumpsum awards for the L. D. Cs./Typists and Stenographers/Steno-typists who pass the Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography examinations by their own efforts has been sanctioned. The increased rates are :—

Hindi Typewriting	Rs. 150
Hindi Stenography	Rs. 300

The employees who pass the Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography examinations from January 1970 to January 1973 will be eligible for these awards. These lumpsum awards are in addition to other incentives already in force.

10.31. A proposal for allowing incentives to operational staff and staff posted at places having no Hindi Teaching Centres under the Hindi Teaching Scheme who pass the Hindi examinations of the voluntary Hindi Organisations, the standards of which have been recognised by the Government of India (Ministry of Education and Youth Services) as equal to Hindi standard of Matriculation or higher, is under consideration.

10.32. A proposal for conducting a whole-time intensive course of about 12 weeks duration for a group of 20-30 class-I officers on an experimental basis at Delhi through the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, is under consideration.

10.33. For facility of the staff using Hindi for their official work, it has been decided to open workshops in a few Ministries to start with, namely, Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs, Education and Youth Services, Information and Broadcasting, Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department.

10.34. A new Regional Office has been opened at Hyderabad in addition to the existing Regional Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

10.35. The Scheme has been making progress and so far 2,34,041 employees have passed one or more prescribed Hindi/Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography examinations.

#### **Hindi Salahkar Samiti**

10.36. 3 meetings of the Samiti were held during the current year.

#### **Kendriya Hindi Samiti**

10.37. The Samiti has met four times so far. A meeting of the Samiti in the current year was held on 18-2-70.

#### **Co-Ordination Committee of Joint Secretaries**

10.38. Five meetings of the Committee were held during the current year.

## SECTION B

## PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

10.39. The Lok Sabha passed the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1969 on August 20, 1969. The Bill is now pending before the Rajya Sabha. It is expected that the Bill will be passed by the Rajya Sabha in its ensuing Session. The work of Public Grievances at present handled by the Public Grievances Section will be transferred to the new institution of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas. The Public Grievances Section is pursuing the question of strengthening the grievances machinery in various Ministries/Departments/Offices including Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India. The Ministries etc. have been advised that special efforts should be made for handling public grievances work in such a manner as to prevent the cause for grievances and to provide quick and effective redress for such grievances as do arise. The following suggestions have been made to them:—

- (i) Letters from citizens should be acknowledged. Decisions on their representatives should be taken expeditiously.
- (ii) In the cases of repeated representations from the citizens who are not satisfied with the decisions of the lower authority, the higher authority should carefully decide their cases and communicate the decisions to the aggrieved person.
- (iii) The complaints officers appointed in each Ministry should inspect the complaints cells set up in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices periodically with a view to bringing about improvements in their working.

10.40. The Ministries have also been requested to publish brochures, pamphlets or press notes etc. specifying the policy and procedure that they pursue together with names of Complaints Officers or the authorities be approached by a common man

for seeking redress of his grievances. The total number of complaints as reported by the various Ministries/Departments and Offices during the years 1968 and 1969 ending 30th June 1969 was 4,40,035. 53 per cent of the complaints related to delays. The total number of complaints received in the Public Grievances Section of this Ministry during the years 1966—1969 (upto 31st December, 1969) was 3901 out of which 1027 complaints were outside the jurisdiction of the Commissioner for Public Grievances. Out of 2214 complaints disposed of by the Public Grievances Section, grievances in respect of 492 complaints were redressed. The percentage works out to a little over 22 per cent. In almost all these cases, the complainants had failed to obtain redress by approach to the departmental authorities in the normal course. 660 complaints are still in the process of correspondence with the Ministries/Departments/Offices concerned.

#### SECTION—C

##### 1961 Census

10.41. *Publication Programme*.—A majority of the pending 1961 Census publications have been printed off.

10.42. *Atlas Project*.—The printing of the Union Atlas is in its final stage and is expected to be published by March, 1970.

10.43. *Mechanical Tabulation Unit*.—During the year the electronic data processing system was mainly engaged in processing data thrown up in 1st 2nd pretest of the 1971 Census Schedules and conducting trials for the sampling procedure to be adopted for 1970-71 Censuses. For these studies various cross tabulations with different sampling designs were made on computer. Experiments were conducted by using magnetic tapes to estimate the time constraints and to provide on the job training to programming and operational staff in the Organisation. Besides, the system had been utilised for processing projects relating to Vital Statistics and Social Studies as part of Inter-census programme.

10.44. During the 1961 Census mechanical processing of the Census data was introduced to a very limited extent. Based on the success of the maiden venture and to strengthen the EDP System IBM 1401 was installed in 1966. For the processing of the 1971 Census data, it is proposed to acquire more sophisticated Electronic Data Processing equipment *viz.* IBM 1401 with 16 K Memory and 8 tape drives. Coding and Punching Cells will be established at the State Headquarters early in 1970 for the processing of the Household data and the data contained in the Establishment Schedule. It is also proposed to acquire punching equipment partly by hire and partly by outright purchase. Orders for these have already been placed on the firms.

10.45. *Language Survey.*—During the period under review the language Division concentrated on two specific objects, *viz.*, (A) continuation of survey in special language areas and on mothertongues which were unclassified in 1961 Census and (B) studies, and preparation for the forthcoming Census in respect of language questions in the schedules and language tabulation etc.

Following projects were undertaken:—

- (1) Report on Konkani Survey in Maharashtra was made ready.
- (2) Preliminary investigations on Konkani of Mysore were undertaken and preliminary report on the same was made ready.
- (3) In Dadra and Nagar Haveli preliminary investigations on Varli Language were done.
- (4) The project for country-wide studies on survey on unclassified mothertongues (1961 Census) in all the States and Union Territories was given a start.
- (5) Report on the project of Lambadi/Banjari language investigation was completed.
- (6) Preliminary investigations were also completed on Korava mothertongue in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (7) Comprehensive investigations on Halbi language of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh are being taken up.
- (8) "Monograph on the Inquiries into the spoken languages of India from early times to Census of India 1901" was brought out in November, 1969.
- (9) Publication of skeleton grammars on major languages of India made further progress.
- (10) Further comprehensive investigations on Kuki and Manipuri languages of Manipur are being continued.
- (11) Preliminary studies on the border languages of India were completed and a booklet containing the studies was prepared.

*Social Studies:—*

10.46. Like the intensive village studies taken up at the 1961 Census, it is proposed to take up urban studies of 200 towns at the 1971 Census. The schedules have been finalised. As a pilot Project information has been collected for four towns taken up for intensive study.

10.47. Three craft surveys have been completed. Directory of craft census covering six crafts has been finalised.

10.48. At the 1971 Census, it is proposed to publish village and town Directories for each village and town in the country. These Directories will provide basic statistics and information in respect of every village and town. The schedules for these Directories have been finalised and are being canvassed in the field.

10.49. *Vital Statistics.*—The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 which provides for compulsory Registration of Births and Deaths throughout the country has been passed. Preparatory steps such as appointment of Chief Registrars, formulation of State Rules etc. have been taken up by the States.

It is proposed to enforce the Act by 1st April, 1970 in all the States and Union Territories. Sample Registration of Births and Deaths has been in progress in the rural areas of all the States (except Madhya Pradesh) and Union Territories of Delhi and Manipur. In Madhya Pradesh the work has commenced from 1st January, 1970. In urban areas the scheme has been in progress in all the States except Kerala where it has started on 1st January, 1970.

10.50. The Model Registration Scheme, intended mainly to ascertain cause of deaths, is making satisfactory progress in all the States.

10.51. In order to make for a smooth switch over to the Registration of Births and Deaths under the new Act, a Conference of State Directors to be designated as the Chief Registrars under the Act is being convened in the first week of February, 1970.

10.52. Sample Registration Scheme for rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, N.E.F.A. Goa, Daman and Diu, Nagaland and Tripura and Urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu will be finalised and started from January, 1970. It will be continued during the next year and will be extended to other areas if need arises.

10.53. *Demography and Training Unit.*—The Demography and Training Unit was established in March, 1969. This Unit is responsible for Population Projections, Construction of age Tables and Life Tables, Sample Census with the related Survey of under-registration of vital events, preparation of briefs for national and international Conferences and Committees, training and sampling programmes for the 1971 Census.

10.54. The Series of quinquennial projections by age and sex for the years 1966, 1971 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.

10.55. The results of the Special Population Survey of 39 towns, conducted at the instance of the Finance Ministry were finalised.

10.56 *Training Programme.*—Since the demands on the Census Organisation for Census and Population data had increased over the years' seminars on Demography, Statistics and Sampling were organised to enable the officers to equip themselves with the basic technical knowledge in these fields. Three Seminars were held during the year to cater to the requirements of officers from the Directors of Census Operations down to the level of Tabulation Officers. These Seminars were conducted in the form of discussion group with emphasis on practical applications. The Census Schedule (1971 Census) and instructions were the subject of intensive study in these Seminars with a view to achieving uniformity in the application of the related concepts and definitions in the various states.

10.57. One Officer of the Registrar General's Office and three Officers each belonging to Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are presently undergoing training in United States at the Bureau of Census. In addition, several Officers of this Organisation are currently under training at the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

10.58. During 1969, the following Officers were sent abroad for the purpose indicated against each:—

10.59. The Central Tabulation Officer, was deputed for training in 'New Florencia Workshop' on 1970 Population and Housing Census Planning' at U.S. Bureau of Census, Washington, under Indo-U.S.A. Technical Co-operation Scheme F.Y. 1969.

10.60. The Assistant Registrar General (Demographic & Training) was deputed to Bangkok to attend the ECAFE working Group on Projections of Population of Sub-National Areas.

10.61. The Deputy Registrar General (Census) and the Assistant Registrar General (Data Processing) were deputed to West Germany to attend a seminar on Population Statistics and the use of Computer with special reference to Population Census.

10.62. The Registrar General, India, and a Senior Research Officer were deputed to London to attend the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

10.63. The Registrar General, India, also attended the 15th Session of the U.N. Population Commission held at Geneva from 3rd to 14th November, 1969. He was elected as the first Vice-Chairman of the Session.

10.64. Two Officers of this Office, are presently in U.S.S.R. under Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme.

10.65. 1971 Census.—The year 1969 was a period of considerable activity in making preparations for the 1971 Census of India and the building up of the Census Organisation. Directors of Census Operations were appointed in each of the States and Union Territories. In each State, Regional Deputy Directors were also appointed and some staff was given to District Officers to assist in making preparations for Census operations. Draft Census Schedules tentatively finalised in consultation with the users of Census data and experts were discussed in the first Conference of the Directors of Census Operations held in May, 1969, in New Delhi. The Schedules were finalised after final consultations with the Planning Commission and Ministries. The Schedules finally adopted are:—(i) Houselist (ii) Establishment Schedule (iii) Individual Slip (iv) Population Record. The Tabulation Plan of the 1971 Census has also been finalised in consultation with the users and experts.

10.66. The pre-requisite of Census taking is numbering of buildings and Census Houses in the entire country and listing them. Most of the States would be completing these Operations by February-March, 1970.

10.67. The main Schedules of the House numbering and Houselisting Operations have been printed in 15 languages Centrally and distributed to all States and Union Territories. The number of Schedules printed is 19 million. 1.1 million Instructions Booklets for House numbering and Houselisting for the use of the Enumeration agency have also been printed in 15 languages. Steps have been taken to print 700 million Individual Slips in 15 languages Centrally for distribution to the States and Union Territories. These are expected to be printed off by September, 1970.