

CHAPTER—XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Here it may be appropriate to present a brief account of the governmental machinery as it existed in Pondicherry just before merger. The Government was headed by a **Haut-Commissaire de la République** (Chief Commissioner) whose office was called **Cabinet du Haut-Commissaire**. He was assisted by a **Secrétaire Général**, a position that is equivalent to that of the Chief Secretary. The **Secrétaire Général** was responsible for the smooth functioning of the entire government machinery.

At the next level there were four **Bureaux** which attended to both administrative as well as executive functions. One special feature of the pre-merger set-up was that there was no distinction between Secretariat and Non-Secretariat functions. In fact all **Chefs des Bureaux**, including the Chief Secretary, were executive functionaries.

The chief among the branches of administration was the **Bureau des Finances** (Office in-charge of Finance), otherwise known as **Premier Bureau du Gouvernement** (First Office) emphasising as it were, its primacy in the whole administrative set up. Headed by a **Chef du Bureau des Finances**, it was responsible for the preparation of budgets and exercised control over expenditure. At one time it was the responsibility of the Governor to watch the progress of expenditure under the various heads of accounts. It was he who ordered all expenditures and on this account was called **Ordonnateur**. In course of time these functions came to be vested in the **Bureau des Finances** which, as a result, came to be called **Ordonnateur Délégué**. The **Imprimerie** (Government Press) headed by a **Gérant** was under the control of this Bureau.

The **Bureau des Affaires Politiques** (Office in-charge of Political Affairs) otherwise known as the **Deuxième Bureau** (Second Office) dealt with political issues, arranged for the conduct of elections, poor relief and exercised control over civic bodies, temples, mutts, choultries and endowments. The **Bureau des Affaires Economiques** (Office in-charge of Economic Affairs) called otherwise as

Troisième Bureau (Third Office) dealt with all economic problems and was also concerned with activities comparable to those of the present Directorate of Civil Supplies. The Bureau also attended to some minor problems connected with agriculture. The control over **Jardin Botanique** remained with **Service de Travaux Publics** (Public Works) at the time of merger. Each of these three Bureaux was headed by a **Chef du Bureau** who belonged to the French Administrative Cadre. There was also the **Bureau Militaire du Gouvernement** which was responsible for all security problems. The police forces, known as '**Forces publiques**', under a Commandant was responsible for the maintenance of law and order, jails (**Etablissements pénitentiaires**), prevention and detection of crimes and offences.

Besides these four Bureaux there were several other Services or Bureaux which were saddled with executive functions. The most important of them was **Service des Contributions** headed by a **Chef du Service** who dealt with the assessment of direct and indirect taxes in the territory. **Bureau de l'Enregistrement** functioned as the Registration Office and Stamp Office. The **Bureau des Hypothèques** functioned as the custodian of public deeds executed before notaries. The function now forms part of the responsibility of the Office of the District Registrar. The **Bureau de Cadastre** was in-charge of land survey and settlement operations. The **Mont-de piété** advanced loans on the pledge of jewels. All these offices had their branches in the other regions. The **Distillerie** (distillery) which functioned under the direction of a **Gérant** was a commercial undertaking under the control of **Service des Contributions**.

The **Service du Trésor** headed by the **Trésorier-Payeur** was in charge of the treasuries. This office was not subject to the supervision of either the Governor or **Chef du Bureau de Finances** but functioned under the direct control of the Ministry in France. The statements of payments and accounts compiled by the **Trésorier-Payeur** were audited by none other than the **Cour de Comptes** in France, a body similar to the Auditor General's Office in India. The **Trésorier-Payeur** was represented in the other regions by **Préposés du Trésor**.

The **Service de l'Instruction Publique** was concerned with public instruction. This Bureau was headed by a **Chef du Bureau de l'Instruction Publique** who was represented in the outlying regions by his **délégués** (delegates). The Public Library in Pondicherry and the Archives attached to it was also under the administrative control of this Bureau, but under the direct management of a **Conservateur de la Bibliothèque et des Archives**.

The **Service des Travaux Publics** (Public Works), headed by a **Chef**, was in charge of construction and maintenance of government buildings, roads and bridges, irrigation, water supply to mention only a few. The port and the **Régie de l'Electricité** were also under its overall control.

The **Service de Santé** (Health Services) was responsible for medical services and public health. It was also in charge of the '**Pharmacie**' which was responsible for the procurement, supply and distribution of drugs to hospitals as well as to the general public.

The **Bureau de l'Inspection du Travail** (Inspectorate of Labour) headed by an **Inspecteur du Travail** was responsible for dealing with the labour problems. The **Bureau de l'Information** was primarily concerned with the collection and maintenance of statistics and information and exercised control over the functioning of printing presses in the Territory.

The **Service Judiciaire** functioning under the control of the **Procureur de la République** dealt with all aspects of judicial administration. There were however, two wings viz. the **Tribunaux Judiciaires** (Judicial Tribunals) dealing with criminal and civil disputes and the **Tribunal Administratif** (Administrative Tribunal) dealing with cases in which the administration was involved. This more or less sums up the whole gamut of the administration as it existed before merger.

The Departmental set-up as it emerged after merger at the Secretariat level has already been explained in Chapter X while dealing with General Administration. The number of Departments as well as the subjects to be dealt with by the various Departments are determined by the Rules of Business of the Government of Pondicherry (Allocation) Rules, 1963 and its schedule and by the amendments subsequently issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In May 1967, the Government of India, amended the above schedule, limiting the number of Departments to twelve. These twelve Departments were allotted to the six Secretaries including the Chief Secretary to the Government.*

* The demarcation of Departments as brought into effect in May 1967 does not hold good now as the Departments allotted to the Secretaries as well as the subjects allocated to the various Departments have been shuffled so often since then.

The executive functions of the Government are performed through Directorates or offices dealing with specified fields of public activity. The organisational set-up of the following Directorates/Offices has been dealt with in the chapters shown against each :

1. Directorate of Transport	.. ..	Chapter	VII
2. Port Office	.. ..	"	VII
3. Project Office/Block Development Office	.. ..	"	IX
4. Directorate of Pilot Research, Planning and Evaluation	.. ..	"	IX
5. Office of the District Registrar	.. ..	"	XI
6. Inspectorate General of Police	.. ..	"	XII
7. Office of the Chief Superintendent of Jails	.. ..	"	XII
8. Directorate of Rural Development	.. ..	"	XIV
9. Town and Country Planning Office	.. ..	"	XIV
10. Directorate of Education	.. ..	"	XV
11. Directorate of Health & Family Planning Services	.. ..	"	XVI

Brief accounts of the remaining Directorates, Offices, etc. are furnished below :

Office of the Council of Ministers :

The Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 which came into force on 1 July 1963 converted the erstwhile Representative Assembly into a Legislative Assembly and empowered it to make laws on matters enumerated in the State List and the Concurrent List, subject to certain limitations. The same day a six-member Council of Ministers was constituted and the Council of Government was duly abolished. Hence the Office of the Council of Ministers may be assumed to have started functioning the same day. In 1968 the Office of the Council of Ministers moved to the premises of the Legislative Assembly in rue Victor Simonel.

The Office of the Council of Ministers is only the administrative outfit meant for drawing the pay and allowances for the ministerial staff including the personal staff of the ministers and it has nothing to do with the affairs of the Council of Ministers, i.e. the Cabinet. The Private Secretary to the Chief Minister is the Head of Office as well as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer. All ministers are provided with ministerial and security staff. But whenever the Territory is brought under President's rule, staff strength is reduced to the extent necessary to attend to routine work. This office is under the administrative control of the Confidential and Cabinet Department which normally stands allotted to the Chief Secretary.

Vigilance Office :

The Chief Secretary to the Government is the Chief Vigilance Officer for the entire Union Territory and the Secretaries to the Government are Vigilance Officers for the Departments under their respective control. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption, a Vigilance Committee was constituted in the year 1964. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Minister are respectively the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. The Chief Secretary in his capacity as Chief Vigilance Officer functions as its Secretary. All Secretaries to Government, the Inspector General of Police, Pondicherry and the Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Central Bureau of Investigation, Madras are its members. At the Secretariat level, vigilance work is attended to by a Superintendent (Grade I) in the Chief Vigilance Office and papers are submitted to the Chief Vigilance Officer through the Deputy Secretary (General Administration). The Revised Vigilance scheme introduced in 1967, continues to operate.

On 1 October 1964 a complaint box was fixed at the Chief Secretariat to enable the public to lodge their complaints.¹ The Toshakhana Rules were framed in June 1967 for the proper disposal of gifts and presents given to Ministers and Government servants on ceremonial occasions and formal functions.² These continue to operate.

On the executive side, cases of bribery and corruption against Gazetted as well as Non-Gazetted government servants are investigated by men attached to the Vigilance & Anti-Corruption Police Unit, Pondicherry. This Unit was formed in July 1965. Headed by a Superintendent of Police (drawn on deputation from outside the Territory) this Unit consists of one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and five Constables. In June 1966, it was declared as a police station and the officials were vested with necessary police powers. This Unit functions under the direct control of the Chief Vigilance Officer.

Election Office :

With the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 extending to this Union Territory the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 the election machinery in Pondicherry came under the control of the Election Commission of India.

The Chief Electoral Officer* who is under the direct control of the Election Commission is responsible for the conduct of elections in the Territory. The Election Commission which appoints the Chief Electoral Officer in consultation with the Administration, carries out its statutory duties through him. The Chief Electoral Officer exercises supervisory powers as have been delegated to him under sub-section (2) of section 13 A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 over the preparation and revision of electoral rolls and under Section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, over the conduct of elections. He is assisted by an Assistant Chief Electoral Officer in carrying out his functions. He is also the Appellate Authority under Rule 23 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

* The Secretary to the Government (Law and Labour) officiates as Chief Electoral Officer.

The Assistant Chief Electoral Officer is the Head of Office and also the Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the staff of the Election Office. He is also conferred with ex-officio secretariat status which enables him to deal directly with the secretariat. The Election Office functions with a full complement of staff only during elections and a skeleton staff at other times. The staff required for polling and counting duty is drafted from the various Departments and Offices.

The enumeration work and the revision of electoral rolls is attended to by teachers and Headmasters under the guidance and supervision of Electoral Registration Officers. For such purposes the whole Territory is divided into six sectors and each placed under an Electoral Registration Officer appointed by the Election Commission.

Even for purposes of holding elections, the Territory is divided into six sectors, each covering one to seven constituencies. Each sector is placed under the control of a Returning Officer who is assisted by one or more Assistant Returning Officers, also appointed by the Election Commission under Sections 21 and 22 (1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The polling date is fixed by the Election Commission in consultation with the local Government.

Contingents of armed police are drafted from the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc. for bandobust. To assist the Returning Officers in the counting of votes, Counting Supervisors and Counting Assistants are drafted from among Government servants.

While expenditure on most of the items is shared equally between the Administration and the Central Government, on some items it is borne entirely either by the Central Government or the Union Territory Administration.

In all cases where the expenditure is shared or when the expenditure is solely borne by the Central Government, the expenditure is initially incurred by the Administration and claimed subsequently.

The Election Office is under the administrative control of the Law Department.

Directorate of Agriculture :

Till *de facto* merger all problems connected with agriculture were looked after by **Bureau des Affaires Economiques**. The Directorate of Agriculture, as it is called today, was formed in 1955 to carry on the functions till then attended to by **Service de l'Agriculture*** and more especially to take up the responsibility of implementing the plan schemes. The Directorate now functions under the administrative control of the Development Department.

The Director is the chief executive officer responsible for the formulation and execution of all agricultural programmes in the Territory. Since its inception in 1955, the Directorate has vastly expanded to perform a wide variety of functions touching upon agricultural planning, development, education, training, research, publicity, etc. The enforcement of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Seeds Act, 1966, the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957, etc. also form part of its responsibility.

At the Directorate level the Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and the Accounts Officer. The Deputy Director of Agriculture is the Head of Office and also the Drawing and Disbursing Officer and looks after all matters connected with establishment. The Accounts Officer deals with such matters as accounts, budget, internal audit, agricultural loans, etc.

Subject Matter Specialists : There are besides, seven Subject Matter Specialists, four of whom are connected with the Scheme for Coordinated National Demonstration and three connected with the Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping. The first four deal with all problems relating to agronomy, soil science, plant protection and agricultural engineering/water management. Of the other three Subject Matter Specialists, one is concerned with the implementation of the Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping and the remaining two deal with problems relating to agricultural economics/adoptive research and extension/information. They also assist the Director in dealing with problems connected with their field of specialisation.

Project Agricultural Office, Pondicherry : This office, headed by a Project Agricultural Officer, is one of the subordinate offices of the Directorate. The agricultural extension work in respect of the Vegetable Development Scheme, Cotton Development Scheme, Plant Protection Scheme, Seed Multiplication and

* Service de l'Agriculture was one of the branches of Bureau des Affaires Economiques.

Distribution Scheme, Crop and Fertiliser Demonstration Scheme, Development of Organic and Manurial Resources Scheme, Coconut Development Scheme, Pulses Development Scheme and the High Yielding Variety Programme, etc., is carried on with the help of four Agricultural Extension Officers, a Vegetable Development Assistant, a Plant Protection Assistant and a Cotton Development Assistant.

The State Seed Farm at Madagadippattu which is placed under the supervision of the Project Agricultural Office, functions under the direct management of the Farm Manager and the Orchard attached to the farm is managed by a Horticultural Research Assistant. All the four Agricultural Depots in Pondicherry region are also under his control.

Project Agricultural Office, Karaikal : This is another subordinate office, headed by a Project Agricultural Officer with headquarters in Karaikal. Its functions are similar to those of the P.A.O., Pondicherry but with its jurisdiction limited to Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. He is assisted by one Agricultural Extension Officer and four Agricultural Demonstrators in looking after the regular agricultural activities. In order to implement the Plant Protection Scheme, the Horticulture Development Scheme and the Pulses Development Scheme he is assisted by a Plant Protection Assistant, a Horticulture Development Assistant and a Pulses Development Assistant.

The State Seed Farm and the Vocational Agricultural Training School at Mathur and the Coconut Nursery at Yanam are under his supervisory control. The management of the Mathur Farm and the functioning of the Vocational Agricultural Training School are respectively the immediate responsibility of the Farm Manager and the Agricultural Instructor.

Marketing Office : The Marketing Office is under the control of the Marketing Officer who is its Head of Office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer. He is primarily responsible for dealing with all matters connected with marketing of agricultural products in the Territory. He carries out market surveys for important crops, draws up plans for marketing without harming the interests of both the producer and the consumer. He is expected to supervise and review the working of the regulated market and enforce strict quality control over Agmark products. He is responsible also for the collection and dissemination of market intelligence and for undertaking market extension work and research.

The Seed Testing Laboratory and the Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratory are under the direct control of the Marketing Officer. Samples of oil and ghee drawn from the dealers and manufacturers are analysed in the laboratory to verify their purity and Agmark grading.

Office of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Pondicherry : This is also one of the subordinate offices of the Directorate. The agricultural engineering works in respect of the Soil Conservation Scheme, the Land Reclamation Scheme and the Borewell Scheme are attended to by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Assistants and the Agricultural Engineering Supervisors.

Agricultural Training Office : This office is under the control of the Agricultural Training Officer, who is its Head of Office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer. He is responsible for organising various agricultural training programmes with the assistance of the Radio Contact Officer, Agricultural Training Instructors and the Mukya Sevika. Institutional training in the form of specialised short term courses are also arranged. Demonstration camps and discussion groups are also organised under this scheme. Farm publicity on new techniques of agriculture is arranged through the radio and with the help of field staff. For a brief account on the Vocational Agricultural Training School and the Agricultural Polytechnic (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) see Chapter XV.

Sugar-cane Development Office : This office is under the control of the Sugar-cane Development Officer who is its Head of Office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer. He is responsible for the implementation of the Comprehensive Scheme for the Development of Sugar-cane and the Area Development Scheme for Sugar-cane. The implementation of the Groundnut Development Scheme is also his concern. He is assisted by the Sugar-cane Development Assistants and one Special Agricultural Demonstrator for Groundnut. The Sugar-cane Farm at Kariyamanikkam is also under his control.

Ground Water Unit : The Unit, formed in 1972, functions under the immediate control of an Assistant Engineer who is the Head of Office and Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the staff working in the Unit. It is responsible for carrying out studies on ground water potentialities and for the exploitation of ground water resources in the Territory. He is assisted by an Assistant Geologist in the implementation of the programme.

Laboratories : The Directorate maintains the following laboratories in the Territory :

1. The Pesticide Testing Laboratory, Pondicherry.
2. The Soil and Water Testing Laboratory, Pondicherry.
3. The Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratory, Pondicherry.
4. The Seed Testing Laboratory, Pondicherry.
5. The Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratory, Pondicherry.
6. The Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory, Karaikal.

The Soil and Water Testing Laboratory and the Pesticide Testing Laboratory, Pondicherry are under the immediate control of an Assistant Soil Chemist, who is assisted by three Analytical Assistants and a Sample Fertiliser Trials Supervisor. Samples of soil and water received from the field staff as well as farmers for analysis are tested here and appropriate manurial and reclamation measures recommended. Fertiliser samples collected from dealers for analysis and verification of components are tested in the Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratory. Samples of pesticides drawn from dealers and manufacturers are analysed in the Pesticide Testing Laboratory to verify their content.

The Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory which operates in Karaikal region is under the control of an Assistant Soil Chemist stationed at Karaikal. He is assisted in carrying out his functions by three Analytical Assistants.

Workshops : The Government Automobile Workshop and the Agricultural Engineering Workshop are under the immediate control of the Workshop Superintendent. Repair and maintenance of all government vehicles are carried out at the Government Automobile Workshop. Repair and maintenance of all agricultural machinery like tractors, bull-dozers, sprayers, etc. are attended to at the Agricultural Engineering Workshop. The Workshop Superintendent is assisted by a Junior Engineer in running the Automobile Workshop and by an Agricultural Engineering Supervisor in running the Agricultural Engineering Workshop.

The Automobile Workshop has been declared as a commercial undertaking and accordingly proforma accounts are maintained. A Service Station and a Fuel Depot are also attached to the Automobile Workshop.

The Botanical Garden, Pondicherry : The Botanical Garden is placed under the control of the Marketing Officer, who looks after its maintenance and improvement with the help of a Garden Superintendent and a Horticultural Assistant.

Directorate of Fisheries :

The Directorate of Fisheries headed by a Director was formed in November 1955 with headquarters in Pondicherry to deal with all matters connected with fish and fisheries. Since its inception, the Directorate had seen considerable expansion to cope with the growing responsibilities. The Directorate is under the administrative control of the Development Department.

The Director is the chief executive of the Directorate and is responsible for the formulation and execution of all schemes and for the enforcement of fishery laws in the Territory. He is also empowered to sanction loans to fishermen co-operative societies and to deal with arbitration cases pertaining to fishermen co-operative societies in his capacity as Additional Registrar of Fishermen Co-operative Societies without reference to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He carries out his functions in the co-operative sphere with the assistance of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and three Senior Inspectors (two at Pondicherry and one at Karaikal). He is also the leasing authority for chank fishery rights in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions. The annual inspection of all branch offices in the regional headquarters is also carried out by him.

The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director stationed at headquarters to deal with all matters connected with administration, planning, establishment, publicity and statistics. The Directorate was further strengthened with the appointment of another Deputy Director in August 1972. The new Deputy Director was placed in-charge of the Inshore Fishing Survey Station. He is assisted by an Inspector of Fisheries.

The Deputy Directors are assisted by a team of nine Inspectors of Fisheries of whom four are placed in-charge of four zones, and the remaining five in-charge of Inland Fisheries, Co-operation, Planning, Stores and the Inshore Fishing Survey Station. The Inspectors are in turn assisted by five Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries, three Fishery Overseers, five Fieldmen, besides Drivers and Van Cleaners.

The Regional Offices at Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam are under the direct supervision of Regional Inspectors of Fisheries who are responsible for implementing all development schemes in the respective regions. In Karaikal one Sub-Inspector of Fisheries is attached to the regional office and another Sub-Inspector of Fisheries is attached to the Estuarine Fish Seed Farm together with one Boat Fishery Overseer, one Marine Foreman, two Fitters, one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, two Van Drivers, three Fieldmen and two Cleaners. The Mahe Regional Office is under the control of an Inspector of Fisheries who is assisted by a Marine Foreman, a Fitter, a Sub-Inspector of Fisheries and one Boat Fishery Overseer. The Regional Office at Yanam is under the control of an Inspector of Fisheries who is assisted by one Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, one Boat Fishery Overseer and two Fieldmen. The Regional Inspector of Fisheries, Karaikal has been declared as Drawing Officer for the staff working in the regional offices at Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. He is also the Disbursing Officer for the staff in Karaikal, whereas the Inspectors of Fisheries in Mahe and Yanam are Disbursing Officers for the staff in the respective regions.

The Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries (Extension) attached to the Villiyannur and Karaikal Blocks attend to all extension work and see to the implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme as well as the Fishermen Housing Scheme. As for Mahe and Yanam, necessary assistance is extended to the Block Development Offices by the respective Regional Inspectors of Fisheries.

Ice-Plant-cum-Cold Storage Units : The Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storage Unit at Pondicherry is under the control of the Deputy Director (Headquarters) and placed under the supervision of the Refrigeration Supervisor who is assisted by two Refrigeration Operators and two Icemen. The Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storage Unit at Karaikal, placed under the control of the Regional Inspector of Fisheries at Karaikal, is manned by one Refrigeration Supervisor with the assistance of two Refrigeration Operators and two Icemen.

Service-cum-Maintenance Units : The Directorate runs three Service-cum-Maintenance Units one each at Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe to attend to overhauling and minor repairs of mechanised boats and to ensure the supply of spares to boat owners in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe regions. The Units are under the direct management of Marine Foremen of the concerned Units.

The Pondicherry Aquarium : The Aquarium, which forms part of the Jawahar Bal Bhavan (Pondicherry), is under the technical control of the Directorate of Fisheries. It is looked after by a Sub-Inspector of Fisheries (Aquarium) who is assisted by one Fishery Overseer and one Laboratory Attendant.

Directorate of Animal Husbandry :

Prior to merger a nucleus staff headed by a Veterinary Surgeon, otherwise called 'Vétérinaire' was attached to 'Service de Santé' (Health Service) to deal with all veterinary problems. Soon after merger the Vétérinaire was declared as Veterinary Officer who continued to be in-charge of the Veterinary Unit. The unit was converted into a Directorate in 1955. Since then the Directorate has expanded gradually to cope with the growing plan activities.

The Director is the chief executive officer of the Directorate which functions under the administrative control of the Development Department. At the Directorate level he is assisted by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon who has been declared as Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the staff of the Directorate as well as those of the Veterinary Hospital, Dispensaries, the Poultry Farm and the Clinical Laboratory in Pondicherry region. All establishment matters are dealt with by the Director himself with the assistance of ministerial staff headed by a Superintendent (Grade II).

On the veterinary side, the Director exercises control over the Veterinary Hospital, Dispensaries, Mobile Dispensaries, Clinical Laboratories and State Poultry Farms each of which is in turn headed by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The Director is also in-charge of the Cattle Development Schemes and in this branch he is assisted by the Cattle Development Officer who is in-charge of the Frozen Semen Bank. One Publicity Unit is also functioning under the charge of the Director.

Pondicherry and Karaikal regions have one Key Village Centre each. The Pondicherry Key Village Centre comprises two Key Village Blocks, each of which is under the control of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in-charge of the Pondicherry Key Village Block I functions as Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the staff of Blocks I & II in Pondicherry region.

Similarly the Karaikal Key Village Centre is made up of one block which is under the control of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. He is the Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of all the staff working in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions.

Directorate of Public Works :

Known as **Service des Travaux Publics** before merger, it dealt with all matters connected with public works such as construction and maintenance of building, roads, bridges, irrigation works and attended to problems of such diverse nature as water works, drainage, floods, registration and licensing of vehicles, railways, meteorology and archaeology. Following *de facto* merger however, the service came to deal with all major and minor works relating to construction of buildings, irrigation, roads, drainage and water supply. The Director of Public Works is the Chief Executive Officer of the Department. Since November 1954, the post of Director was filled up by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer drawn on deputation from a neighbouring State. With effect from 1 July 1963, the post of Director was upgraded to that of Superintending Engineer (CPWD) and C. P. W. D. Officers of the same grade were drafted for the post. Since 1 August 1972, the post is held by an officer of the Pondicherry Administration. With a view to speeding up work, the single file system was introduced in November 1969 and the Director (P.W.) was conferred (ex-officio) Secretariat status and since then a Secretariat Wing started functioning from the Directorate.

The Directorate is assisted on the administrative side by a Deputy Director who has been declared as Head of Office for the Directorate only. He deals with all establishment matters besides attending to the preparation of budget, annual plans, Five Year Plan, etc.

The executive functions of the Directorate were distributed among Divisions which were charged with specific responsibilities. While Divisions II, III, IV were located in Pondicherry, Division I functioned with headquarters at Karaikal. The Executive Engineers in-charge of the Divisions were conferred with cheque drawing powers since 1 September 1968 so as to facilitate quick payment of bills.

Division I : This Division with headquarters at Karaikal was formed in April 1969 with its jurisdiction extending to Mahe and Yanam regions. Prior to this date, two Sub-Divisions attached to one of the three Divisions in

Pondicherry operated in Karaikal region. With the formation of a separate Division for Karaikal, the number of Sub-Divisions increased to four. Later, with a view to modernising the river irrigation system in Karaikal, the Division was further expanded with two additional Sub-Divisions (Investigation), each consisting of one Assistant Engineer, four Junior Engineers and other technical staff. The Division comprised seven Sub-Divisions, five operating in Karaikal and one each operating at Mahe and Yanam. Of the five Sub-Divisions operating in Karaikal two were in-charge of 'Investigation', the third in-charge of 'Irrigation' and the fourth in-charge of Roads, Water Supply, etc. and the fifth in-charge of the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Karaikal urban areas.

Division II : This Division headed by the Joint Director-cum- Executive Engineer, comprised seven sub-divisions, each under the care of an Assistant Engineer placed in-charge of Construction I, Construction II, Construction III, Construction IV, Police Housing Scheme, Drainage, and Rural and Urban Water Supply. The Assistant Engineers were assisted by Junior Engineers, technical staff like maistries, mechanics, etc.

Division III : The Executive Engineer in-charge of this Division exercised control over six Sub-Divisions viz. Maintenance I and II, Roads, Roads (Investigation), Irrigation and Municipal Works, each under an Assistant Engineer.

Division IV : This was otherwise known as Irrigation and Flood Control Division. It was set up in March 1973 with a view to planning, investigating and executing major irrigation, flood control and soil conservation works. Prior to this the irrigation and flood control work was carried out in Pondicherry by Division III and in Karaikal by Division I. This Division consisted of four Sub-Divisions.

The Design Wing : With a view to reorganising the Directorate on the pattern of the C.P.W.D., a Design Wing was set up in the Directorate in 1969. The wing was headed by a Surveyor of Works who was assisted by three Assistant Surveyors of Works, an Architect, eight Junior Engineers and other technical staff like Draughtsmen, *Tracer, etc. This wing was responsible for the preparation of plans, designs and estimates of major schemes, viz. those costing more than Rs. one lakh and for conducting the scrutiny of project estimates received from the Executive Divisions, Housing Board, Municipalities, PIPDIC and other Semi-Government agencies.

Stores : There was one Central Stores in Pondicherry where all items other than bitumen were stored. It was under the control of Division II and was looked after by an Assistant Engineer who procured all the stores and issued the materials required by the Public Works Department as well as other Departments. The stock of bitumen in Pondicherry was stored by Division III which looked after the 'Roads'. Division I in Karaikal maintained its own stores in Karaikal with branches in Mahe and Yanam. Inspection of stores was conducted once a year. The stores were also subjected to surprise inspections by the P.A.O. The Director (P.W.) was also the Direct Demanding Authority for D.G.S. & D. rate contract items required by all Departments of this Administration.

Inspection : The Director carried out the inspection of the Divisions once in a year. The Sub-Divisions were inspected by the Executive Engineers with the assistance of the Divisional Accountant, once in a year. The Director and the Executive Engineers inspected all major works while the Executive Engineers checked up measurements of works as laid down in the codes. In all matters of administration, execution of work, etc. the C.P.W.D. rules, regulations and Manual were followed. The procedure for the registration of contractors was last revised in September 1970.

Work Advisory Board : The Lieutenant-Governor is the Chairman of the Works Advisory Board which alone is empowered to accept tenders exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value. The Board was last reconstituted in 1969. The Executive Engineers are empowered to issue technical sanction for schemes estimated to cost upto Rs. one lakh. Schemes costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs are to be technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (C.P.W.D.), whereas schemes costing more than Rs. one lakh and less than Rs. 10 lakhs are technically sanctioned by the Director (P.W.).

Directorate of Industries :

The Directorate of Industries is headed by a Director. He is assisted by three Assistant Directors designated as Assistant Director (Administration), Assistant Director (Technical) and Assistant Director (Rural Industries Project). The Assistant Director (Administration) deals with all matters connected with the Industrial Estate, Tattanchavadi and the Rural Industrial Estates at Manappattu and Kottucheheri and also the Service-cum-Common Facility Workshops at Villiyanur, Manappattu and Kottucheheri. He also deals with all matters pertaining to office establishment, accounts, budget as well as preparation of plans. He is also responsible for the implementation of the Unemployed Engineers Scheme.

The Assistant Director (Technical) attends to the registration and development of small scale industries, power looms, allotment of raw materials like iron and steel, distribution of yarn, processing of Actual Users Import Applications, loan applications, etc. He also deals with the Ten per cent and Fifteen per cent. Investment Subsidy Scheme (Central Subsidy Scheme), the Power Subsidy Scheme and arranges for the payment of subsidy towards interest on loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Following the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Tattanchavadi in Pondicherry, an Administrative Officer (Industrial Estate) was appointed to look after the administration of the industrial estate. The execution of lease deeds with the allottees of sheds and development plots and the collection of rent, water charges, sponsoring of their import licence applications for machinery, raw materials, etc. form part of his responsibility.

With the extension of the Rural Industries Project to this Territory, a Planning-cum-Survey Officer was appointed under a Centrally Sponsored scheme. In May 1975, the post was redesignated as Assistant Director (Rural Industries Project). He carries out surveys to assess the scope for development of small scale industries in the Territory. He has also carried out studies on the demand pattern of industrial products and the existing industrial infrastructure in order to determine the scope for expanding the capacity of existing units for starting new units particularly in rural areas. The Assistant Director (Rural Industries Project) is assisted by one Economic Investigator and four Supervisors. Some members of his team underwent special training at the SIET Institute, Hyderabad.

The Service-cum-Common Facility Workshops at Villiyannur and Manappattu in Pondicherry region and at Kottuchcheri in Karaikal region are meant to serve village artisans and agriculturists. Both the workshops in Pondicherry region are under the direction of Workshop Superintendents. The one at Kottuchcheri is under the supervision of the Supervisor, Rural Industrial Estate, Kottuchcheri.

The services of an Extension Officer are placed at the disposal of the Villiyannur block by the Directorate. The services of another Extension Officer (in the grade of Supervisor) are placed at the disposal of the Karaikal Block to look after the units located outside the Rural Industrial Estate at Kottuchcheri

Branch Offices have recently been established in Mahe and Yanam regions. These offices are manned by a Supervisor of Industries each functioning under the control of the Administrator of the region concerned. At the same time, the Branch Office at Karaikal which was until recently manned by a Supervisor of Industries came to be headed by an Assistant Director of Industries.

Under the Pondicherry State Aid to Industries Act, 1970 and the rules framed thereunder, the Director of Industries was declared as the competent authority to sanction loans upto Rs. 5,000 to small scale industries. Beyond Rs. 5,000 but below Rs. 10,000 the concerned Secretary to the Government was the sanctioning authority. The power to sanction loans exceeding Rs. 10,000 was vested with a seven-member Board constituted under the provisions of the State-Aid to Industries Act, 1970. 3

Office of the Superintending Engineer (Electricity) :

The Directorate of Electricity headed by a Director, became the Office of the Superintending Engineer following the appointment of a Superintending Engineer in March 1976 to head the set-up. The post of Director was re-designated as Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer in his capacity as the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the formulation and execution of plan schemes, the execution, operation, maintenance and inspection of the electricity networks and the purchase and distribution of power in accordance with the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the said Acts and Rules.

The Superintending Engineer is assisted by two Accounts Officers, one to deal with all matters connected with 'Revenue' and the other with 'Expenditure'. The Accounts Officer (Expenditure) who is the Head of Office as well as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the entire office, also deals with all matters relating to establishment and budget. On the technical side, the Superintending Engineer is assisted by an Executive Engineer and several Assistant Engineers who carry on the duties assigned to them with the help of Junior Engineers and Section Officers and operational staff. Each of the Assistant Engineers is assigned some specific as well as general functions. The general functions relate to the management of personnel working under him as well as the technical management of the subject assigned to him.

The Executive Engineer is in-charge of the operation, maintenance and construction works in Pondicherry region, with the following sub-divisions under his control :

1. Operation & Maintenance Sub-Division (Town)
2. Operation & Maintenance Sub-Division (Rural)
3. Construction and Commercial Sub-Division.
4. Construction, Cable and Workshop Sub-Division.

Operation and Maintenance Sub-Division (Town) : This sub-division headed by an Assistant Engineer, is in-charge of the operation and maintenance of supply in the town area. The Pondicherry town is divided into four sections for purposes of power supply viz. Pondicherry (North), Pondicherry (South), Pondicherry (West) and Dhanwantarinagar. Each section is under the control of one Junior Engineer working under the control/supervision of the Assistant Engineer (Town).

Operation and Maintenance Sub-Division (Rural) : The Sub-Division is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the power supply in the rural areas, which is divided into seven sections and each placed under the jurisdiction of a Junior Engineer/Section Officer.

1. Villiyannur Section	..	Junior Engineer
2. Bahur Section	..	Section Officer
3. Tiruvandarkovil Section	..	Section Officer
4. Kariyamanikkam Section	..	Junior Engineer
5. Tirukkanur Section	..	Section Officer
6. Karkilambakkam Section	..	Section Officer
7. Tavalakuppam Section	..	Section Officer

Construction and Commercial Sub-Division : This sub-division is in-charge of extending overhead lines, both high tension and low tension and installing new distribution transformers. All remunerative extension works as well as major construction works like erection of 22 KV lines, new sub-stations, major improvements to existing sub-stations are also carried out by

this sub-division. All remunerative proposals costing over Rs. 5,000 involving extension of supply to various categories of consumers, erection of additional sub-stations and associated lines are also formulated by this sub-division. The Assistant Engineer in-charge of this sub-division is assisted by one Junior Engineer and two Section Officers.

Construction, Cable and Workshop Sub-Division : This sub-division was formed with a view to implementing Plan schemes drawn up for the conversion of existing overhead lines into underground cable system. This sub-division is also in-charge of the transformer repairs, the workshop and the R.C.C. Pole Casting Yard. It functions under the supervision of an Assistant Engineer who is assisted by two Junior Engineers and one Section Officer.

Building Sub-Division : This sub-division is headed by the Deputy Director (the post of Deputy Director is of the rank of an Assistant Engineer) and is responsible for carrying out the testing of new energy meters, periodical testing of meters installed at various consumers' premises and inspection of low voltage installations. Besides ensuring that the installations conform to the rules, this sub-division is also responsible for the internal electrification of all government owned and leased buildings. The Deputy Director performs his duties with the help of one Junior Engineer (Building) and two Section Officers, one in-charge of Maintenance (Buildings) and the other in-charge of Statutory Inspection.

Technical Sub-Division : This sub-division assists the Superintending Engineer in scrutinising proposals for issuing administrative and technical sanctions and submitting proposals to the Government for sanction. The sub-division also looks after the correspondence with the Central Electricity Authority and other autonomous bodies. The Assistant Engineer in-charge of this sub-division also deals with matters connected with the Licensing Board and issue of competency certificates and permits to electrical wiremen, supervisors and licences to contractors. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by one Junior Engineer in discharging his functions.

Purchase Sub-Division : This sub-division, headed by an Assistant Engineer, deals with all matters pertaining to the purchase of various stores required for the office. Bulk of the items is purchased through the D.G.S. & D. Rate contract items are purchased directly wherever the Superintending Engineer

is the Direct Demanding Authority. The purchases are made in accordance with the order No. 138/71 of the Government dated 28 June 1971. This sub-division is also responsible for the supply of materials required for electrification and maintenance works.

Master Plan Sub-Division : This sub-division was created in May 1972 so as to rationalise the distribution system in urban and rural areas and to plan the replacement of overhead lines with underground cables. It is also concerned with the formulation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans. All matters connected with the setting up of a Thermal Plant in Pondicherry, such as the preparation of preliminary reports, correspondence with the Central Electricity Authority are also attended to by this sub-division. The Assistant Engineer (Master Plan) is assisted by two Junior Engineers.

Karaikal Sub-Division : This sub-division, with headquarters in Karaikal, is headed by an Assistant Engineer. The Assistant Engineer is overall in-charge of operation and maintenance, construction of lines, installation of transformers, maintenance of government owned and leased buildings in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions. He is assisted in his task by one Section Officer (Buildings), two Section Officers (Operation and Maintenance) and one Junior Engineer (Construction). The work in Mahe and Yanam is attended to by a Junior Engineer each with headquarters in Mahe and Yanam respectively.

Collection centres : There are in all twenty collection centres in the Territory to collect the current consumption charges from consumers. Twenty-seven Bill Collectors are engaged in collecting the current consumption charges. For the purpose of collecting the charges, Pondicherry is divided into three sections viz. (1) Pondicherry (Town) which is further divided into two sub-sections,—North and South—with a collection centre at each place (2) Pondicherry (Rural) covering the areas contiguous to the town, with collection centres at Muttiyalupettai, Mudaliarpettai, Kadirkamam, Laspettai, Orlayanpet and Kamban Nagar and (3) *Pucca* Rural with collection centres at Villiyanur, Tirukkanur, Tiruvandarkovil, Kariyamanikkam, Karkilambakkam, Bahur and Tavalakuppam.

In Karaikal region there are three collection centres, two in Karaikal town (North and South) and one in T. R. Pattinam. Camp collections are being done at Ambagarattur, Niravi and Tirunallar on specified dates. Mahe and Yanam regions are provided with one centre each.

The Bill Collector attached to the various collection centres in the town and in the adjacent areas remit their collections to the cashier in the main office at the close of each working day. The Bill Collectors attached to other rural areas remit the amount into the nearest treasury the same day or the next day.

Stores : This is headed by a Stores Superintendent. He is responsible for taking receipt of stores ordered, issuing them to the field staff and maintaining proper account for all such items. There is one Central Store at Pondicherry and three sub-stores, one each at Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam where materials required for works are stocked.

Directorate of Civil Supplies :

Before *de facto* merger it was the **Bureau de Ravitaillement** under the control of **Bureau des Affaires Economiques** that handled the distribution of scarce commodities to the public. After merger these functions came to be attended to by the **Bureau des Affaires Politiques**. In April 1956 the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was extended to this territory. However the Directorate of Civil Supplies was set up only in November, 1964. Since then the Directorate has undergone considerable expansion so as to ensure the effective enforcement of the control orders issued from time to time.

Presently the Directorate is headed by a Director drawn from the Pondicherry Civil Service (selection grade). He is the chief executive officer. He is assisted by one Deputy Director (also drawn from the P.C.S.) who has been declared as Head of Office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The Directorate consists of two wings comprising three sections designated as A, B & C. Section A, headed by a Superintendent (Gr. II) deals with all matters connected with establishment and accounts. The other wing headed by a Tahsildar consists of two Sections (i.e. B & C) each placed under the direct supervision of a Civil Supplies Officer.

The Civil Supplies Officer in-charge of Section B deals with, among other things, rice milling industry, the distribution of wheat and wheat products to dealers, issue of licence for the sale of levy and free sale sugar, issue of ration cards, distribution of controlled cloth, baby food, vegetables and inspection of check posts, enforcement of the Guest Control Order, Display of Stock and Prices Order, etc.

The Civil Supplies Officer in-charge of Section C deals with matters relating to procurement of paddy and rice, stock position, the availability and price control of essential commodities, licensing of cement, kerosene, diesel, petrol, vanaspathi, edible oils, foodgrain dealers and fair price shops. Both the Civil Supplies Officers are assisted by ministerial staff.

The duties assigned to the Civil Supplies Officers are in turn distributed among the Civil Supplies Inspectors who are concerned mainly with the procurement of paddy and rice. They also attend to certain specific functions like the issue of rice permits, dealers permits for maida, sugar, wheat, free sale sugar, vanaspathi and sooji, issue of new ration cards, renewal of licences of foodgrain dealers, levy sugar dealers, vanaspathi, cement and free sale sugar dealers licence, issue of transport permits for paddy and rice merchants, cement and vanaspathi dealers, permits for transport of paddy and rice for personal consumption as well as issue of no-objection certificates, issue and renewal of licence to kerosene dealers and collection of daily price particulars, etc. The procurement of paddy is effected on the basis of the Pondicherry Paddy (Procurement by Levy) Order, 1966, under which a producer, whether he is a landlord or tenant or sub-agent, has to measure to the authorised agent of the Government such quantity of paddy as specified in the schedule to the above order and at notified price.

In Karaikal region one Civil Supplies Officer and two Civil Supplies Inspectors and one L.D.C. work directly under the control of the Administrator, Karaikal. The Administrator in Mahe is provided with the assistance of one Civil Supplies Inspector and one L.D.C. to attend to such duties. Like the Director of Civil Supplies in Pondicherry region, the Administrators concerned have been declared as competent authorities under the various control orders as well as Controlling and Drawing Officers for the staff of the civil supplies establishment in the respective regions.

Check posts : There are as many as 13 check posts in and around Pondicherry region and seven in Karaikal region to check illicit transport of essential commodities. The check posts are inspected by the officials of the Directorate at frequent intervals.

Food Cell : A Food Cell was formed in November, 1975 at the Directorate of Civil Supplies to ensure strict and effective enforcement of the various control orders. The Cell is headed by a Superintendent of Police who is directly answerable to the Director. A unit of the Food Cell is located in Karaikal region to carry on the same functions in that region. The Karaikal Food Cell functions under the control of the Superintendent of Police who also visits the outlying regions of Mahe and Yanam whenever circumstances warrant, as there are no Special Food Cell police personnel for the purpose in these regions. Details of the strength of the Food Cell in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions are given below :

(1)	Pondicherry region	Karaikal region	Territory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Superintendent of Police	1	—	1
Sub-Inspector	1	1	2
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	2	—	2
Head Constables	3	1	4
Police Constables	6	4	10

The Food Cell was declared as a police station for all penal purposes under the control orders. The Cell is empowered to inspect the accounts and stock position of foodgrain dealers and keep a watch over the dealings of millers and commission agents. They also render assistance to competent authorities in dehoarding operations, detection of adulterated food and drugs, etc. The enforcement of the provisions of the Packaged Commodities (Regulation) Order, 1975 issued by the Central Government is also the responsibility of this Cell.

The Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

The origin of the Harijan Welfare Office, its amalgamation with the Directorate of Social Welfare and its eventual change of nomenclature into what is now known as the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been dealt with in Chapter XVII. What is attempted here is only a brief account of its organisational set-up and functions in general. The Director is the Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for the formulation and implementation of all harijan and social welfare programmes and for the proper functioning of all institutions under the Directorate's control.

For purposes of internal administration the Directorate is divided into two wings i.e., an Establishment and Accounts Wing and General Wing with several sections under each. The Establishment and Accounts Wing is headed by an Accounts Officer and the General Wing is headed by a Special Officer. The Establishment and Accounts Wing deals with establishment, budget, plan, accounts and all related matters. The General Wing attends to the implementation of all welfare schemes. While some of the sections in the General Wing dealing with women's and children's welfare are under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Director, the other sections are under the supervision of the Superintendent (Grade II).

Social Welfare Organizers : The field work in respect of Social and Welfare Programmes is attended to by the Social Welfare Organisers. The area of jurisdiction of each is determined as follows :

Name of the post (1)	Jurisdiction (2)
Social Welfare Organiser I	Headquarters, Pondicherry Town
Social Welfare Organiser II	Pondicherry – Mudaliyarpettai Area Ariyankuppam Commune Nettapakkam Commune
Social Welfare Organiser III	Bahur Commune Ozhukarai Commune
Social Welfare Organiser IV	Mannadipattu Commune Villiyannur Commune

Harijan Welfare Inspectors : The field work in respect of harijan welfare programmes in Pondicherry region is attended to by Harijan Welfare Inspectors whose area of jurisdiction is shown below :

Name of the post	Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Harijan Welfare Inspector I	Pondicherry
Harijan Welfare Inspector II	Ariyankuppam Commune Bahur Commune
Harijan Welfare Inspector III	Ozhukarai Commune Nettapakkam Commune
Harijan Welfare Inspector IV	Villiyannur Commune
Harijan Welfare Inspector V	Mannadipattu Commune

Karaikal Branch : The Directorate has a branch office headed by a Social Welfare Organiser at Karaikal. He takes care of all field work in the region.

In Mahe and Yanam regions, harijan and social welfare programmes are implemented through the Administrator who carries out the work with the help of the Block Development Officer in the respective region. The activities pertaining to this Directorate are limited in Mahe as the number of persons belonging to scheduled castes is very small there. An account of the institutions functioning under the control of the Directorate is furnished under Chapter XVII.

Directorate of Information, Publicity and Tourism :

In July 1956 the **Service de l'Information** came to be headed by a Public Relations Officer. In 1957 a Field Publicity Unit was organized to look after plan publicity. This Unit functioned under the administrative control of the Development Department. ⁴ On the recommendation of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, the Field Publicity Unit was merged with the Public

Relations Office which then functioned under the administrative control of the General Administration Department. The Public Relations Officer was the first executive officer to be conferred the ex-officio Secretariat status and in that capacity he dealt with policy matters touching upon certain subjects at the Secretariat level. Realizing the need for the promotion of tourism in the Territory, the Public Relations Officer was given the subject of 'tourism' in 1961. In July 1970 the office was bifurcated with the 'tourism wing' becoming the Tourist Office headed by a Tourist Officer.

In 1972 the post of Public Relations Officer was redesignated as Director of Information and Publicity.⁵ Following the re-merger of the Tourist Office with the Directorate of Information and Publicity in June 1973, the expanded set-up came to be known as the Directorate of Information, Publicity and Tourism.⁶

There are now two wings in the Directorate, one dealing with all matters connected with 'information and publicity' and the other dealing with 'tourism'. The Director in his capacity as ex-officio Under Secretary deals with policy matters. As an executive officer he is responsible not only for formulating and executing plan schemes, but also for organizing all publicity and public relation activities on behalf of the Administration.

The Director is assisted in carrying out his administrative as well as executive functions by the Assistant Publicity Officer in so far as such functions relate to information and publicity and tourism. So far as matters connected with establishment and accounts are concerned the two wings function as a single unit, which is manned by a Junior Superintendent and other ministerial staff. The Assistant Publicity Officer is the Drawing and Disbursing Officer for both the wings.

The executive functions are performed by the following staff in the respective fields shown against each :

1. Chief Organiser : Community Listening Sets
Radio Rural Forums.
2. Field Publicity Assistant : Exhibition, Field Publicity, Song and
Drama Programmes.
3. Sub-editors (I) & (II) ; Print media and Press Advertisements.

The Reception Officer attached to the Directorate takes care of State guests and ceremonial functions.

Tourist Wing : The Assistant Director of Tourism is responsible for the proper functioning of the Government Tourist Homes at Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, the State Guest Houses at Pondicherry and New Delhi, the Boating Centres, the Excursion Centres, etc. He is also responsible for the formulation and implementation of plan schemes relating to tourism. The Tourist Information Assistant attached to this wing is responsible for tourist publicity and for the supply of tourist information to incoming as well as outgoing tourists. He also arranges for tourist guide service and sight-seeing trips.

The following institutions are under the control of the Tourist Wing, although their management is the immediate responsibility of the officer shown against each :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Government Tourist Home,
Pondicherry | .. Manager |
| 2. Government Tourist Home,
Indira Nagar, Pondicherry | .. Receptionist |
| 3. Government Tourist Home, Karaikal | .. Manager |
| 4. Government Tourist Home, Mahe | .. Administrator, Mahe |
| 5. Government Tourist Home, Yanam | .. Administrator, Yanam |
| 6. Boating Centre, Pondicherry | .. Caretaker |
| 7. Boating Centre, Karaikal | .. Boatman |
| 8. Excursion Centre, Pondicherry | .. Tourist Information Assistant |
| 9. Beach Resort, Pondicherry | .. Tourist Information Assistant |
| 10. Sea-View Restaurant, Pondicherry | .. (Leased out) |
| 11. Pondicherry Government Guest
House, New Delhi. | .. Liaison Officer |

Directorate of Settlement, Survey and Land Records :

The Directorate of Survey and Land Records was formed in 1967 to conduct a resurvey of all lands in the Territory under the Pondicherry Survey and Boundaries Act, 1967. An Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records from Tamil Nadu was appointed the following year as its first Director. Besides the Director, most of the technical staff viz., Inspector of Survey, Sub-Inspector of Survey, Deputy Surveyors, Field Surveyors, Head Draughtsmen, etc. were also drawn on deputation from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu since no technical hands were then available in Pondicherry. The Directorate was placed under the administrative control of the Revenue Department and the Director was conferred ex-officio secretariat status (Under Secretary) in the Revenue Department in order to effect better coordination between the administrative and executive wings. In due course the locally recruited personnel were given training so as to facilitate the replacement of personnel drawn on deputation.

The Directorate as it exists at present comprises the Administrative Wing, the Technical Section, the Survey Branch and the Settlement Wing.

Administrative Wing : The Administrative Wing, functioning under the direct control of the Director, is headed by a Superintendent (Grade II). This Wing attends to all matters concerned with establishment and accounts of the entire Directorate.

Technical Section : The chief responsibilities of this section is to scrutinize the survey records prepared by the field staff, compute the area of holdings and supply copies of plans to parties. This section is also engaged in the drawing and printing of village maps, the preparation of taluk and karnam copies of Field Measurement Books for all regions, test correction field work in Karaikal, settlement changes in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions, writing of stone inspection registers together with demarcation sketches. Besides these items of work, the Technical Section also carries out scrutiny of records in land acquisition cases. The preparation of taluk maps, region maps and other special maps is also done in this section. The preparation of *pattas* under the Pondicherry Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1973 and house site *pattas* for the landless also form part of its function.

Survey Branch : The Survey Branch is made up of two Units, one functioning at headquarters and the other at Karaikal. While the former is in-charge of Pondicherry and Yanam regions, the Karaikal Unit is responsible for Karaikal and Mahe regions. The Units consist of the following staff :

				Pondicherry Unit	Karaikal Unit
1.	Field Surveyor	..	..	16	8
2.	Deputy Surveyor	..	..	8	5
3.	Sub-Inspector of Survey	..	..	—	1
4.	Inspector of Survey	..	..	1	—

Field surveyors are employed on location for the measurement of holdings and preparation of original records. The preparation of layouts and subdivision records under the scheme 'provision of free house sites to landless labourers' in rural areas and under the Pondicherry Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1973 also forms part of its function. The Survey Branch attends to survey operations connected with land reforms implemented by the Revenue Department and welfare schemes implemented by the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This branch also employs its staff for village, *natham*, street and town surveys. The joint verification of inter-state borders extending to 492 km. in length in respect of the common boundary between the Union Territory and Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, also form part of its responsibility. This Wing also attends to land complaints from registered holders under section 8 of the Pondicherry Survey and Boundaries Act, 1967.

Settlement Wing : All works connected with the settlement operations under the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 is attended to by this Wing. The Settlement Tahsildar, who is also the Settlement Officer appointed under the Act, attends to the various stages of settlement operations under the control of the Director of Settlement with the assistance of the field staff consisting of one Tahsildar, three Deputy Tahsildars and 12 Settlement Revenue Inspectors. In fact the settlement operations in Pondicherry and Mahe regions began in 1972 while in Karaikal and Yanam it began one year later. The settlement accounts relating to Pondicherry and Mahe regions were completed and handed over to

the Revenue Department on 1 July 1973 and those relating to Karaikal and Yanam regions on 1 July 1974 to enable them to collect land tax at the new rates. The Settlement Wing also attends to field work like enumerations, enquiry, etc. relating to the enforcement of the provisions of the Pondicherry Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1973. The Wing also carries out enumeration, enquiry, etc. connected with the scheme for the provision of free house-sites to landless labourers in rural areas and acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for the provision of free house-sites to landless labourers in rural areas.

Section writers are employed on daily wages for preparing *patta* copies and attending to minor items of work like preparing and arranging the nominal list of land holders in the alphabetical order and for similar items of work. Their number vary from time to time according to the requirements of work.

Once all items of survey and settlement work are completed, the field staff will be allotted to definite areas to function as maintenance staff to maintain the Survey and Revenue Records and to attend to special subdivision work.

Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation:

The Bureau of Statistics was set up in August 1957 for the purpose of collecting and compiling essential statistics in different fields.⁷ The Bureau has since then been responsible for supplying a wide range of statistical data and reports to the various Departments, the Government of India and other public sector institutions. Following the extension of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 the Bureau also started conducting the Annual Survey of Industries since 1961. Although initially the Bureau functioned under the administrative control of the Development Department, it has ultimately come to rest with the Finance Department. With the formation of an Evaluation Cell in 1964, it became the Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation. The Bureau with its headquarters at Pondicherry is headed by the Director of Statistics who is the chief executive officer.

The Statistical Wing : The Statistical Wing manned by four Assistant Statistical Officers, three Research Assistants, 13 Statistical Inspectors, 21 Field Supervisors, 12 Computers, two Price Inspectors etc., is engaged in the collection

of official statistics, agricultural statistics and data on Community Development Programme. The Wing also prepares the State Income Estimates, carries out crop cutting experiments, the Annual Survey of Industries, Livestock Census, Survey of Small Scale Industries, Prices and Market Intelligence, Census of Government employees, Family Living Surveys, besides attending to the printing of statistical publications. A Drawing Section is attached to the Statistical Wing for the preparation of charts, maps, etc.

The Evaluation Cell : The Evaluation Cell, headed by an Evaluation Officer, functioned under the supervision of the Director. The Cell carried out evaluation surveys and studies besides maintaining building statistics and details of prices of building materials. With effect from 3 August 1976 however the Evaluation Cell together with the staff was detached from the Bureau and merged with the Directorate of Planning and Research.

The Bureau runs a branch office at Karaikal which is manned by a Statistical Inspector, one Computer and seven Field Supervisors.

The Collectorate :

Since the days of Napoleon-I, the executive remained separated from the judiciary not only in France but also in all overseas territories. This arrangement continued up to 1 October 1963. Except for short intervals when these establishments fell into the hands of the British, they had never been under a Collector whose functions stretched from the realm of revenue administration and judiciary to law and order. Under the French set-up, even the functions relating to revenue administration, were apportioned between two officers viz., the **Chef du Service des Contributions** whose powers were restricted to revenue assessment and excise and the '**Trésorier-Payeur**' who exercised control over the Treasury and revenue collection. The powers of the magistracy were vested in the **Service Judiciaire**. The maintenance of law and order was the concern of the **Procureur de la République** and the police force under him. The Mayors of the different communes also exercised some magisterial powers in their capacity as '**Premier Magistrat de la Commune**' in matters relating to public health, sanitation, etc.

After merger, however, the office of the '**Trésorier-Payeur**' was considered redundant and abolished by the **arrêté** of 11 May 1955 and the functions of the **Tésorier-Payeur** were entrusted to the **Chef du Service des Contributions**.

Since then the **Bureau de Contributions** was placed in-charge of assessment and recovery of various direct and indirect taxes (including land revenue, income-tax and turnover-tax), auctioning of various usufructs, registration of lease deeds and other documents, sale of revenue stamps and stamp papers, survey work, including land acquisition. The Government Distillery, Rent Court, Mahe and **Bureau des Hypothèques** at Karaikal were attached to **Service des Contributions**. Besides it had under its control the **Mont-de-Piété** which had branches in all the four regions. Hence in a sense the **Chef du Service des Contributions** may be regarded as having performed the functions of a District Collector in the Territory, during the transitional period. Following *de jure* transfer effected on 16 August 1962, as many as 160 Central Acts were extended to this Territory with effect from 1 October 1963. Many of these Acts stipulated certain functions to be performed by Collectors. Hence the need for having the post of Collector was felt for the first time on the eve of extension of these Acts. This requirement was partly met by the issue of a notification on 1 October 1963 declaring the **Chef du Service des Contributions**, Pondicherry and the Administrators of the outlying regions as Collectors.

Though the post of Chief of Contributions and that of the Administrators were of the same cadre, the former exercised overall control over the Territory in regard to revenue matters whereas the latter exercised their powers in their respective regions only. Moreover, the Chief of Contributions was not declared as a full-fledged Collector and therefore could not exercise all the powers which his counterparts in the neighbouring States were empowered to perform. Added to this, the Collectors in the neighbouring States were on a higher rank than the **Chef du Service des Contributions** and the Administrators. This arrangement was not found conducive to efficient administration and proper co-ordination.

It was also considered necessary to raise the status of the Collector in the Territory to the level of his counterparts in other States. In these circumstances, the then Secretary to Government, in-charge of Revenue, Development and Planning was appointed as Collector with effect from 9 April 1967 for the whole Territory which was declared as a 'district' for purposes of revenue administration. Thus the Collectorate may be said to have come into existence in this Territory only from 9 April 1967. The Collector was also declared as District Magistrate (Independent).

Following the appointment of a Collector, the Territory was divided into four revenue divisions viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The communes and villages were regrouped into compact and viable units as 'firkas' and 'taluks'. The **Chef du Service des Contributions** and the Administrators were declared as Deputy Collectors (Revenue) in their respective regions. The post of an Executive Magistrate (Independent) was newly created in order to attend to the magisterial functions. It may be mentioned in passing that the Treasury which also formed part of the Revenue set-up was separated from it and attached to the Pay and Accounts Office in April 1968.

A further reorganisation took place on 15 April 1970. The Controller of Weights and Measures, till then under the control of the Finance Department, came under the Collector and was redesignated as Deputy Collector (Excise). The post of Executive Magistrate (Independent) was converted into that of Additional District Magistrate (Independent). The Deputy Collector (Revenue) was appointed also as Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Thus with effect from 15 April 1970, the District Collector in this Territory came to enjoy the same powers enjoyed by a District Collector in the neighbouring States.

The District Collector who is the Secretary to Government (Revenue, Finance and Planning) also performs the functions of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, the Inspector General of Registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Excise Commissioner under the Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 the Registrar General of Marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, Director of Chits under the Pondicherry Chit Funds Act, 1966, the Land Board under the Mahe Land Reforms Act, 1968 and the Excise Commissioner under the Pondicherry Excise Act, 1970.

Under the reorganisation effected on 17 January 1974, the Secretary (Revenue, Finance and Planning)-*cum-ex-Officio* Collector and District Magistrate became Secretary (Revenue) and Collector-*cum*-District Magistrate so as to enable the Secretary to devote more attention to his field work in his capacity as Collector.

The Secretary (Revenue) and Collector-*cum*-District Magistrate is assisted on the administrative side, by an Under Secretary in-charge of revenue matters performing also the functions of an Additional District Magistrate. On the executive side the Collector is assisted by two Deputy Collectors one in-charge

of Excise and other in-charge of Revenue. While the Deputy Collector (Revenue) at headquarters performs the functions of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the whole of Pondicherry region, the Administrators in the outlying regions function as Deputy Collector (Revenue), Deputy Collector (Excise) as well as Sub-Divisional Magistrates within the limits of their regions.

Under the Pondicherry Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1973, the Deputy Collector (Revenue) has been declared as Authorized Officer for the entire Pondicherry region. The Administrator, Karaikal who is also the Deputy Collector (Revenue) and a Revenue Officer function as Authorized Officers under the Act in Karaikal region. While the jurisdiction of the former is limited to Kottuchcheri and Nedungadu Communes that of the latter extends to the remaining four communes.

Under the Pondicherry Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1973, the Director of Survey and Land Records has been notified as the Authorized Officer for the entire Pondicherry region and Yanam region. As for Karaikal, a Deputy Collector (*Kudiyiruppu*) has been specially appointed to perform the functions of the Authorized Officer.

Under the Land Grant Rules, 1975 which seeks to assign government land for families of servicemen killed in action, ex-servicemen disabled in action, landless poor, harijans, persons in active military service, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, goldsmiths displaced on account of the Gold Control Act and other landless poor, the Director of Survey and Land Records has been declared as Deputy Collector (Revenue) for Pondicherry region. In Karaikal region the Administrator in his capacity as Deputy Collector (Revenue) performs the functions under the rules.

Office of the District Magistrate :

The Office of the District Magistrate (Independent) is again a post-merger phenomenon in that it came into existence only on 1 October 1963. During the French period, the '**Procureur de la République**' occupied the position now held by the District Magistrate (Independent) and Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Executive), with regard to the maintenance of law and order. The issue of licences for arms and ammunition was the responsibility of the '**Commandant des Forces Publiques**' (Head of the Police Department). The '**Chef du Bureau des Affaires Politiques**' was the licence issuing authority for cinema halls. The

functions of the present Government Pleader were attended to by the '*Avocat de l'Administration*'. Thus it would appear that the wide range of functions of the District Magistrate was held by a number of officers during the French days and even thereafter upto 30 September 1963.

On 1 October 1963 when the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 stood extended to this Territory, the Revenue Department was staffed on the French pattern and no officer could be conferred with the magisterial powers as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. In these circumstances the Chief Secretary was appointed District Magistrate (Independent) for the whole Territory of Pondicherry under article 10 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code and from then onwards he exercised all the executive powers of the District Magistrate as enumerated in the Code. By virtue of the powers conferred by article 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Chief Commissioner appointed the Administrators of the outlying regions of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam as 'Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Executive)' in their respective regions.⁸ In 1966 the Secretary (General Administration) was appointed as Additional District Magistrate (Independent), Pondicherry to assist the District Magistrate in discharging his functions. On 9 April 1967 a full fledged Collectorate emerged. Then the Collector was entrusted with the powers of the District Magistrate (Independent). The Under Secretary (Revenue) was declared as Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Excise). All the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were given magisterial training to deal with petty law and order problems in their respective regions.

Following the introduction of the Pondicherry Civil Courts Act, 1966 with effect from 5 September 1968 the post of '*Procureur de la République*' was abolished. The magisterial powers exercised hitherto by the Mayors of the Communes were also withdrawn.

Following the reorganisation of the Revenue Department in April 1970, the Under Secretary (Revenue) was declared as Additional District Magistrate, the Deputy Collector (Revenue) as Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Deputy Collector (Excise) as First Class Magistrate. Subsequently Tahsildars were made First Class Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars of Bahur and Villiyanur were made Second Class Magistrates.

With the coming into force of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, sixteen Executive Magistrates were appointed for the entire Territory. Their area of jurisdiction was also determined by the District Magistrate, Pondicherry. The Deputy Collector (Revenue) who is also an Executive Magistrate is called Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Pondicherry Subdivision whereas this position is held by the Administrators in the outlying areas of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. 9

The District Magistrate is the licensing authority for various categories of arms and ammunitions, for the grant of licences for the transport of explosives, for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, for the possession of fire-works, for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum and for running cinema theatres in the Territory. All declarations to start printing presses and newspapers have to be filed before him. He also functions as the Chairman of the Advisory Board for Jails under the Pondicherry Prison Rules. Whenever law and order are threatened, the District Magistrate has to take all necessary measures to prevent breach of peace and tranquillity. He is also empowered to issue prohibitory orders to prevent any breach of peace and for protecting the life and property of the public. Similar powers are vested with the Administrators who function as Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the outlying regions.

Public Prosecutors : All civil cases in which the Administration is involved are dealt with by the Government Pleader. Criminal cases fall under the competence of the Public Prosecutor, Pondicherry when such cases are brought before the Sessions Court. In the other Magistrate Courts such cases are attended to by the Assistant Public Prosecutors. Writ petitions filed in the Madras High Court are attended to by the Public Prosecutor and the Government Pleader.

Office of the Commissioner of Labour :

At the time of merger the **Bureau de l'Inspection du Travail** was the governmental out-fit which attended to all matters connected with labour and their problems. Labour disputes were referred to the Labour Tribunal (**Tribunal de Travail**). Whenever disputes could not be resolved by the Labour Tribunal they were referred to a 10-member Labour Advisory Board headed by the Labour Inspector. When such disputes could not be resolved even by the Labour Advisory Board they were finally referred to experts who were selected by mutual agreement between the parties and in the absence of such an agreement,

the experts were nominated by the Chief Commissioner from a panel of judges appointed every year.¹⁰ This arrangement continued till *de jure* transfer. In October 1963, as many as twenty-three Central Labour Acts were extended to this Territory. Following the extension of these Acts, the Inspectorate had to be strengthened in order to enforce the provisions of these Acts. Then came into being the Office of the Commissioner of Labour. The office has since then grown in order to cope with its increased responsibilities.

The Office of the Commissioner of Labour is under the administrative control of the Labour Department at the Secretariat level. The Commissioner of Labour, who is the chief executive of the office, has also been conferred *ex-officio* secretariat status to enable him to deal with policy matters.

The following are the subordinate offices and institutions under its control:

<i>Subordinate offices</i>	<i>Subordinate institutions</i>
1. Employment Exchange	1. Labour Welfare Centres
2. Labour Office	2. Child Welfare Centres
3. Inspectorate of Factories	3. Industrial Training Institute, T.R. Pattinam.
4. Office of the Technical Officer	

The Commissioner is empowered to act in the capacities indicated below under the provisions of the Acts shown against each :

(i) Commissioner of Labour	.. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(ii) Registrar of Trade Unions	.. The Trade Unions Act, 1926
(iii) Chief Inspector of Factories	.. The Factories Act, 1948.
(iv) Chief Inspector of Boilers	.. The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
(v) State Apprenticeship Advisor	.. The Apprentices Act, 1961.

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| (vi) Director of Employment | .. | The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. |
| (vii) Chief Conciliation Officer | .. | The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. |
| (viii) Certifying Officer | .. | The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. |
| (ix) Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation | .. | The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. |
| (x) Authority | .. | The Payment of Wages Act, 1936. |

The Deputy Labour Commissioner performs also the functions of —

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| (i) Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. | .. | Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. |
| (ii) Authority | .. | Under the Pondicherry Shops and Establishments Act, 1964. |
| (iii) Additional Authority | .. | Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. |
| (iv) Registering Officer | .. | Under the Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970. |

In the capacity of Director of Training, the Commissioner of Labour is also in-charge of the implementation of the Craftsmen Training Scheme under which the Industrial Training Institute is being maintained at T. R. Pattinam, Karaikal.

The Deputy Labour Commissioner is the head of office as well as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, the Labour Welfare Centres and Child Welfare Centres. But in the case of the Industrial Training Institute, T. R. Pattinam, the Group Instructor has been declared as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer.

Employment Exchange : (vide Chapter IX)

Labour Office : This is a subordinate office under the control of the Office of the Commissioner of Labour. The Labour Officer (Conciliation) is the Head of Office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer. He is chiefly concerned with the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

He also functions as —

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| (i) Conciliation Officer | .. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. |
| (ii) Authority | .. Under the Pondicherry Catering Establishments Act, 1964. |
| (iii) Authority | .. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. |
| (iv) Inspector | .. Under the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1976. |

Inspectorate of Factories : The Inspectorate of Factories is another subordinate office under the control of the Office of the Commissioner of Labour. The Inspector of Factories is the Head of Office as well as the Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the entire staff in the Inspectorate. He is responsible for the strict enforcement of some of the important labour laws. The Inspector of Factories acts in different capacities under the provisions of different laws as shown below :

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| 1. Inspector of Factories | .. The Factories Act, 1948. |
| 2. Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers | .. The Indian Boilers Act, 1923. |
| 3. Assistant State Apprenticeship Advisor. | .. The Apprentices Act, 1961. |
| 4. Licensing Officer | .. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. |

An Assistant Inspector of Labour is placed in-charge of the Regional Office at Karaikal. He looks after the enforcement of various Acts in that region. 11

It may be relevant to add here that following the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to this Territory, a separate Employees' State Insurance Wing came to be established in the Directorate of Health and Family Planning Services. (For more details *vide* Chapter XVI).

Office of the Technical Officer : This office is responsible for the enforcement of the Apprentices Act, 1961 in the Territory. The Technical Officer who is in-charge of the office is assisted by a Surveyor-cum-Technical Assistant and ministerial staff in the task of implementing the Apprenticeship Training Scheme. He has also been declared as Assistant State Apprenticeship Adviser.

Vide Chapter XVIII for a brief account on the Labour Tribunal.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies :

Soon after merger the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was set up to launch the co-operative movement in this Territory. Since then the movement has made giant strides and naturally so the Office of the Registrar has also grown steadily alongside.

The set-up as it exists now (1976) is headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is also the Head of Office. On the executive side he is assisted by three Deputy Registrars and one Dairy Development Officer, all of whom exercise such of those powers as have been delegated to them under the Pondicherry Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 and the Pondicherry Co-operative Societies Rules, 1973, without reference to the Registrar. The executive work is allocated among the three Deputy Registrars who are respectively in-charge of the Credit Wing, the Non-Credit Wing and the Audit Wing. The Audit Wing was actually organised in July 1968 and functioned under the direct control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Credit Wing : This Wing, placed under the immediate control of a Deputy Registrar (Credit), comprises two sections, one dealing with 'Planning' and the other 'Credit' each headed by a Sub-Registrar of Co-operatives. All matters connected with the co-operative law and administration, banks, state co-operative

union, handlooms and powerlooms fall within the purview of the Planning Section. Matters pertaining to marketing societies, fertilizers, sugar factory, National Co-operative Development Corporation, training programmes connected with the marketing of fertilisers, etc., are the concern of the Credit Section.

Non-Credit Wing : This Wing, also headed by a Deputy Registrar, comprises two sections each headed by a Sub-Registrar dealing with matters relating to housing and arbitration and execution of matters relating to powerlooms, handloom weavers and the printing press.

The Audit Wing : This Wing, formed in July 1968, functions under the direct control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, although the Deputy Registrar (Audit) deals with all matters connected with auditing besides attending to matters connected with establishment and accounts. He has also been declared as Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of all the staff attached to the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Deputy Registrar is assisted by a Sub-Registrar to deal with technical matters and a Superintendent (Non-Secretariat) to attend to matters connected with office establishment and accounts. The Deputy Registrar (Audit) is also in-charge of consumers co-operatives.

The Dairy Wing : This Wing is headed by a Dairy Development Officer. He is the executive officer responsible for Dairy Co-operatives, Poultry Breeders Co-operative Societies, Milk Producers Co-operative Societies and Poultry Breeding Programmes in the Territory.

The Branch Offices in the regions of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam are each headed by a Co-operative Sub-Registrar who functions under the overall control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Some institutions like co-operative societies, stores, banks etc., are manned by personnel sent on foreign service terms from the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The executive functionaries are also given statutory assignments touching on arbitration, enquiries, execution of decrees, inspection, liquidation, etc. Arbitration cases are heard and disposed of by Arbitrators appointed for the purpose.

Commercial Tax Office :

The Sales Tax Office started functioning with effect from 1 April 1966 to enforce the provisions of the Pondicherry General Sales Tax Act, 1955 which was brought into force on 1 April 1966. However the validity of the Act was challenged by writ petitions and the Supreme Court declared it *ab initio void*. The new Pondicherry General Sales Tax Act, 1967 which received the assent of the President on 2 November 1967 and was published in the State Gazette on 20 November 1976, was deemed to have come into force from 1 April 1966.

The Sales Tax Office redesignated as Commercial Tax Office is headed by a Deputy Commissioner. It functions under the administrative control of the Finance Department, the Secretary of which is vested with statutory powers of revision, etc. under the Pondicherry General Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax Acts. The Deputy Commissioner was conferred *ex-officio* (Deputy Secretary) secretariat status to enable him to have direct dealings with the Secretariat. He has been declared as the Head of the Department under the redelegation of financial powers. He is also vested with statutory powers under the Pondicherry General Sales Tax Act, 1967 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and functions as Revisionary Authority under the said Acts.

The Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Tax) is assisted by the Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax) who has been declared as Head of Office and has been conferred *ex-officio* (Under Secretary) secretariat status. He is vested with special powers under the Pondicherry Revenue Recovery Act, 1970 to collect all arrears, and is also the State Liaison Officer for correspondence with the Commercial Tax Departments of other States on reciprocal basis. He represents the Administration in all cases referred to the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Pondicherry.

The Commercial Tax Office comprises three wings viz. the Administration Wing including Audit, the Assessment Wing and the Appellate Wing. While the Administrative and the Assessment Wings are under the immediate control of the Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax) the Appellate Wing is under the control of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax).

Administrative Wing : This Wing attends to tax cases and appeals pending with the Tribunal and the High Court, revision petitions, preparation of demand, correction and balance statements, inspection and audit,

enrolment of sales tax practitioners, preparation of sales tax statements, etc., besides dealing with policy matters. An Audit Division is also attached to this Wing. It attends to the internal audit of files and records maintained by the Assessment Divisions.

Assessment Wing : The Assessment Wing is in-charge of assessment. For purposes of assessment the entire Territory is divided into four divisions, two functioning in Pondicherry region and one each at Karaikal and Mahe. All the assessment divisions except Mahe are headed by Joint Commercial Tax Officers who have been declared as Heads of Offices in respect of the staff attached to the division concerned. The Assessment Division in Mahe is under the control of a Deputy Commercial Tax Officer. This division functions under the control of the Joint Commercial Tax Officer, Karaikal. Besides exercising the statutory powers under the Pondicherry General Sales Tax and the Central Sales Tax Acts, they carry out surprise shop inspections and lorry checking.

The Appellate Wing : This Wing is under the control of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax) whose functions are of a quasi-judicial nature. He is the first appellate authority under the Pondicherry General Sales Tax and the Central Sales Tax Acts. Appeals over the decisions of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax) lie with the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. The Principal District and Sessions Judge functions as the one-man Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

Intelligence Wing : The Intelligence Wing is under the charge of a Joint Commercial Tax Officer and it has jurisdiction over the entire Territory. This Wing maintains a watch over tax evasions and suppression of taxable transactions.

Temple Administration :

All matters relating to temple administration continued to be dealt with in the **Bureau des Affaires Politiques** even after merger. This arrangement continued till 1 October 1963, when the whole administrative set-up was re-organised. Since then the subject came to be dealt with by the Department of Local Administration. The affairs of temple administration came to be better attended to since 1969 when a Special Officer for Religious and Charitable Institutions was appointed. In fact the **arrêté** of 29 June 1918 did not place

definite responsibilities on trustees nor could it empower the Government to take necessary action. In order to remedy the situation and to effectively supervise the affairs of the religious institutions, it was felt necessary to bring forward some progressive measure. This was sought to be achieved with the passing of the Pondicherry Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1972. The Pondicherry Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1973 passed in April 1973 provided for the appointment of members of scheduled castes as members in the board of trustees. The Pondicherry Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1972 came into force with effect from 1 July 1975. The Pondicherry Hindu Religious Institutions Rules, 1975 framed under the Act spell out the duties and responsibilities of trustees and executive officers, outline the procedure of board meetings, mode of preparation of budget, carrying out repairs and renovations in the temples, etc. The Commissioner for Hindu Religious Institutions is under the administrative control of the Local Administration Department. He is conferred the ex-officio secretariat status to deal with policy matters. He is also an executive officer so far as temple administration is concerned. But he is neither the Head of Office nor the Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the staff working under him. In all such matters, the Under Secretary (Local Administration) performs the functions of both Head of Office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The Commissioner is assisted by one Office Manager and two Upper Division Clerks at present. The chief functions of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious Institutions is to supervise and control the management of all Hindu Religious Institutions.

Government Press, Pondicherry :

The Government printing press in Pondicherry was established in the year 1817. In the beginning there were facilities for printing only in French. However, printing in Tamil is said to have been started from 19 July 1928.

As many other governmental establishments, the Government Press too has undergone considerable expansion both in terms of staff and equipment. The press is headed by a Director who is responsible for the efficient operation of the press. He is assisted by an Accounts Officer to deal with all matters connected with establishment and accounts. On the technical side the printing establishment is made up of two sections, viz. Composing and Proof-reading Section headed by a Top Senior Reader and Machine and Binding Section headed by a Top Senior Foreman.

Stationery Wing : Apart from undertaking all printing works pertaining to the Government, the Press is also responsible for the supply of stationery to all Governments Departments and Offices. The Stationery side is headed by a Store-keeper. Every year, indents are placed with the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Calcutta and with the Regional Office at Madras for the supply of stationery articles, according to the requirements of all Departments and Offices.

The Government Press moved out of its more than 100-year old premises in *rue de l'Evêché* to its new building at Tattanchavadi in 1975.

Pay and Accounts Office, Pondicherry :

The Pay and Accounts Office, Pondicherry was formed on 1 November 1954. It operates on the model of the separated Pay and Accounts Office in Central Ministries. Headed by a Pay and Accounts Officer, this office functions under the administrative control of the Finance Department, Pondicherry. It functions as a combined Treasury-*cum*-Accounts Office but without Exchange or Settlement Account with any other Accounts Office. No payment could therefore be authorised at Pondicherry which are adjustable on the books of another Accounts Office nor any payment relating to this Union Territory could be authorised through another Accounts Officer, except in the case of pension payments made on behalf of other State Governments and Departments of the Central Government.

The payments relating to the Union Territory of Pondicherry and the Central Government Offices located at Pondicherry are made on bills. The bills are pre-audited cent per cent, including verification against budget allotment so as to ensure ex-chequer control which is one of the primary responsibilities of this office. Payments are effected by cheques drawn on the State Bank of India or on the Treasury/Sub-Treasuries.

The accounts for the State are compiled by the Pay and Accounts Office, Pondicherry. The accounts relating to the Central transactions are compiled separately by the Pay and Accounts Office. The auditing of transactions are performed by the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu. For this purpose a separate wing is stationed at Pondicherry and functions under the control of the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu. A compiled account for both State and

Central transactions are being sent to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi every month duly certified by the Residential Audit Party which is a wing of the Office of the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu who exercises the statutory audit control.

The pension payments are made at Pondicherry, Karaikal and Villiyannur Treasuries as well as Mahe, Yanam and Bahur Sub-Treasuries. The pension papers are scrutinised and pension payment orders are issued in the Pay and Accounts Office. The Resident Audit Unit at Pondicherry conducts test audit of payments made by the Pay and Accounts Office.

Following the introduction of the departmentalised system of accounts in the Central Ministries/Departments with effect from 1 October 1976 the Pay and Accounts Office has not been auditing the bills and maintaining the accounts of Central Departments with effect from that date.

There are at present four Assistant Pay and Accounts Officers and one Stores Superintendent in this office and they attend to the work of six Pay Sections, Establishment Section, Cash Section, Accounts Section, Provident Fund Section, Compulsory Deposits Section, Pension Section, Deposits and Advances Section. The Pay and Accounts Officer is in direct charge of the Book and Appropriation Section, the Inspection Section and in overall supervision of the entire office.

One of the Assistant Pay and Accounts Officers has been declared as Head of Office for the entire staff of the Pay and Accounts Office.

The post of Stores Superintendent attached to the Finance Department was transferred to the Pay and Accounts Office along with the incumbent. He attends to the verification of stores. One post of Store-keeper Grade III was also transferred from the Directorate of Industries, Pondicherry along with the incumbent. He assists the Stores Superintendent in connection with the verification of stores.

In addition to checking of bills and issue of cheques, the Pay and Accounts Officer conducts inspection of the various Departments in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Under the provisions of the Pondicherry Municipalities Act and Commune Panchayats Act of 1973, the Pay and Accounts Officer was appointed by the Government as Auditor of Accounts both for expenditure and receipts. Hitherto only bills pertaining to expenditure of various municipalities were pre-audited before payment. But under the revised Municipalities Act of 1973, the Pay and Accounts Officer as Auditor of Accounts is given the additional responsibility of auditing the receipts also and to submit statutory audit reports of all Municipalities and Commune Panchayats to the respective Councils. For this, the Pay and Accounts Officer has been declared as Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and one wing consisting of one Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts (Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer) and one Supervisory Officer with some auditors has been created for conducting the audit of various Municipalities/Commune Panchayats and it functions under the control of the Local Administration Department, Pondicherry.

As per the Pondicherry Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1972 the Pay and Accounts Officer has been appointed as the Statutory Audit Officer for the verification of accounts of the various Religious Institutions in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Pay and Accounts Office, Karaikal : There were no branch offices in the outlying regions of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam at the time of the formation of the Pay and Accounts Office in this Union Territory. All bills pertaining to these regions used to be submitted to the Pay and Accounts Office in Pondicherry and payment was effected through cheques drawn on Sub-Treasuries or branches of the State Bank of India functioning in those regions.

This procedure caused some difficulties and also led to delays. To obviate this, a branch of the Pay and Accounts Office was opened at Karaikal on 27 January 1968. For the functioning of the Pay and Accounts Office, Karaikal one entire section from the main office in Pondicherry along with one Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer was transferred to Karaikal. The bills received from the departmental officers including Mahe and Yanam are pre-checked cent per cent. Pension payments are made by the Treasury Office, Karaikal and Sub-Treasury Offices at Mahe and Yanam in cash with reference to pension payment orders issued by the Pay and Accounts Officer, Pondicherry. The transactions for each month in respect of all the three regions are compiled and consolidated accounts are sent to the Pay and Accounts Office, Pondicherry for

incorporation. The Resident Audit Unit, Pondicherry conducts concurrent audit of payments by periodical visits to Karaikal. The Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer, Karaikal has been declared as the Head of Office for the staff working under him in the regions of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The Treasury at Karaikal and the Sub-Treasury Offices at Mahe and Yanam are under the control of the Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer, Karaikal.

Treasury : The functions of the Treasury (**Trésor**) were performed by the **Trésorier-Payeur** till 1955. As per the **arrêté** of 11 May 1955, the post of **Trésorier-Payeur** considered redundant was abolished and the functions of the **Trésor** were transferred to **Service des Contributions**. With the reorganisation of the Revenue set up on 1 April 1968, the Treasury was transferred to the Pay and Accounts Office and the Pay and Accounts Officer was declared as Director of Treasuries. An Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer, Pondicherry exercised control over all the Treasuries in Pondicherry region and in respect of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions the Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer, Karaikal was nominated and they have been declared as Heads of Offices for the respective regions.

There are two Treasury Offices, one at Pondicherry and another at Villianur. One Sub-Treasury Office functions at Bahur. The Treasury Office at Karaikal and the Sub-Treasury Offices at Mahe and Yanam are under the control of the Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer, Karaikal. The Treasury Offices are under the immediate control of the Treasury Officers and the Sub-Treasury Offices are under the control of the Sub-Treasury Officers.

Stamp Office : Consequent on the declaration of the Pay and Accounts Officer as Superintendent of Stamps under the Stamp Act, an Office of the Superintendent of Stamps was formed during the year 1968. The Assistant Pay and Accounts Officer in the Pay and Accounts Office, Pondicherry who was declared as Head of Office for the Pay and Accounts Office, Pondicherry was in-charge of the Stamp Office as well. He has also been declared as Head of Office for the Stamp Office with the designation of Assistant Superintendent of Stamps. He exercises control over stamps for the entire Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Wakf Board :

The authority to control and supervise the management of Wakfs was vested in the Governor as per the décret of 15 September 1877 although the acceptance of donations and legacies was effected in pursuance of the Royal Ordinance dated 30 September 1827. This arrangement continued even after merger.

The extension of the Wakfs Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) on 24 May 1968 came as a turning point. The Wakfs Act was brought into effect on 1 December 1969 and the Pondicherry Wakfs Rules, 1972 came into force with effect from 18 January 1973. Shortly after, a Wakf Board was constituted to deal with all matters connected therewith. The rules provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Wakfs in the Territory. Particulars of properties and other relevant information of all Wakfs in the Territory were under collection as provided for in the Pondicherry Wakf Rules.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFALDA) :

The Pondicherry Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Developments Agency is one of the 41 such projects launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, during the IV Plan period. As regards its organisational and administrative set-up, it is treated as a Non-Project Corporate Body registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Pondicherry Agency was registered on 8 December 1970. It draws up its own budget and is entirely financed by the Central Government. The grant-in-aid is released half-yearly by the Ministry of Agriculture direct to the Agency. It is administered by a governing body headed by the Chief Secretary to the Government. The Project Officer is the chief executive officer of the Agency and also functions as its Member-Secretary. He also performs the functions of Head of Office as well as Drawing Officer for the entire staff of the Agency at Pondicherry and the Branch Office at Karaikal.

At the headquarters, the Project Officer is assisted by three Assistant Project Officers and one Extension Officer. The Assistant Project Officer (Agriculture) drawn from among the Tahsildars in the Revenue Department is primarily concerned with the identification of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in order to assess their eligibility for assistance. He also deals with fisheries, viz. procurement and distribution of nylon fishing nets, etc.

The Assistant Project Officer (Credit) drawn from the cadre of Cooperative Sub-Registrars deals with minor irrigation schemes. The Assistant Project Officer (Animal Husbandry) is a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on deputation from the Directorate of Animal Husbandry. He is in-charge of purchase and distribution of milch animals, poultry, etc. and deals with all matters connected with animal husbandry.

The Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), drawn from the cadre of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, assists the Assistant Project Officer (Animal Husbandry) in the field of cattle development and veterinary service.

The Branch Office of the Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Development Agency in Karaikal is headed by an Assistant Project Officer who is drawn from among Superintendents (Grade I). He is the Disbursing Officer in respect of the staff under his control. In all technical matters he is assisted by an Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry) who is a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The operation of this Agency was extended to Mahe and Yanam during 1976-77. The Agency is now known as the Small Farmers Development Agency following its conversion into a composite one, bringing the small farmers within the ambit of the Project.

REFERENCES :

1. A.R. 1964-65, *vide* Introduction.
2. A.R. 1967-68, p. 3.
3. Extraordinary Gazette No. 17, dated 22-2-1971.
4. A.R. 1957-58, p. 35.
5. Circular No. 4229/72/Estt.B1 dated 3 October 1972 of the Home (Information and Publicity) Department.
6. G. O. (Ms.) No. 83, dated 8 June 1973 of the General Administration Department.

7. A.R. 1957-58, pp. 34-35.
8. Gazette No. 46 dated 12 November 1963, p. 676.
9. Gazette Extraordinary No. 52, dated 1 April 1974 and No. 5 of 4 April 1974.
10. A.R. 1956-57, pp. 29-30.
11. A.R. 1964-65, p. 47.