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REPORT

1972-73

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(GRIH MANTRALAYA)
NEW DELHI

ANNUAL REPORT

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सत्यमेव जयते

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INTRODUCTION

Internal security of the Union, upholding and advancing the rule of law, assistance to States in the maintenance of public order, administration of Union Territories and Central-State relations is broadly the area of responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The management of the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Forces, Civil Defence, regulating the entry and stay of foreigners in the country, the census of India, assessment of manpower in specialised fields, implementation of the policy formulated by Parliament regarding official language of the Union, including Hindi Teaching Scheme for the Central Government employees, countrywide celebrations of the 25th Year of India's Independence together with implementation of the scheme of pension to the freedom fighters, who had suffered imprisonment for a period of not less than six months, were some of the main tasks of the Ministry.

2. It is extremely unfortunate that incidents of atrocities on weaker sections, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, still occur. The Ministry keeps in constant touch with the States in this matter and has issued directions that prompt and effective action should be taken to safeguard the weaker sections from exploitation and injustice. In the Regional Conferences of Senior Officers of the States this aspect has been particularly stressed and emphasis has been laid on the reorientation of the attitudes of the Government servants towards all the weaker sections of the community.

3. Instances of violence in University campuses have also caused concern. Government have endeavoured to remove deficiencies in the educational system and to redress genuine

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grievances. It is a matter of regret that at a time when youth in general should be attracted towards Nation-building efforts, a misguided section should indulge in activities which result in dislocation of academic life and unnecessary strain on law-enforcing agencies.

4. During the later part of the year there was tension and violence in Assam over the issue of the medium of instruction at the University level. The Ministry remained in close touch with the State Government and necessary assistance by way of deployment of Central forces was made available. Efforts are under way to find a durable solution acceptable to the different sections of the people in Assam.

5. The Ministry gave full attention to the crisis in Andhra Pradesh. President's rule had to be imposed in the State in the prevailing situation there. Efforts are being made to create conditions for the earliest return to normalcy.

6. Steps are being taken to improve the training of the policemen and provide better equipment and more amenities. The Bureau of Police Research and Development is working on a number of schemes relating to arms, ammunition, riot control equipment, traffic control system, transportation and other scientific aids. A Committee set up for bringing about an improvement in the effectiveness and general efficiency in police work has made a comprehensive study of the system of recruitment and training of police officers and other ranks. The State Governments have been assisted liberally in providing suitable residential accommodation to non-gazetted police personnel. Vehicles, scientific aids to investigation, wireless equipment, etc. are also being arranged in sufficient quantities.

7. The National Service Act has been passed to ensure that doctors and engineers are available in adequate numbers for 'National Service', which includes defence of the country and other Nation-building programmes like family planning, rural

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health service, construction projects in remote and difficult regions etc. Doctors and graduate engineers below 30 years of age will now be under an obligation to render national service for a period of 4 years, whenever required. In the meantime, a detailed study of the requirements and availability of the specialised categories of manpower, such as engineers, doctors, agricultural graduates, scientists, teachers and managers in the Fifth Plan is being undertaken.

8. The process of reorganisation of the North-Eastern India has been completed. The first General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of the new Union Territory of Mizoram were held in April 1972 and a popular Ministry was installed there on the 3rd May, 1972. The North-Eastern Council Act was enforced on the 1st August, 1972, and the Council was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the 7th November, 1972.

9. During March, 1972, elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Goa, Daman and Diu, and the Metropolitan Council of Delhi were held. These elections were generally peaceful demonstrating the maturity of our people and their faith in parliamentary democracy.

10. The Twenty-fifth Independence Jayanti commenced with the solemn function on the mid-night of the 14th August, 1972, when both the Houses of Parliament met to pay homage to the memory of the martyrs and freedom fighters. Besides ceremonies and cultural activities, both at home and abroad, the national programme during the Jayanti Year includes activities, which foster growth of social justice, economic prosperity and unity of the nation. The approved programme emphasises mass education, development of youth and improvement of

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weaker sections in a selected village in each Development Block. A calendar of events has been drawn up for the entire Jayanti Year.

11. To honour the living freedom fighters, Tamrapatras are being awarded. The first Tamrapatra function was held at the Diwan-e-Aam of the historic Red Fort of Delhi on the 15th August, 1972. Similar functions are being held in the States and the Union Territories from time to time. A scheme of assisting the freedom fighters and the families of the martyrs and freedom fighters who are no longer alive, was introduced from 15th August, 1972. Monthly pensions are being granted in accordance with a proper scheme. The scheme has been widely acclaimed and over one lakh applications have already been received.

CHAPTER I

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Border Security Force

1.1. At the end of the war in December, 1971, the BSF was faced with various problems of rehabilitation of disabled persons and families of those killed in action. There was also a need for a reappraisal of its role and functions on the basis of the experience gained and introduction of necessary changes in its organisation, training and equipment to face future challenges both on the border and in the performance of the internal security duties. Immediate major task of the BSF after the surrender of the Pakistani Forces was to guard the Indo-Bangla Desh border as far as possible in order to regulate entry. There was also the need to check the inflow of weapons and ammunition from Bangladesh into India.

1.2. On the Western side the BSF continued to be deployed along the line of actual control and on the International borders.

1.3. The year long struggle in Bangladesh and the war with Pakistan had resulted in 141 persons killed, 392 persons wounded, 39 persons missing and 95 persons taken as prisoners of war.

1.4. In addition to the lump-sum grant and monthly financial assistance given to the families of the personnel of the BSF killed in action and those invalidated, various other relief measures such as opening of primary and higher secondary schools at selected places, establishment of a Women's Hostel-cum-Vocational Centre at Takenpur etc. have been taken up. Efforts were made to augment the BSF Benevolent Fund. Contributions

totalling to Rs. 21,15,290 were received from various State Governments, benevolent organisations and individuals. The BSF also received Rs. 42.50 lakhs for its Benevolent Fund from the National Defence Fund. With this augmentation of the Benevolent Fund the BSF provided enhanced rates of benefits to various categories of personnel requiring such assistance.

1.5. In addition to the measures taken for the rehabilitation of the permanently disabled BSF personnel and the families of those killed in action, various States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, J & K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal sanctioned lumpsum cash grants to the BSF recipients of Army series of Medals, *ex-gratia* grants to the families of those killed in action and to the disabled personnel at the same scales as sanctioned in respect of the Defence personnel similarly placed. Besides, assistance in the shape of scholarships/educational allowance, free education for the children of such BSF personnel was also granted by the States. The States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu also sanctioned allotment of land in such cases. Relaxations were also given in age and educational qualifications for appointments to certain categories of Government jobs.

1.6. For the rehabilitation of the disabled and the war widows of the BSF steps have been taken to provide vocational training to enable them to earn their own livelihood. The running of the Women's Hostel-cum-Vocational Centre, and other relief measures are being financed from the special relief fund which has recently been set up with an initial capital of Rs. 30 lakhs sanctioned as grant from the National Defence Fund. Efforts are also being made to obtain from I.O.C., agencies for the war widows and the disabled personnel. Some of the war widows have already been settled in suitable jobs as Welfare Officers and teachers in schools.

Central Reserve Police

1.7. The Force continues to be headed by a Director General and has an overall strength of 60 Bns. There are two Recruit Training Centres at Barwah and Avadi for specialised training besides the two Central Training Colleges at Neemuch & Avadi. Of the two sanctioned base hospitals, only one is functioning at Neemuch. Although 17 Group Centres have been sanctioned for the Central Reserve Police Force, only 13 Group Centres are functioning at present. The remaining four Group Centres will be established as soon as proper accommodation is available. A Telecommunication Centre continues to function with its temporary headquarters at Neemuch.

1.8. Of the 60 Battalions, 52 remained deployed on active duty throughout the year. The remaining 8 Battalions which were raised only in 1971 were also deployed on active duty after completion of their training. Apart from its role in the Indo-Pak war in both the theatres, the maintenance of law and order throughout the country constituted the major responsibility of the CRP. The force acquitted itself creditably in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, J&K, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal. It was also utilised for assisting the civil authorities in General Elections.

1.9. At the request of the Ministry of Railways the Force escorted selected goods trains over certain sections on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways and foiled large number of attempts to loot trains. A number of saboteurs and wagon breakers were apprehended. The CRP was also entrusted with the task of assisting the Customs authorities in preventing smuggling across the borders of the country.

Central Industrial Security Force

1.10. The force has been constituted under the CISF Act, 1968 for the better protection and security of all public sector

undertakings. It had been inducted into 41 public sector undertakings up to 31st March, 1972. Between April, 1972 and December, 1972, the CISF has been inducted into 19 more undertakings including :—

- (i) Central Coal Washeries, Dhanbad;
- (ii) Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;
- (iii) Madras Port Trust;
- (iv) Bharat Coking Coal Mines, Jharia;
- (v) Paradip Port Trust;
- (vi) Madras Atomic Power Plant, Kalpakkam.

1.11. Proposals for the induction of the CISF have been received from 13 more undertakings, including among others:—

- (i) FCI, Udyogmandal;
- (ii) Sriharikota Atomic Range;
- (iii) FCI, Nangal;
- (iv) Madras Refinery Ltd., Manali;
- (v) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli.
- (vi) International Airport Authority.

Action has been taken for the gradual induction of the CISF in these undertakings.

Assam Rifles

1.12. The Assam Rifles is a para-military force under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry exercises control through the Governor of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. The Force is headed by the Inspector General of Assam Rifles with headquarters at Shillong. The present strength of the Force is 21 battalions and they are assisting in the maintenance of law and order in the north-eastern region.

Intelligence Bureau

1.13. The Intelligence Bureau continues to supervise the work of its following Central Forensic Institutions:—

- (a) The Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta.
- (b) The Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta and Hyderabad.
- (c) The Government Examiners of Questioned Documents at Simla, Calcutta and Hyderabad.
- (d) The Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta and Hyderabad.

(a) *The Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta.*

The Bureau continued to expand its activities. It has so far recorded 14,41,047 slips. After elimination of duplicate slips and slips of convicts on death or acquittal, the total number of slips on record now is 14,21,632 as against 13,51,370 at the end of the year 1971.

(b) *The Central Detective Training School*

1. *Calcutta.*—During the year under review, the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta trained 3 more batches of 96 officers, thus bringing the total number of officers trained at this school to 1239 in 42 batches.

2. *Hyderabad.*—During the year under review, this School trained 88 officers in the detective work.

(c) *Government Examiner of Questioned Documents*

1. *Simla.*—Up to 21-11-1972, 353 cases were referred to the Government Examiner for examination.

2. *Calcutta.*—During the year under review 246 cases were received for examination up to 27-11-1972. In terms of fees, the value of the cases accepted for examination comes to Rs. 44,800.

3: *Hyderabad*.—The Government Examiner of Questioned Documents at Hyderabad received 152 cases for examination during the period under review. He gave evidence in 72 cases in various courts in the country.

(d) *The Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta & Hyderabad.*

These laboratories continued to render valuable assistance to the various agencies in the investigation of crime. During the year under review 8353 exhibits were received for examination in these laboratories and reports were sent on 2,268 exhibits.

The CFSL Calcutta, also imparted training to 8 officers of Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. The Scientists working in these laboratories continued to do useful research in Forensic Science.

Bureau of Police Research & Development

1.14. The Research Division of the Bureau of Police Research and Development continued the work on the projects taken-up previously and completed the studies on the administration of Arms Act, Explosive Act etc. and on the leakage of potassium chlorate to unlawful elements. The studies on police arrangements in tribal districts, women police in India and the nationalisation of crime records at Police Stations were undertaken in the year under review.

1.15. The Bureau has been rendering useful assistance to the Police research centres in the States in the form of initiating, guiding, processing and coordinating various research projects. The Statistical Division collected and published statistics on accidental deaths and suicides in 1970 and Crime in India in 1970.

1.16 The Development Division continued studies on the utility of various types of equipment used by the Police forces in India and abroad and to explore the possibilities of developing and producing indigenous equipment for the police forces.

1.17 The Bureau of Police Research & Development has enlisted the cooperation of various Institutions in the country in conducting research programmes on police problems e.g. Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, National Productivity Council, New Delhi, Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta and Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad.

1.18 A Seminar on the Recruitment and Training of Police Officers was organised by the BPR&D in August, 1972. Its recommendations are under consideration. The BPR&D participated in following Seminars and Congresses:—

- (a) "Policing in Cities" organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, in September, 1972.
- (b) "Drug Abuse and Youth" conducted by the Delhi Administration in September, 1972.
- (c) 25th International Congress of the International Abolitionist Federation organised by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India, New Delhi, in October, 1972.
- (d) All India Police Science Congress held at Chandigarh in October, 1972.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

1.19 This Institute was established in July, 1971 with the two-fold objective of giving in-service training to the police personnel and for undertaking research in the field of criminology

and forensic science. The Institute has two departments—the Department of Criminology; and the Department of Forensic Science. The Institute has so far completed 11 courses on the orientation to research methodology, police-community relations, role of police in dealing with juvenile delinquents, police photography and orientation to forensic science.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

1.20 The Directorate provided uninterrupted inter-State Radio communication service which was extended to Mizoram this year. Outstanding service was rendered by the Cuttack station of the ISPW network which provided the only means of communication with the outside world during the cyclone period.

1.21 The Directorate helped the States to modernise their communication systems and for this purpose arranged for the supply of 9,500 wireless sets costing Rs. 6.6 crores. Equipment valued at Rs. 6.8 lakhs was also given to meet their urgent requirements out of the reserve stocks of the Directorate. The work of coordinating the release and utilisation of the Grant-cum-loan scheme of Rs. 3.2 crores was done by the Directorate.

1.22 Frequencies, licences and technical guidance were provided to all State and Central Police agencies for the expansion and modernisation of their networks. Exclusive frequency bands for the Police were secured at the national level thereby removing a big obstacle in the way of expansion. A large pool of frequencies was created by a process of improvisation after the Ministry of Communications expressed their inability to make frequencies available.

1.23 For helping in the eradication of the dacoity menace on the borders of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, a very elaborate network of about 1,000 VHF radio telephone stations was planned by the Directorate. By the end of the year 200 stations had been established and arrangements had been completed for finalising the entire project.

1.24 The Equipment Standardisation Committee and the Hindi Morse Code Committee appointed by the Directorate formulated standards for modern communication equipment required by the Police services and evolved the new Procedure for using Hindi in radio telegraphy. These were approved by the 16th Police Radio Officer's Conference which was arranged by the Directorate in Chandigarh in November, 1972.

1.25 New equipment developed by the Bharat Electronics Limited and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited for the Police Services was evaluated by the Directorate and suitable modifications were suggested. To encourage innovation, an exhibition of equipment developed in Police Radio Organisations was also arranged at Chandigarh.

1.26 The Central Police Radio Training Institute was enlarged by the implementation of the second phase and 330 Radio Technicians, Radio Operators and Cipher Operators were trained for the State and Central Police Organisations. Special courses were organised in advanced electronic techniques.

1.27 Considerable work was done in connection with forward planning and special mention may be made of the preparation of Feasibility Study of a factory for the manufacture of communication equipment for the Police and a microwave plan for Tamil Nadu.

Central Bureau of Investigation (Coordination Division)

1.28 The Coordination Wing in the Central Bureau of Investigation was formed towards the end of 1970 with the setting-up of the Crime Prevention Division in the Bureau. It comprises of two additional divisions—the Crime Records Division and the Interpol Division. The main function of the Wing is to collect and disseminate information of interest to the Police in all the States in order to achieve greater efficiency in work and in matters needing inter-State and international coordination.

1.29 The Crime Records Division was created as nucleus of national store-house of crime information in 1964. The records are maintained in respect of certain selected crimes having inter-State ramifications. These included cases of cheating, kidnapping of children, counterfeiting of currency and coins, losses/recoveries of motor vehicles, idols and antiques and fire-arms and ammunition. Indexing of two new subjects i.e. escapees and missing persons was started during the year. Special attention was paid to development of records relating to thefts and losses of idols/antiques and in all 18,545 criminals were indexed upto 31-10-72 as against 1,801 of previous year.

1.30 As a result of its activities the crime record division was able to assist the State police in recovery of over 40 vehicles.

1.31 The Arms Cell continues to maintain records relating to fire arms with the object of utilising the material in the analysis of fire-arms and explosives used in communal, political and subversive activities. Thus 21 fire-arms were indexed.

1.32 The Counterfeit Currency Section rendered assistance and supplied factual information to State Police in 28 cases. Training of 27 policemen was arranged at the Currency Note Press, Nasik.

1.33 In the Data Processing Section 1,20,266 source documents were processed and taped as against 90,806 during the year 1971 and 1,020 computerised lists were produced from these records. 87 new programmes/sorting parameters were developed.

Interpol Division

1.34 Interpol Division performed its role as the National Central Bureau of India for the ICPO—Interpol for the sixth year in succession. It received/circulated 495 ICPO Notices

(upto 31-10-72) as against 656 of the previous year. The assistance of the Police Force of the foreign countries was sought in 26 cases while 154 reciprocal requests for enquiries, searches of records of criminals were received from abroad. Of the 127 cases of verification of fingerprints, the majority were from Canada, U.K. and Uganda.

Crime Prevention Division

1.35 The Crime Prevention Division stimulate Crime prevention programme and achieved increasing degree of cooperation with the Police Forces in all matters relating to the prevention and the investigation of the crime.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

1.36 During 1972 the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi continued to grow and expand its scientific activities. It provided valuable service in the investigation of crime to the Delhi Police, CBI and other investigating agencies. The demand on CFSL has been enormous judging from the number of cases received by it.

Number of cases received in CFSL

1969	127
1970	1411
1971	2508
1972	4262

1.37 It is anticipated that during the next 4 to 5 years the workload in this laboratory will grow by about 100%. A programme of expansion has accordingly been planned.

National Police Academy

1.38 During the year under review the following courses were conducted by the Academy:—

- (a) One years Course for IPS Probationers and Deputy Superintendents of Police of Manipur, Tripura, Bhutan and one officer from Sikkim.

- (b) Course for senior officers in the rank of SP with a seniority range of 6 to 8 years and Dy. SP on the select list for promotion—two courses of 6 months duration.
- (c) Basic training course of ACIOs of Intelligence Bureau—two courses of 6 months duration.
- (d) Basic training course for directly recruited Sub-Inspectors of Central Bureau of Investigation of 11 month duration.

1.39 The Academy sponsored study tours to various parts of the country to broaden the outlook of trainees and to acquaint them with the practical side of police work. A symposium of the heads of the Police Training Colleges in India was held at Trivendrum in September 1972. It provided a forum for the heads of various Police Training Colleges to exchange views on the state of training and to discuss and decide as to what changes by way of improvements should be introduced to make the training more broad-based and effective.

Committee on Police Training

1.40. Proper training of the policemen is very vital to the effective functioning of the police in a dynamic society. The Committee on Police Training which was appointed earlier, have submitted their report. The report is being examined in the Ministry. Based on the recommendations made in the report, further action will be taken to reorient the police training so as to serve the requirements of our secular socialist democracy.

Loan Assistance to States for Police Housing

1.41. The IGsP Conference 1956 brought to the notice of the Government of India the acute scarcity of residential accommodation for non-gazetted police personnel in the country. It was pointed out that the non-availability of residential accommodation to the non-gazetted policemen was a major cause of discontent/indiscipline in the police forces. With

their limited resources the States were finding it difficult to allocate adequate funds for the construction of residential accommodation for the police personnel. The Government of India, therefore, offered loan assistance to the State Governments for construction of residential accommodation on the basis of 100% married accommodation to upper subordinates and 14% to lower subordinates (remaining 86% to remain in barracks). Since the inception of this scheme in 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 50.30 crores has been made available to the States. Some of the States e.g. Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh etc. have been augmenting this allocation from their own resources also. In spite of the progress made in providing accommodation to the police personnel much remains to be done. Out of the 4.5 lakhs policemen in the country, over 2 lakhs policemen are still to be provided with some sort of residential accommodation in the States.

Modernisation of State Police Force

1.42. Modern technological knowledge has resulted in the generation of social, political and economic conflicts which deeply affect the individuals and society. Powerful forces of crime, disorder and non-conformity are being unleashed not only in an environment of poverty but even in utmost affluence. The Police have to function today in such difficult circumstances.

1.43. Due to the varied nature of crime, the initiative has often been with the criminals. Modern means of transport and communications are giving the criminals further tactical advantage. To be effective, the Policeman has to understand the environment in which he has to function. He has also to be equipped with all that modern technology can offer. Law and order problems in India are extremely complex as almost every situation has social, political and economical implications and *vice versa* every social, political or economical movement has a law and order element.

1.44. Peace and public order are *sine qua non* for the development efforts to bear fruit. Increased investment in various development activities under the Five Year Plans has led to overall prosperity. Today the criminals are more sophisticated than they were ever before. In keeping with the needs of a dynamic society, the Police has also to modernise.

1.45. In order to provide necessary impetus and encouragement to the State Governments to provide for increased mobility, modern scientific aids and crime detection facilities/equipments like Dog Squad, modernisation of crime records, Fingerprints Bureau, establishment of Forensic Science Laboratories and improved Inter-communication system like Wireless, Teleprinter etc., a scheme was drawn up for rendering financial assistance to the States on the basis of 25% grant-in-aid and 75% loan. The scheme was introduced in 1969-70 and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was made available to the States. This was raised to Rs. 100 lakhs next year and Rs. 7 crores in 1971-72. The provision for 1973-74 is Rs. 8 crores. 914 jeeps have been supplied under this scheme to the States by the Government of India. Nearly 9,000 wireless sets are being provided in the current year and imported equipment likely to cost Rs. 100 lakhs has been ordered for the State Forensic Science Laboratories. The States were asked to prepare Master Plans phased in such a manner that the desired goal is reached during the next 5 years or so. These plans are now being received and are being examined.

Anti-Dacoity Measures

1.46. For several centuries Chambal areas has been disturbed and efforts by successive Governments had failed to eradicate dacoity menace. The mass surrender of dacoits beginning in April 1972 due to the active persuasion of the Sarvodaya Workers encouraged by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Central Government created an atmosphere in which it was felt that this problem cannot be solved

by coercive methods alone. The Government of India, therefore, constituted a Committee of Joint Secretaries to suggest measures for eradication of dacoity menace from this area. This Committee constituted four Working Groups to work out plans for the (i) ravine reclamation, irrigation and cultivation; (ii) roads; (iii) communications; (iv) socio-economic and industrial development. The reports of the first three Working Groups have now been received and are under consideration of the Government. As the dacoity in this area has a socio-economic base, it is felt that besides the schemes of comprehensive economic development, it is necessary also to initiate schemes of social development for the change in outlook of the local community. The schemes may cost a sum of Rs. 250 to 350 crores over a period of five to seven years.

1.47. There is now a new yearning for peace. In all 459 dacoits have surrendered and there is now no major dacoit gang operating in the area. Efforts are being made towards the rehabilitation of the families of the dacoits as well as their victims.

Crime Situation in the Union Territories

1.48 The incidence of registered crime showed a downward trend in Chandigarh and Pondicherry. In Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands the crime situation remained stable. There was an increase in the incidence of registered crime in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Mizoram.

Police Housing and Buildings in Delhi

1.49. Appreciable progress has been made in providing housing facilities to police personnel. Under a crash programme 3500 quarters have been constructed and about 300 more are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

1.50. New buildings have been constructed for police stations at Subzi Mandi, Punjabi Bagh, Jama Masjid, Kingsway Camp, Tilak Nagar, Kashmeri Gate and Kotwali. Buildings for police stations at Farash Bazar and at Seelampur are under consideration. Police colonies have been constructed at Kingsway Camp, Andrews Ganj, Punjabi Bagh and Tilak Nagar. A police colony is under construction at Ahata Kidara and another is planned at Hauz Khas. A survey and construction plan for the Police Training School to be located near village Jharoda is under preparation.

Welfare Measures for Delhi Police

1.51. Welfare Centres have been opened at Kingsway Camp, Old Police Lines, Andrews Ganj and Punjabi Bagh to provide employment opportunities to the families of policemen at various places so that they could supplement their family income. A sum of Rs. 16,020 has been paid to the needy and distressed police personnel during the year 1972-73 from the Discretionary Grant of the I.G. Police. The Central Government Health Service Scheme continues to provide medical facilities to police personnel and their families.

Organizational Changes in Delhi Police

1.52. Two more police stations have been established in Shahdara Division to meet the requirements of the increasing population in Shahdara. A special crime investigation team was also created to make an on-the-spot investigation of the crimes of a very serious nature. The strength of the Dog Squad was also increased.

1.53. With the increase in population in Delhi, there has been an increase in the strength of Delhi Police Force from time to time.

Equipment

1.54. 24 Police Stations have been provided with Radio Communication facilities. One pick-up, one Jeep and scientific kits have been provided for each Police Station. A motor-cycle patrol beat has been introduced and 103 motor-cycles with wireless equipment have been sanctioned.

Third Asian International Trade Fair, 1972

1.55. This was the biggest Trade Fair organised in India. Over eight million people visited the Fair in 45 days. On an average the Fair Area received 10,000 vehicles on working days and about 30,000 vehicles on holidays. A temporary police station was set up in the Fair grounds to maintain law and order and other arrangements.

Home Guards

1.56. The present raised strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,22,537 (as on 17-1-1973) against the target of 5,98,126.

1.57. During the year 1972-73 (upto 17th January 1973), an amount of Rs. 26,44,364.33 has been sanctioned to various State Governments as Central Government's share of expenditure incurred on Home Guards.

1.58. The Fifth Home Guards and Civil Defence Conference of Commandant Generals Home Guards and Directors of Civil Defence of States and Union Territories was held in New Delhi from 31st October, 1972 to 2nd November, 1972 to discuss problems concerning Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisations.

Civil Defence

1.59. The present (31-12-1972) raised strength of Civil Defence volunteers in India is 3.89 lakhs against the target of 4.50 lakhs. Of the raised strength, 3.36 lakhs volunteers have been trained.

1.60. During the year 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 61,333.90 was sanctioned for payment to Posts and Telegraphs Department for providing telephone communications for Air Raid Warning System in Civil Defence towns.

Colleges

National Fire Service College, Nagpur

1.61. During the year 1972, the National Fire Service College trained 411 officers. Since its inception the College has trained, 4660 fire officers and instructors.

National Civil Defence College, Nagpur

1.62. During the year 1972, 1177 persons were trained at the National Civil Defence College bringing the total to 13,536 persons trained in the College since its inception. The College also conducted special courses for IAS and IPS probationers.

Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Delhi and Calcutta

1.63. Apart from its other activities, the Delhi Unit of Mobile Civil Emergency Force assisted the Civil Aviation authorities and Delhi Fire Brigade in rescue operations when a JAL aircraft crashed near Palam on the 14th January and an Indian Airlines aircraft crashed on the 11th August, 1972, near Vasant Vihar.

1.64. The Calcutta Unit of the Force set up a wireless flood warning station in North Bengal. The Unit also assisted the civil authorities in controlling the embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims to the Ganga Sagar Mela and set radio telephone station for maintaining communications on that occasion.

Standing Fire Advisory Committee

1.65. The XV meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held at New Delhi from 27th to 29th April, 1972.

CHAPTER II POLITICAL

Constitution of the National Integration Division

2.1 A separate Division has been constituted in the Ministry to deal with matters relating to national integration. Apart from providing secretariat services to the National Integration Council and the Committees functioning under the auspices of the Council, the Division is concerned with matters relating to communal, regional and linguistic tension, implementation of safeguards to linguistic minorities, general problems and grievances of religious and other minorities and weaker sections of society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The weaker Sections

2.2 Reports about incidents of atrocities on weaker sections, particularly members of the Scheduled Castes community have been received from different parts of the country during the year. It has been the policy of the Government that the Administration should be solicitous of the welfare of the weaker sections of the society particularly whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of such weaker sections are the victims. The authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans and it has been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned. The Central Government remains in close touch with the State Governments in this regard. The important role which the District Officers are expected to play in the eradication of untouchability and promotion of the welfare of the weaker sections, was also stressed at the Zonal Conferences convened by this Ministry in different regions of the country this year.

2.3 The unrest among tribal people and other weaker sections cannot be viewed merely as a law and order problem. The need for speedy socio-economic development, as part of a comprehensive solution to the basic malady, is recognised. During the year six pilot projects for integrated economic development of selected tribal areas have been set up in four States: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Although the Ministry of Agriculture are administratively concerned with the implementation of the pilot projects, this Ministry keeps in close touch in regard to these aspects.

Communal Situation

2.4 The improvement in the communal situation noticed in 1971 continued to be in evidence during this year. As against 521 communal incidents in 1970 and 321 in 1971, 240 communal incidents have taken place in the current year, including 12 of serious nature. These include the incidents at Gulbarga, Hubli and Bangalore in Mysore, Nowgong in Assam, Aligarh, Ferozabad, Varanasi, Dadri, Nonari and Sajni in Uttar Pradesh, Palanpur in Gujarat and Akola in Maharashtra.

Zonal Conferences

2.5 Four zonal conferences were convened by this Ministry in June, 1972 in order to make the district officers of districts prone to communal trouble adequately aware of the existence of the problem and also to understand their practical difficulties. The agenda for these conferences was drawn up to enable meaningful discussion on the administrative measures required to be taken for dealing with communal disturbances and on the efforts needed to allay the apprehensions of minorities and to remove their grievances. It was explained during these conferences that the term "communal" should be understood in a wider sense so as to include problems of not only the religious minorities but also of the other groups such as linguistic minorities, the landless people, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. The conferences

noted *inter alia* the motivation of personnel, adequacy of intelligence, scrutiny of press, prompt investigation, disbursal of relief etc. It was impressed upon the officers that the discretion available to them within the legal and constitutional framework should be fully exercised to ensure that minorities and weaker sections have a fair deal and do not suffer under any handicap on account of their weaker position in society. The conclusions arrived in these conferences brought to the notice of all the State Governments and it was suggested that they may consider holding similar conferences for the benefit of sub-divisional and other field officers.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act and the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972.

2.6 The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972 which was enacted this year further strengthens the existing provisions of law to deal with the activities of individuals that may be prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups. It also enlarges the scope of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, so as to cover also the associations which have for their object, any such activity or which instigate or aids persons to undertake any such activity. The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972, which has already been introduced in Parliament and referred to a Joint Committee, on the other hand, would provide for more expeditious trial of cases arising out of communal disturbances.

Reports of the Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances.

2.7 The Government had appointed a Commission consisting of three Members with Shri Raghubar Dayal as Chairman to inquire into the six communal disturbances that had taken place in 1967 in Bihar (Ranchi-Hatia and Sursand), Uttar Pradesh (Jainpur-Suchetpur) and Maharashtra (Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Malegaon). The Commission was asked to inquire into

the causes and the course of these disturbances and the adequacy of administrative measures taken to prevent and to deal with the disturbances and to recommend measures that could be adopted for preventing their recurrence. Reports of the Commission about all the six disturbances have been received and examined by this Ministry. The reports relating to Ranchi-Hatia, Jainpur-Suchetpur have already been published. It is now proposed to publish the three reports on the disturbances in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Malegaon and circulate them to all the State Governments with a request that they may examine the general recommendations and take appropriate action thereon. The report on the Sursand disturbances, as recommended by the Commission itself, can be published only after the final disposal of a criminal case which is now *sub-judice*. Keeping in view the instances of lack of understanding regarding the use of troops and procedure for calling them (pointed out by the Commission) it is proposed to hold joint orientation courses of district officers and army officers so that they understand properly each other's role in dealing with major disorders.

Linguistic minorities

2.8 The 12th report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period from 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970 was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 13th and 14th November, 1972 and in the Lok Sabha on 27th and 30th November, 1972. The Commissioner has submitted the 13th report for the period from 1st July, 1970 to 30th June, 1971. Action is in progress to have it printed and to lay it thereafter on the Tables of the two Houses of the Parliament.

Mid-term elections

2.9 During March, 1972, elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan,

Tripura, West Bengal, Goa, Daman and Diu and Metropolitan Council of Delhi were held. These elections were peaceful, free from large scale violence, demonstrating the maturity of our people and their enduring faith in parliamentary democracy.

Shahdara disturbances

2.10 In August, 1972, there were disturbances in Shahdara and elsewhere in Delhi following the alleged murder of one Shri Onkar Singh on the 18th August, 1972. A Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Vyas Dev Misra, a Judge of the Delhi High Court, was appointed to inquire into the course of disturbances which took place at Shahdara and elsewhere in Delhi from the 19th August, 1972 to 22nd August, 1972, adequacy of administrative measures taken to prevent and deal with the said disturbances, justification for the use of force by the police and the extent thereon, allegations of excesses, if any, by the police and any other matters having relevance to the above. The report of the Commission is awaited.

Netaji Commission of Inquiry

2.11 Following repeated demands both in Parliament and elsewhere for a fresh inquiry into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, the Government of India appointed a one-man Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice G.D. Khosla, retired Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, to inquire into the matter. The Commission have, in the course of their inquiries, visited Japan, Bangkok (Thailand), Saigon (South Vietnam), Rangoon (Burma) and Malaysia where they have examined various witnesses who might have any information likely to throw light on the disappearance of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. The examination of witnesses within the country has been more or less completed. The Commission expect to submit their report to the Government shortly.

Student unrest

2.12 During the year, a spurt in student unrest was noticed particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and the Union Territory of Delhi. The State Governments and educational authorities made all possible efforts to redress the genuine grievances of students. The Central Government, through the University Grants Commission, has been assisting Universities and colleges in implementing various developmental programmes and other programmes relating to student welfare. State Governments were requested to suitably advise all concerned authorities in their States that in dealing with agitations, such as those launched by students, while there could be no lack of vigilance or firmness, the need for restraint as well as a visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious.

Assam incidents

2.13 During the latter part of the year, there was controversy, tension and violence in Assam over the issue of medium of instruction at the University level. This Ministry remained in close touch with the State Government and necessary assistance by way of deployment of Central forces was made available. Efforts are under way to find a durable solution acceptable to the different sections of the people in Assam.

Agitations against price rise, unemployment, etc.

2.14 Several political parties organised agitations over issues like price-rise, unemployment, imposition of taxes, the Simla Agreement etc. in different parts of the country. Meetings, processions, demonstrations, picketing, dharna, etc. were organised in the course of these agitations. At some places, breaches of peace occurred and the concerned State Governments took appropriate action to maintain law and order.

Civil Administration of occupied territories

2.15 When hostilities with Pakistan ended in 1971, our armed forces had occupied some areas of Pakistan on the western sector adjoining to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. This Ministry was concerned with the civil administration of these occupied territories and accordingly Civil Affairs Cells were set up by the concerned State Governments. Instructions were issued to the State Governments to depute a team of officers including a Collector, Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer and Civil Supplies Officer for looking after the civil administration of the occupied territories. Necessary measures were undertaken for the maintenance of essential civil supplies in these areas. Arrangements had also been made for carrying out adequate public health measures. Steps were taken to ensure that the normal avocations of the persons residing in the occupied territories were not disturbed. The State Governments had also been asked to provide facilities for education to the children of these areas. The communication facilities were also fully maintained. The expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the civil administration of these areas is being reimbursed to them by the Central Government and a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs had been made, on an *ad hoc* basis, for this purpose.

Steps taken to check smuggling across the Indo-Bangladesh border

2.16 The trade agreement between India and Bangladesh which came into force on 28th March, 1972 included a provision enabling border trade between the two countries on the basis of permits issued for the purpose. This provision was, however, suspended after a review in the month of October, 1972. On receipt of complaints of smuggling across the Indo-Bangladesh border, vigorous steps have been taken to check such activities. The units of the Border Security Force have been instructed to remain fully vigilant and to give the highest priority to put a stop to smuggling. Arrangements for the collection of intelligence in regard to the movements and activities of smugglers

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have been strengthened. Fullest liaison is being kept between the Border Security Force, State authorities and the Customs authorities so that all available intelligence is pooled and acted upon in a co-ordinated manner. There are also instructions to our District Magistrates to keep in close touch with their counterparts and extend the fullest cooperation in checking the movements of smugglers. The number of border outposts has been increased. Patrolling along the border has been intensified. To check the water routes, a speed boat and naval vessels are also being used.

Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971

2.17 The Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 (6 of 1971) came into force on the 2nd July, 1971. It replaced the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971, which was promulgated earlier, on 7th May, 1971. The Act, confers on the Central Government, the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations as also certain specified authorities subordinate to them powers to detain any person to prevent him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, the security of India, the security of the State, the maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.

2.18. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act are fully conversant with the various pronouncements on the law of detention, and also that the requirements of the Constitution and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, are strictly adhered to while making use of the powers conferred under the Act. The State Governments have also been requested that, while confirming detention orders issued by the

District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met.

2.19 A total of 4091 persons were reported to be in detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 in various parts of the country as on the 1st November, 1972.

North-Eastern Region

2.20 On 1st September, 1972, the Central Government issued a notification in the Gazette declaring the Naga National Council and certain other associations describing themselves as the Naga Federal Government and the Naga Army, etc., as unlawful associations, with immediate effect under section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1957. Determined to put down lawlessness with a firm hand, the law and order agencies of the Government of Nagaland are taking all necessary action to maintain peace and prevent the commission of offence. The State Government are being provided with all possible assistance in this regard.

2.21 Consequent to the transfer of the work relating to Nagaland to the Ministry of Home Affairs, a North-Eastern Cell has been constituted.

Meetings of the Zonal Councils

2.22 Meetings of the Central, Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern Zonal Councils were held on the 10th July, 13th July, 18th July, 26th July and 28th July, 1972 respectively. The meetings were presided over by the Prime Minister. Matters relating to irrigation, power, removal of domiciliary restrictions on admission to educational institutions, implementation of the scheme of safeguards for linguistic minorities, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Primary Health Centres, scheme for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, measures for plant protection and control of rinderpest epidemic, facilities

for practical training for Engineering Diploma holders and prevention of thefts and smuggling of sculptures and other cultural treasures, were among the subjects considered at the meetings of these Councils.

North-Eastern Council

2.23 With a view to ensuring a co-ordinated approach to the problems of development and security of the north-eastern region comprising the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, the North-Eastern Council was brought into existence on the 1st August, 1972 under the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971. This Council is intended to be an advisory and recommendatory body like the Zonal Councils constituted under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 for other parts of the country.

2.24 Apart from discharging the normal functions of a Zonal Council in respect of the States and Union territories in the north-eastern region, the Council has the additional function of formulating a co-ordinated regional plan with a view to securing the balanced development of the north-eastern region as a whole. The regional plan would in effect supplement the Five Year Plans of the individual States and the Union territories. There will be a separate allocation of Central assistance for the regional plan as distinct from the allocation for the individual State Plans. The projects and schemes for inclusion in the regional plan will be formulated by the Council and included in the regional plan after due scrutiny by the Central Government. The allocation of the projects and schemes as also their phasing have to be decided by the Council keeping in view the basic approach of balanced development and financial resources that can be made available. Where a project or scheme is intended to benefit two or more units, the Council will evolve the procedure for implementation, management and for sharing the benefits as well as the expenditure. The Council will also watch

the progress of implementation, thereby ensuring that the implementation is given equal priority by the States concerned. The Council is required to review from time to time the measures taken by the States represented in the Council for the maintenance of security and public order and recommend to the Governments of the States concerned further measures necessary in this regard.

2.25 The Governor of the States in the north-eastern region is the Chairman of the Council. The Administrators of the two Union territories, the Chief Ministers of these States and the Union territory of Mizoram and a Counsellor to the Administrator of Arunachal Pradesh are its members. The first meeting of the Council was held in Shillong on the 7th November, 1972.

2.26 A sum upto Rs. 50 crores would be available to the Council during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan for such regional projects as might be drawn up for securing the balanced development of the north-eastern region. These funds would be over and above the funds that the States and the Union territories would receive under their own plans.

The Hill Areas Committee of the Manipur Legislative Assembly

2.27 Under Article 371-C of the Constitution the Manipur Legislative Assembly (Hill Areas Committee) Order, 1972 was promulgated by the President on the 20th June, 1972 to provide for the Constitution of the Hill Areas Committee and other matters relating to the scheme of safeguards for the tribals in the hill areas of Manipur. Under this order certain matters of special interest to the people of the hill areas are within the purview of the Hill Areas Committee and every Bill other than a money Bill affecting wholly or partly the hill areas and containing mainly provisions dealing with any such matter is required to be referred to the Hill Areas Committee for consideration and report. The Committee has been given the right to discuss the annual financial statement of the State in so far as it relates

to the hill areas. The order also provides that all proposals in regard to the development plans for the hill areas should be placed before the Committee.

Constitution of Legislative Assembly and formation of Council of Ministers in Mizoram

2.28 The Union territory of Mizoram came into existence from the 21st January, 1972 with the enforcement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. The elections to the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory were completed in April, 1972 and the Assembly was constituted on the 29th April, 1972 under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. From the same day, the Mizo District Council ceased to exist and each of the three autonomous regions namely, Pawi, Lakher and Chakma regions, in the Pawi-Lakher area became an autonomous district. The operation of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution in the Union territory of Mizoram is now confined to these three autonomous districts only.

2.29 A Council of Ministers assumed office on the 3rd May, 1972 in this Union territory.

Legislation for alteration of name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

2.30 In view of the unanimous desire of the representatives of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands that the Union territory should be collectively known as 'Lakshadweep', a Bill for giving effect to this change was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 1972.

Legislation for alteration of the name of the State of Mysore

2.31 In August, 1972, both the Houses of the Mysore Legislature unanimously recommended that the name of the State may be changed to 'Karnataka'. Necessary legislation to give effect to this change was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1972.

2.32 The Research and Policy Division in the Ministry which had been set up to undertake long range studies in depth in selected areas of interest, continued its work during the year. The position of the Study projects commissioned by the Ministry is as under:—

Study Project	Institution	Position of the Study
1. An Analysis of the presentation of news and other reports with a communal bias in selected newspapers and periodicals in the Delhi region.	Quami Ekta Trust, New Delhi.	Report submitted.
2. An Analysis of Communal Bias in the presentation of News and Other Material— A Study of a Cross Section of the Press in Maharashtra and Gujarat—March 1971 to March 1972.	Indian Secular Society, Bombay	Report Submitted
3. National Integration: A Psycho-Social Analysis	Lucknow University, Lucknow.	Report due by February 28, 1973.
4. Contemporary Muslim attitude on their place in the Indian Society.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi.	Report due by June 30, 1973.
5. India's Urban Tensions	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi.	Report due by March 31, 1974.

Transitional Arrangement for the ex-Rulers

2.33 On the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, (with effect from 28th December, 1971) the privy purses have been abolished and all rights and obligations in respect thereof extinguished. In order, however, to enable the former Rulers to adjust themselves to the changed

circumstances, it has been decided to make lumpsum *ex-gratia* payments to the former Rulers. These payments will be in cash and will be comparatively higher in the case of those ex-Rulers who had a smaller privy purse. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 10.7 crores has been voted by Parliament. No *ex-gratia* payments to the former Rulers could be made so far as the Writ Petitions filed by the former Rulers of Malerkotla and Kurundwad (Junior) challenging the validity of the Constitution (24th, 25th and 26th Amendment) Acts, 1971, are under consideration of the Supreme Court of India.

2.34 It is also proposed to pay allowances to certain relatives of the former Rulers, particularly women who are old and have no means of subsistence. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget.

2.35 After deletion of article 362 from the Constitution the former Rulers are not entitled to any privileges that they were enjoying earlier. However, to enable the former Rulers to adjust themselves in the changed circumstances, it has been decided to continue exemption of one house each of the former Rulers from Income-tax and Wealth-tax for their life-time and from estate-duty on one succession after 28th December, 1971. Immunity from processes of law for acts and omissions done prior to 26th January 1950 has also been continued. For this purpose certain laws have been amended by the Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Act, 1972, which was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by President on 9th September, 1972.

SCHEME FOR THE GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

2.36 The Government of India formulated a scheme for the grant of pensions to ex-Andaman freedom fighters and members of the families of those who are dead. The scheme came into

force with effect from the 2nd October, 1969. Subsequently, this was extended to the freedom fighters who had been sentenced or imprisoned in India and deported to jails outside India. Pension has so far been granted to 278 freedom fighters involving an expenditure of Rs. 6,66,240/- per annum.

2.37 In December, 1971, the Government of India decided to start a new scheme for grant of pensions to freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment for a period of not less than six months in the mainland jails and the families of martyrs as well as those freedom fighters who are no longer alive. This new scheme commenced from the 15th August, 1972. The pension will be for the life time of the recipient. The minimum pension of a freedom fighter under this scheme is Rs. 200/-p.m. and in the case of families it varies from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- p.m; only one member of the family is eligible for pension.

2.38 The following categories are eligible for pension :—

- (a) Persons who suffered imprisonment in the mainland jails for a period of not less than six months before independence and also their families where the freedom fighters are no longer alive. This includes ex-INA personnel also.
- (b) Persons who remained underground but did not suffer imprisonment if they were (i) proclaimed offenders; (ii) persons for whom awards for arrest had been announced but were not arrested or (iii) persons on whom detention orders were issued but not served.
- (c) Persons interned in their homes or externed from their districts provided the period of internment/externment was not less than six months.
- (d) Persons whose properties were confiscated or attached and sold for participation in National Movements.

- (e) Persons who became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge; and
- (f) Persons, both civil and military, who lost their jobs or means of livelihood due to their participation in National Movements.

2.39 The last date for receipt of applications under the scheme has been extended up to the 31st March, 1973. Upto 30-11-72 the total number of applications received is [1,10,444, out of which 10,161 cases have already been approved for grant of pension. It is estimated that all the applications will be scrutinised by the 14th August, 1973 and pensions sanctioned in as many cases as possible.

2.40 In addition to the pension schemes mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is placed every year at the disposal of the Home Minister as his discretionary grant. Grants out of this amount are given at the discretion of the Home Minister for the following purposes:—

- (a) Giving relief to persons who have served the nation in political, social, philanthropic and other fields and are in need of special assistance;
- (b) Giving relief to the families of the categories of persons specified at (a) above when such families are in need;
- (c) Giving rewards to persons, both officials and non-officials in recognition of outstanding deeds;
- (d) giving subventions to deserving institutions who are rendering services to the nation in various fields.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGNERS

Pakistani Nationals

3.1 21,589 Pakistani Nationals excluding Pakistani infiltrators were residing in India as on 31st December, 1971. Of them, 11,613 belong to minority communities in Pakistan.

3.2 At the out-break of hostilities with Pakistan in December, 1971, certain restrictive measures were taken against Pakistani Nationals in India. After the Simla Agreement, Pakistani nationals with valid travel documents, who were stranded in India due to ban on their exit and were otherwise free to leave the country; have been permitted to return to Pakistan.

3.3 At the end of December 1971, 996 cases of Pakistani infiltrators were pending with the Special Tribunals set up in Assam under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Of these, 720 cases were disposed of during the period January, 1972 to 23rd October, 1972. The remaining 276 cases were pending with the Tribunals. As decided in June 1969, no fresh cases are being referred to these Tribunals.

Bangladesh Nationals

3.4 A Passport-cum-Visa system for travel between India and Bangladesh has been introduced w.e.f. the 1st September, 1972. All Bangladesh Nationals desirous of visiting or staying in India have to equip themselves with Bangladesh passports and Indian visas.

PASSPORT (ENTRY INTO INDIA) RULES, 1950

3.5 To regulate the influx into India of holders of "U.K. and Colonies" passports ordinarily resident in Uganda affected

by the Uganda Government's decision to expel persons of Asian origin from that country, it was decided that such persons should be required to obtain visas for India. For this purpose, the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, were amended.

Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963

3.6 The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 was amended to exclude Murshidabad and Nadia districts and Bongaon and Basirhat sub-divisions of 24-Parganas districts of West Bengal from its purview.

International Conferences

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

1. International Symposium on Chemistry of Natural Products.
2. International Seminar on Imperialism Independence and Social Transformation in the Contemporary World.
3. Third International Trade Fair.
4. International Book Fair and Seminar on Books for Millions.
5. International Sanskrit Conference.
6. Silver Jubilee Celebrations of INTUC.
7. International Seminar on Human Unity.
8. Workshop on Research Methodology on Employment and Unemployment Studies.

Number of Registered Foreigners in India

3.8 62,579 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, and the Rules made thereunder, were reported to be resident in India, as on the 1st January, 1972, as against 63,891 as on 1st January, 1971.

3.9 The principal nationalities were Tibetans 24,047, Chinese 6,525, Iranians 4,184, Americans 3,351, French 2,228, Russians 2,085, Afghans 1,952, Thai 1,393 and Germans (West) 1,188.

3.10 The number of registered foreign missionaries (other than Commonwealth Missionaries) in India as on the 1st January, 1972 was 3,032 as against 3,144 as on the 1st January, 1971. The principal nationalities were Americans 880, Italians 450, Spanish 314, French 289 and West Germans 199.

3.11 The number of registered Commonwealth Missionaries as on 1-1-1972 was 2,021 as against 2,265 as on 1-1-1971. The principal nationalities were British 944, Canadians 339, Irish 326 and Australians 208.

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

Number of Foreigners granted Visas for India

3.13 83,234 foreigners were granted visas for entry into India during the year 1972 as against 73,507 in 1971.

Indian Citizenship.

3.14 According to returns received till 31st December, 1972, 5,87,965 persons of Indian origin had been granted Indian citizenship by registration under Section 5(1)(a)/(b)/(d) of the v.c. citizenship Act, 1955, since its commencement. Of them, 1,081 had been registered during the year ended 31st December, 1972. Besides, 68 foreigners settled in India and 197 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively in the year 1972, raising the total of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 379 and 2,277 respectively.

CHAPTER IV

UNION TERRITORIES

Legislation by Union territory Assemblies:

4.1 By virtue of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 enacted by Parliament, the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura became States, while the former Mizo District of the State of Assam and the North-East Frontier Agency became the Union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh respectively. Parliament also amended the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 to provide for a Legislative Assembly for the Union territory of Mizoram and to empower the Administrators of Union territories to give assent to the Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of their respective Union territories, except in certain specified cases. At present, there are Legislative Assemblies in the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram. During the year 1972, three Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu and four Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry, which were reserved for the consideration of the President, received his assent. Besides, the President withheld his assent from two Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Extension of enactments to Union territories by Notification:

4.2 During 1972, the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (Central Act 3 of 1897) was extended to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, by notification under section 6 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act, 1962.

Regulations for Union territories :

4.3 During 1972, the President made the following Regulations for Union territories under article 240 of the Constitution:—

- (1) The North-East Frontier Agency (Administration) Supplementary (Amendment) Regulation, 1972 (1 of 1972).
- (2) The North-East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Regulation, 1972 (2 of 1972).
- (3) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Excise Duty (Amendment) Regulation, 1972 (3 of 1972).

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

4.4. The headquarters of the new Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh are being shifted from Shillong to a place within the territory near Bandardewa in Subansiri District of Arunachal Pradesh. To facilitate early shifting of the headquarters, it has been decided to construct initially temporary accommodation on a modest and restricted scale. The costs of construction of permanent and temporary headquarters are likely to be Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 1.6 crores respectively.

4.5. Elections at various levels of Panchayat Raj bodies, viz, Gram Panchayats, Anchal Samities, Zila Parishads and Pradesh Council were completed during the year and the Pradesh Council was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1972. Five Counsellors from amongst the members of the Pradesh Council were appointed on 6th October, 1972. According to the North-East Frontier Agency (Administration) Supplementary Regulation 1971, as adapted by the North-Eastern Area (Reorganisation) (Arunachal Pradesh). Adaptation of Laws Order 1972, the Administrator may, from time to time, consult any Counsellor or all the Counsellors on any matter relating to the administration of the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Any views expressed by the Counsellors are recommendatory in nature.

4.6. During the year Arunachal Pradesh made steady progress in the sphere of development. New roads over a stretch of 98 kms were constructed and 652 kms of roads were improved. At eleven places in Arunachal Pradesh micro-hydel projects were completed. Investigations for new projects are going on.

4.7. In agriculture, 4,000 tons of additional foodgrains were produced. The total food production in Arunachal Pradesh is now 79,500 tons. The local cultivators have taken to improved methods of agriculture and also to terrace cultivation. Green manuring was introduced for improvement of the existing jhumming pattern. For this purpose various leguminous crops are planted in abundant quantity in the jhum fields. These on the one hand check erosion of soil and, on the other, increase fertility of the land.

4.8. Attention was also paid towards development of industries and for this purpose 331 persons were trained in crafts during the year and 618 trainees, including those who had passed out in previous years, were employed on small-scale industries. Proposals for establishment of two handloom centres, grant of loans to small-scale industries and increase of working capital of eight emporia are under consideration.

4.9. The programme of afforestation was continued during the year. Twenty-eight hectares of land was brought under afforestation. The Forest Department supplied 41,000 pieces each of BG and MG sleepers to the railway authorities.

4.10. The schools of Arunachal Pradesh are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and the pattern of education obtaining in schools administered by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan has been adopted. 91 teachers were deputed for training in different courses. About one hundred and forty students from Arunachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned stipends are studying in different institutions in the country.

4.11. The public health continued to receive due attention. Over a hundred hospitals/dispensaries are at present functioning in Arunachal Pradesh. During the year over 2.5 lakhs patients were treated. About one lakh people were vaccinated against small pox. 12746 persons were given BCG vaccination and 59 thousand houses were sprayed by the Anti-Malaria staff. Schemes for supply of potable water at 11 places were completed.

MIZORAM

4.12. The first general elections to the Legislative Assembly in Mizoram were held in April 1972 and the popular ministry installed on 3rd May, 1972. The territory has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members and three nominated ones.

4.13. The new Union territory paid special attention to the need of gearing up the administrative machinery. In order to bring the administration nearer to the people, the Union territory has been divided into three districts viz. Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimituipui.

4.14. Concerted effort was made during the year to reclaim approximately 5,500 acres of land for wet rice cultivation and terrace cultivation. This step would not only increase the food production but will also demonstrate to the people the advantages of permanent cultivation.

4.15. For improvement of road transport, the Union Territory Administration will run bus services on certain routes. Five buses and two mini buses have already been purchased.

4.16. Water supply schemes for Aizawl and eight other places were completed. The implementation of more such schemes is in progress.

4.17. Efforts have been made to bring down the requirements of air-dropping of essential supplies in Mizoram. Supplies to centres, hitherto maintained by air, are being carried by road transport and porters during the fair weather. This arrangement is economical and it also helps the growth of local economy.

Development Plans for Union Territories

4.18. The approved outlay for the Fourth-Five Year Plan of all Union territories is Rs. 258.69 crores. The ceiling for the Annual Plan 1972-73 is Rs. 86.66 crores. The details are given below:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Name of Union territory	Approved outlay for 4th Five Year Plan	Approved Annual Plan for 1972-73
A & N Islands	14,00	363.17
Arunachal Pradesh.	17,99	390.10
Chandigarh	7,75	153.29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,30	49.00
Delhi	1,62,65	4100.00
L.M.A. Islands	2,00	45.00
Mizoram		437.00
Pondicherry	12,50	348.48
Goa, Daman & Diu	39,50	980.00
	2,58,69	6866.04

4.19. The Plan outlay for 1972-73 is expected to be well utilised. Important achievements have been indicated under each Union territory.

DELHI

4.20. *Agriculture.*—An area of 97,323 acres has been brought under the high yielding varieties during the year 1972-73. Against a target of 53,000 acres of area to be brought under the cultivation of vegetables during the year, an area of 37,876 acres has been brought under the cultivation of vegetables. An area of 87,108 acres has already been covered by plant protection programme.

4.21. 105 tractors allotted to the Delhi Administration up to the month of November, 1972 are being distributed among the farmers.

4.22. Plantation of 2,15,751 trees has been done up to the end of November, 1972 against a target of 2,22,000 trees to be planted during the year. The target is likely to be achieved in full by the end of the current year.

4.23. During the year, 31.07 quintals of Kharif seeds and 1567.64 quintals of Rabi seeds were distributed to the farmers.

4.24. Multiple cropping programme is being run in Alipur and Nangloi blocks. Demonstration plots are also laid out on the fields of the cultivators under this programme. 50 Demonstration plots were laid out under this programme and 2,212 acres area has been brought under Multiple cropping.

4.25. 11 wells, 175 tubewells and 91 Pumping sets were installed in the private sector and thus 1970.5 acres of additional land was brought under irrigation. An area of 2,778 acres and 188 acres respectively is being irrigated from the Okhla Treatment Plant and the Keshopur Treatment Plant. Two schemes of extension of irrigation to an additional area of 2,286 acres have been approved and the work is in progress.

4.26. The boring of 4 tube wells has been completed and the work regarding their installation is in hand.

Water Supply, Drainage and Environmental Pollution Control

4.27. Delhi can at present draw 170 million gallons of water per day (MGD) from the two water works at Wazirabad and Chandrawal and 7 MGD water from the tubewells in Delhi and Shahdara area. Arrangements have been made with the U.P. Government for the supply of 200 cusecs (108 MGD) of raw water from the upper Ganga Canal on the completion of the Ram Ganga Project and the water is expected to be available by the end of 1974. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have also taken up the construction of 8 Ranney Type wells along the Yamuna between Wazirabad and Okhla and about 20 MGD of water is expected to be available from these wells.

4.28. The Bund on the left bank of River Yamuna has been raised and strengthened from Old Railway Bridge to Wazirabad Barrage. The work of raising the bund above the Wazirabad Barrage is in progress. Work on the construction of an alternative alignment of Najafgarh Drain at the tail end has been taken up and is in progress.

4.29. An action-group has been formed to examine the problem of environmental pollution in Delhi and to take necessary steps to control it. Steps have been initiated by the Group to minimise the nuisance created by the exhaust fumes of buses and other vehicles and smoke of Railways steam locomotives and the Indraprastha Thermal Power House.

Education

4.30. Two co-educational degree colleges, 19 Higher Secondary schools, 8 Middle schools and 50 Primary schools were opened during the year. 430 additional sections were added to the existing schools. 368 teachers from 250 primary schools were trained through the Science Centres established by the Municipal Corporation. Text-books and teachers' guides were provided to 250 Primary schools. The UNESCO Scheme of

science teaching has been introduced in all the middle schools. To assist the students who are weak in studies, remedial teaching is being provided at one hundred centres. 35 study centres in different parts of the city are also being run in the schools for the students who lack facilities at home. Provision of Rs. 2 lacs has been made to fully equip the 3 Gymnasiums constructed at Govt. Schools at R. K. Puram, Roop Nagar and Moti Nagar.

4.31. Three new school buildings have already been completed. Construction work on 13 more buildings is in progress. Major extensions to the existing 9 buildings have already been completed and the work on 21 buildings is in progress.

4.32. In the field of technical education, three new M.Sc. courses have been introduced this year in the Delhi College of Engineering. The Institute of Commercial Practice was started from July, 1972 by upgrading the existing Deptt. of Commercial Practice. The work at Maharani Bagh for the building of the Women's Polytechnic is in progress.

Health

4.33. The target of opening 10 new dispensaries fixed for the year has already been achieved. 3 more dispensaries are likely to be opened during the remaining part of the year. Nurses Hostel, which has been completed, is likely to be commissioned soon with the sanction of the staff required for running the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara. The existing treatment and diagnostic facilities in Joshi Memorial Hospital have been improved with the addition of modern equipments like E.C.G., special Operation table, diathermy unit etc. Nearly 45 acres of land has been acquired at an estimated cost of Rs.15.24 lakhs for the establishment of a 500 bedded hospital at Shahdara.

Housing

4.34. A sum of Rs. 92,54,910.00 has been distributed upto 30-11-72 for the construction of houses under low/middle income group housing schemes and 659 houses have been completed. Under the village Housing Projects Scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,30,200 has been distributed and 56 houses have been completed. About 3,800 acres of land has been allotted to 141 Cooperative House Building Societies for developing residential colonies. 3,240 tenements have been constructed and 3,671 plots of 80 sq. yds each and 49,312 Camping sites of 25 sq. yds. each including 14,399 Camping sites for ineligible squatters have been developed. 2,036 houses have been constructed for the Industrial workers. The construction of 696 houses is in hand. Subsidy would be given to 800 Harijans for the construction of houses.

Industries

4.35. 668 small scale industrial units were registered. An area of 0.4 hectare for the establishment of a common Facility Centre for leather goods near Madipur J. J. Colony has been acquired. Developed land has been acquired for putting up of sheds for the educated unemployed at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs at Wazirpur Industrial Estate and Jhilmil Tahirpur. 100 sheds will be constructed at both these places where about 200 engineers and 1000 other skilled and unskilled workers will be employed initially. The layout plan and estimates will be prepared during the current year.

Metropolitan Council

4.36. With the elections to the Metropolitan Council held in March, 1972, the Executive Council was reconstituted. The Metropolitan Council held four sessions during the year and besides other business, it considered the following legislative proposals:—

- (i) Adoption of Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Bill, 1972.

- (ii) Delhi Private Coaching Institutions (Regulation) Bill, 1972.
- (iii) Delhi Agriculture Produce Marketing (Regulation) Bill, 1972.
- (iv) Delhi Delegation of Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (v) Extension of Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (vi) Central and Other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1972.
- (vii) Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (viii) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1972.

Co-operation

4.37. To create more employment opportunities, two societies of the unemployed engineers and science graduates for running service stations and petrol pumps are proposed to be organised. During the year 1972-73 it is proposed to give loan of Rs. 1 lakh to each society. Two societies of washermen have been registered and financial assistance has been given. One society of the washermen, one of rehra puller, two societies of tonga drivers and two societies of rickshawpullers will be organised and will be given loan and managerial assistance. It will provide employment to 290 persons.

Labour

4.38. To encourage settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration, an Arbitration Promotion Board was constituted for the Union territory of Delhi in September, 1972. One information service centre and a library has been set up for the officials of the Labour Deptt. and workmen. The construction of the building of Labour Welfare Centre in Shahdara was started in August, 1972.

Power

4.39. The conversion of overhead system in Chandni Chowk into underground which was started last year has been completed. The Jama Marjid area is now proposed to be converted into underground system at an estimated cost of about Rs. 25 lacs by the end of the year.

4.40. As against the target of 300 tubewells for the year, 363 tubewells have been energised. 150 more tubewells are expected to be energised by the end of the year. 33,300 connections have been given upto 30th Nov., 1972. By the end of the financial year about 50-60 thousand connections will be given against the plan target of 30,000 connections. 36 new colonies have been electrified and 28 more colonies are expected to be electrified by the end of the year.

4.41. 90% of the work of fabrication of the towers between Narela and Patparganj has been completed. Erection of the towers in this section was started in December, 1972 and the priority line is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973. Foundations for the 220 KV structures for switchyards at Narela, Najafgarh and Patparganj have been completed. The work of construction of control rooms on all the three sites is in hand.

Sales Tax

4.42. The total collections of sales tax during the period from 1-4-1972 to 30-11-72 comes to Rs. 24,25,06,566.00, against Rs. 19,55,56,185.00 during the corresponding period of the last year.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4.43. The Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner, under article 239 of the Constitution.

4.44. According to the 1971 census the population of the islands was 1,15,090 with 43.48 percent literacy. The tribals number 21,699. During this year, the two Advisory Committees, one associated with the Chief Commissioner and the other with the Home Minister, have been constituted mainly on the basis of elections. In the Chief [Commissioner's Advisory Committee, out of 18 members, 10 are elected by various Panchayat Pradhans, 2 by the members of the Port Blair Municipal Board and 3 by the Captains of the tribals. Only one is nominated by the Government of India and the remaining two are *ex-officio* members. In the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, excluding the three *ex-officio* members, all the other seven members are elected by the members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee.

4.45. Sea communications between the mainland and the islands are maintained with the help of two passenger-cum-cargo vessels and two cargo vessels. Inter-island communications were maintained through inter-island vessels, and ferries. To improve the existing shipping services, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are examining what more facilities can be provided. The Indian Airlines are operating a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair. The scheme relating to improvement of harbours has made satisfactory progress during the year. Work has since been completed at a few places viz. Diglipur, Havelock and the approach jetty at Campbell Bay. Construction of two steel pontoons has been completed and these will be put into operation during the current year. Work on Andaman Trunk road is progressing satisfactorily. Work is also in progress in respect of district and rural roads. In view of the increased demand for passenger traffic, the target for the purchase of buses has been increased from 2 to 7 during the current year. This is in addition to the 8 buses which were received and put on road in July, 1972. Construction of a bus station has been nearly completed. In the Agriculture field, the targets

set for coconut, arecanut, fruit plants, have been achieved. 4.26 hectares of spices were planted. 91.376 MT of paddy seeds have been distributed and 4,063 hectares have been covered under the high yielding varieties of paddy. Production of rice is expected to touch the figure of 16,000 MT. Under Plant Protection Measures, an area of 3,000 hectares will be covered. To improve the livestock in the islands action to set up a composite livestock farm has been initiated.

4.46. Under fisheries, a survey of resources is being taken up. A training centre for fishermen will start functioning from February, 1973.

4.47. Two more service cooperative societies have been organised this year. A loan of 6 lakhs as working capital is proposed for a wholesale store. The Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank has extended its activities now to Diglipur also.

4.48. A 60 KW generating set has been installed at Wimberlygung power station to meet the rapid demand for power. Out of the four 248 KW Sets for which orders have been placed, one set for Phoenix Bay Power House is expected this year. A power house at Havelock has been established. Improvements in drinking water supply both in urban and rural areas are being carried out. While the water works at Rangat (Phase I) and Car Nicobar (Phase II) will be completed, water works at Kamorta will be taken up by the end of the year. 20 ring wells are expected to be constructed by the end of the year. Dhanikhari water supply project is under execution and is expected to be completed during 1973-74.

4.49. In the field of education, 5 primary schools have been opened; two Junior Basic schools have been upgraded to Senior Basic Schools and two Senior Basic Schools to Higher Secondary Schools. Scholarships have been granted to 55 local students

for prosecuting higher studies on the mainland. 25 more students are likely to be given such scholarships this year. 14,300 students upto 8th class are being provided with mid-day meals. Book grants have been given to 12,504 poor students. Training of 12 candidates in pharmacy has been completed. 12 candidates have been enrolled for training in the two-year course of Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives. Two hospitals and 5 dispensaries established during the last year are being maintained. 4 Junior Medical Officers are expected to be appointed during the current year for conversion of the existing dispensaries at Kalighat, Havelock, Baratang and Kadamtala into doctor-run-dispensaries. At Diglipur, an Isolation Ward, and a PHC with three sub-centres will be opened during the course of this year.

4.50. Under the Tribal Welfare Programme, it has been decided to settle 50 families from Car Nicobar at Little Andaman Island. About 5,000 acres of land at Little Andaman is being earmarked for the settlement of these families during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Other programmes being implemented under this sector include extension of concessional facilities to the tribal people in the field of education, provision of gifts, promotion of games and sports and improvement of housing conditions. Efforts are being made to persuade the Onges of Little Andaman to take to better ways of living.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

4.51. The Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is administered by the President under article 239 of the Constitution through an Administrator.

4.52. Coconut is the mainstay of this territory occupying 2,760 out of 2,855 hectares of land area. The yield this year has exceeded 200 lakh nuts as a result of the use of the latest techniques. The cultivation of subsidiary foodcrops was also encouraged through subsidised distribution of vegetable seeds, fruit plants

and green manure seeds. Nine Agricultural Demonstration Units were maintained in order to educate the people in improved agricultural practices, pest-control measures etc. In the fisheries sector, the programme for the current year aims at introduction of mechanised fishing boats, establishment of a Fishermen Training Centre at Minicoy, maintenance of workshops, installation of a refrigerated storage at Kavaratti and provision of light trestles. It is also proposed to construct four 25-foot boats in the Boat Building Yard and to procure four 38-foot boats through DGS&D. These will help in increasing the fish catch and also provide more employment opportunities to the island's youth. The Tuna Canning Factory at Minicoy continues to function satisfactorily. The target for the current year is to produce about 2,00,000 cans.

4.53. The Cooperative movement in the islands has made steady progress during the year. There are at present 29 Co-operative Societies of various types. The Laccadive Co-operative Marketing Federation, is the apex institution for the Primary Supply and Marketing Societies. During the year ending 30-6-72, the Federation marketed 874.6 tonnes of copra worth Rs. 60.30 lakhs and purchased consumer goods worth Rs. 60.98 lakhs for distribution in the islands. In addition to the five existing Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies, one more such Cooperative Society has started functioning recently at Amini. There is a proposal to convert the existing Supply and Marketing Societies into Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies for taking up loan transactions also in addition to the distribution of consumer goods.

4.54. Four 25/27 KW diesel generating sets for electrification of Chetlat island are expected to be received shortly. With the proposed electrification of Chetlat island during this year, nine of the ten inhabited islands will be electrified leaving only the

tiny Bitra island. With the commissioning of one 38 KW diesel generating set at Minicoy, the installed capacity in the Union territory has risen to 632.12 KW.

4.55. In the industries sector the Coir Decorticating Plant at Androth produced 2.5 tonnes approx. of matress and bristle fibre per month. By the end of the year 1972-73 the production of fibre is expected to reach a level of 3 tonnes. Training in production of thinner variety of coir yarn has been imparted to 180 women selected from various islands and more are to be trained in the coming years. Under the special employment programme, a centre for the manufacture of coir yarn has been organised at Kadmat and production is expected to commence shortly. During the year 1971-72, the Coir Monopoly Scheme worked satisfactorily resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,17,908/- (provisional). Three local candidates have been sent for training in different technical trades, at the I.T.I. Kalamassery.

4.56. There are in all forty schools of various types in this territory, including a High School opened during the year. Now there are one Higher-Secondary School, 5 High Schools and 34 other schools. The total strength of students on the rolls during year is 7358. A Junior College affiliated to Calicut University has also been opened at Kavaratti island this year with 55 students on its roll. Separate hostels for boys and girls are attached to the Higher secondary School/Junior College at Kavaratti, while the High School at Amini has a hostel for boys and the High School at Kalpeni has a hostel for girls. Scholarships have been granted to 125 students from the islands for pursuing higher studies on the mainland.

4.57. There are no private medical practitioners in the islands. Medical facilities to the residents of the ten inhabited islands are provided through 2 hospitals and 7 primary health centres situated in various islands. The building for the Kavaratti Hospital is under construction. An X-Ray plant has already been installed. Drinking water is obtained mainly from draw wells.

4.58. A scheme for granting subsidy to the islanders who are not in a position to construct new houses of their own, has been drawn up with an outlay of Rs. 20,000/- which is expected to be fully utilised.

4.59. Communications are maintained with the mainland with the help of two ships MV Laccadives and MV Amindivi, the latter being an all weather vessel. From January to October, 1972 the ships carried 40382 passengers and 5412 tonnes of cargo. For inter-island communications during the fair season, the Administration operates two launches. The first stage of deepening the Minicoy lagoon was completed enabling the MV Laccadives to anchor inside the lagoon.

4.60. The following Acts have been enforced in the Union territory on the dates noted against each.

(i) The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884	1-4-72
(ii) The Indian Electricity Act, 1910	1-10-72
(iii) The Government Grants Act, 1895	1-11-72
(iv) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958	1-11-72

4.61. The Administrator has also promulgated the following rules during this year :—

1. The L.M.A. Islands Agriculturists' Loans Rules, 1972.
2. The L.M.A. Islands Probation of Offenders Rules, 1972.

PONDICHERRY

4.62. The approved annual plan outlay for 1972-73 is Rs. 348.48 lakhs. This outlay is expected to be utilized by the end of the financial year.

4.63. Under the agriculture sector, 32,000 hectares have been covered by the high yielding varieties of paddy against the target of 30,800 hectares. The anticipated production of food-grains is 1,15,000 tonnes. Special schemes for developing agricultural

marketing and setting up an agricultural engineering workshop have been taken up. One bulldozer and one imported tractor have been purchased for intensifying land reclamation operations. Schemes for the development of cotton, pulses and sun flower cultivation are being taken up during the year. The Marginal farmers-cum-agricultural labourers development agency scheme has been taken up in Pondicherry region in the Central sector at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the benefit of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The construction of Sornavur anicut at a cost of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been completed. The work of strengthening the bund of Ousteri lake has already been taken up and is in progress.

4.64. The Pondicherry Milk Supply Society which is now handling 14,000 litres of milk per day will be able to raise the capacity to 20,000 litres per day by the end of 1972-73.

4.65. Under the Community Development Extension Programme 8 villages were taken up during 1971-72 and 10 more villages will be covered during the year 1972-73.

4.66. 388 villages in the territory have been electrified. Top priority has been accorded to the extension of electricity to areas occupied by backward communities. Electrification of such areas in Pondicherry and Mahe has been completed. In Karaikal, 123 colonies out of 152 have been electrified so far, while the balance of the localities will be electrified by the end of the year. Fortysix small scale industries units have been started resulting in additional employment to 300 persons.

4.67. A Law College and a Women's College have been started during the year. A Bal Bhavan has been set up in the Government Botanical Garden.

4.68. The Maternity Hospital Pondicherry and the General Hospital at Karaikal have been expanded. A Health and Family Planning Scheme of curative and preventive health has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 19.83 lakhs.

4.69. The underground drainage scheme for Pondicherry costing Rs. 96.50 lakhs is well under way. The laying of sewer lines in the town has almost been completed. The land for the two pumping stations has been acquired and construction work is being started.

4.70. A Town Planning Board has been set up under the statutory requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act. 200 houses are under construction under the Middle Income Group and Low Income Group of the scheme. An Industrial Worker's Co-operative Housing Society with 600 members on roll has been registered.

4.71. Under the Harijan Welfare Scheme, one boys' hostel at Pondicherry and a girls' hostel at Karaikal will be started during the year. The land is under acquisition to provide housing sites to 750 Harijan families. Water supply will be extended to 2 more Harijan villages.

4.72. Schemes for increasing storage capacity of Bahoor tank for irrigation and laying additional pipeline to remove water scarcity in Pondicherry have been taken up.

4.73. A Hostel has been opened for the benefit of working women. 20 schools are being opened during the year with a view to provide pre-basic education to all children between ages 2½ to 5 years in rural areas. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of crash nutrition programme to the children in the age group 0-3 years in slum areas of Pondicherry region, 1,000 children have been covered. It is expected to cover 9,600 children by the end of the year.

CHANDIGARH

4.74. The approved annual Plan outlay for 1972-73 of the Administration is Rs. 153.29 lakhs.

4.75. Among the major construction works completed during the year by the Engineering Department are the overhead bridge in sector 17, residential houses numbering 332 for the employees and a combined block for two hundred doctors/students hostel in Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research. Mortuary Building in sector 16 and an underground reservoir of 10 lac gallons capacity in sector 32 are nearing completion.

4.76. Upto 31-10-1972, 14061 residential, 2463 commercial, 482 industrial and 82 religious, cultural and educational plots have been sold. A Model Scheme for allotment of residential plots at concessional rates to the people of Low Income Group has been introduced in Chandigarh. Under the scheme 824 residential plots on leasehold basis have been allotted in sector 37 by draw of lots. Booths in some sectors have been allotted to squatters of Nehru and Shastri Markets. House building loans worth Rs. 40 lacs under the Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes will be sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 38,98,582/- has been recovered from the various loanees. Besides Rs. 9,04,965.92 have been recovered as arrears of land revenue from 1-4-72 to 31-10-72.

4.77. In the field of industrial development 7 large scale industries and 33 small scale industries are in operation as against 30 industries during the last year. Annual production of industries in Chandigarh is worth Rs. 10 crores. Industrial goods worth 30 lacs were exported to U.S.A., Australia, England and Bulgaria. A sum of Rs. 4.5 lacs has been provided for advancing loans to the industrial entrepreneurs. Out of this Rs. 3.60 lacs have already been distributed.

4.78. With a view to assist the unemployed engineers, 10 graduate engineers and diploma holders were deputed to industrial units for one year's training.

4.79. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be given as grant-in-aid to the engineers for setting up small-scale industries.

4.80. *Poultry Project* : This project has a hatchery of 1,00,000 eggs and a modern Dressing Plant. The hatchery fetched an income of Rs. 98,755.63 from the sale of 1.32 lacs chicks for the period from 1-1-72 to 31-10-72. The Dressing Plant handled 71,644 birds and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 4,00,225.77.

4.81. A Broiler Farm with a capacity to raise 1,50,000 broilers a year has been completed.

4.82. This project also provides extension services like debeaking, culling, vaccination, etc. to the poultry farmers of the area.

4.83. *Medical* : At present there are 16 hospitals and dispensaries functioning. A multi-storied building which would have underground operation theatres, stores, laboratories, X rays Department, modern laundry is almost complete. This will augment the medical facilities in the General Hospital.

4.84. *Education* : In so far as General Education in Chandigarh is concerned, there has been a substantial increase in enrolment in the various classes. As against 63,000 students during the last year, there are 67,100 students on rolls of the various educational institutions during the current academic year. There are 7 technical institutions including the Punjab Engineering College in Chandigarh.

4.85. *Transport* : The Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has a fleet of 53 vehicles, 35 local buses and 18 district type buses for longer routes. The Undertaking is now operating on nine inter-state routes.

4.86. *Printing and Stationery* : During the year, the Printing and Stationery Department expects to realise Rs. 70 lacs from the States of Punjab and Haryana on account of the printing work undertaken by it. A sum of Rs. 1217 lacs is also anticipated as receipt on account of sale of stationery, text-books, forms, publications, servicing and repair of typewriters, etc.

4.87. *Co-operatives* : To ensure regular supplies of essential commodities at reasonable rates, 400 Co-operative Societies functioned in the Territory.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

4.88. The approved Plan outlay for 1972-73 is Rs. 980 Lakhs as against Rs. 835 lakhs of the previous year. During the current year, the expenditure upto the end of September, 1972 was Rs. 313 lakhs as against Rs. 272 lakhs during the corresponding period in 1971. The entire allocation is expected to be spent by the end of this year.

4.89. Under the Agriculture sector, the area covered under high-yielding varieties in 1971-72 for Kharif and Rabi was 13200 hectares. The area actually covered for the Kharif crop during the current year is 10,500 hectares. A target of 6,000 hectares has been fixed for the ensuing Rabi season. Under Horticulture, upto the end of August, 1972, 4,29,750 cashew seedlings were distributed as against 4,80,000 of the last year. Coconut seedlings numbering 1,52,546 were distributed upto August, 1972 as against 63,375 of the last year.

4.90. Industrial Finance Corporation granted a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs to a Co-operative sugar factory of 1,250 tons capacity per day and the Government contribution as share capital to this society is Rs. 60 lakhs. The factory is to be commissioned from 1st December, 1973.

4.91. Theodolite survey of 213 villages has been completed during the first 3 years of the Plan and detailed survey of 141 villages has also been completed. This year 17 more villages will be covered by Theodolite survey and 40 by detailed survey. Records of rights have been completed in 70 villages and 34 villages will be covered in 1972-73.

4.92. Under Minor Irrigation, 4 lift-irrigation schemes, 25 Bhandras and 3 wells and canals will be completed.

4.93. In Animal Husbandry, 2 more key village blocks have been added in 1972-73. The daily milk collection has been increased to 8,000 litres per day as against the capacity of the plant which is 10,000 litres.

4.94. Under Fisheries, 34 marine diesel engines and 5 Hulls were distributed among the fishermen in the first three years of the plan. During 1972-73, 22 engines and 4 Hulls are expected to be distributed. A brackish water fishing farm will be completed during the current financial year.

4.95. Under the power development programme, Rs. 184.37 lakhs is anticipated to be spent as against an expenditure of Rs. 109.40 lakhs during 1971-72. The main programme consists of electrification of villages and meeting the power demand of the various major industries. Out of 429 villages, 93 have been electrified upto the end of 1971-72. 44 more villages will be electrified during the current year.

4.96. The execution of the Salauli Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.61 crores has commenced.

4.97. Rs. 70 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan for roads has already been spent on the construction of roads and bridges. The stretch from Anmod to Ponda and the road plan from Cortalim to Margao have been declared as national highways. These roads will be improved to the national highway's standard. The development of Zuari bridge has already commenced.

4.98. In the field of education at the primary stage, the enrolment during 1972-73 was 1,26,000 (both boys and girls) against a target of 1,25,000. In the case of girls the enrolment was 54,800. In the middle stage, the enrolment was 36,500 (both boys and girls) against the target of 37,000 while in the case of girls the enrolment was 14,650. In the secondary stage, the

target was 23,500 and the achievement was 23,400 (both boys and girls) while in the case of girls education in the secondary stage, the achievement was 8,600. The enrolment in Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges is 5,741. The Engineering College has so far been functioning at the premises of the Polytechnic and will shift to its own campus at Farmagudi by the end of this year. Against the sanctioned annual admission capacity of 60, the actual enrolment was 35 in the Engineering College. The actual enrolment in the Polytechnic is 78 as against a capacity of 120.

4.99 There is one Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Development Agency which originally covered 6 blocks. 3 more blocks have been brought under this scheme. Steps are being taken to extend it to remaining 3 blocks thus covering the entire territory.

4.100 Under [the Crash Scheme for rural employment, the Plan provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is expected to be utilised by the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs under the special employment programme will be utilised for removing adult illiteracy by opening 500 literacy centres. The persons to be appointed in the Centres are those who have not been employed earlier.

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e. 4.101 The approved annual outlay for 1972-73 is Rs. 49.00 lakhs. This outlay is expected to be utilized.

4.102 Under the Soil Conservation programme, 200 hectares are expected to be covered against 122.38 hectares during 1971-72. The scheme of giving subsidy for fertilizers has been extended to the non-Adivasis also. Fertilizers at subsidised rates for Rs. 20,000/- are expected to be given as against Rs. 15,000/- during the last year. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 10,000/- will be given for improved seeds as against Rs. 4,000/- during the last year.

4.103 Under the scheme of minor irrigation, loans for electric motors worth Rs. 60,000/ will be disbursed during the year as against Rs. 25,000/ during the last year. Work on the lift irrigation scheme of Khanvel/Bindrabin is in progress. This scheme costing Rs. 1.65 lakh will bring under irrigation an additional area of about 100 hectares.

4.104 Under the poultry development programme, 7 poultry farms have been established as against 2 established in 1971-72. The egg production during the current year is estimated at Rs. 4.66 lakhs.

4.105 The Fourth Plan outlay for the roads is Rs. 42.50 lakhs. As against this the expenditure in the first four years is estimated at Rs. 63.12 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 13.63 lakhs is expected to be spent during the current year as against Rs. 11.77 lakhs during the last year.

CHAPTER V

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

5:1 During the year, three Orders were made by the President under article 370 of the Constitution applying certain provisions of the Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir. The details of these Orders are :—

- (i) The first Order issued on the 6th May, 1972, made some modifications in article 248 and entry 97 of the Union List as they applied to the State. The modifications enabled the Central Government to extend to the State legislations relating to the levy of taxes on foreign travel by sea or air, and inland air travel and on postal articles, including money orders, phonograms and telegrams. The laws so extended to the State were: Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, the Inland Air Travel Tax Act, 1971, and the Tax on Postal Articles Act, 1971.
- (ii) The second Order issued on the 1st August 1972, applied to the State entries 2, 12 and 13 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule with modifications. The effect of this Order is that it is possible now to extend the Diplomatic and Consular Officers' (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, to the State. The same Order extended to the State the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, which gave effect to the cessation of the recognition granted to the erstwhile Rulers and abolition of their privy purses.
- (iii) The third Order issued on the 10th August, 1972, made entry 67 of the Union List and entry 40 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule applicable to the State

in their entirety and entry 42 of the Concurrent List applicable in so far as it relates to acquisition of any property covered by entry 67 of the Union List or entry 40 of the Concurrent List or of any human work of art which has artistic or aesthetic value. This Order enabled the legislation relating to antiquities and art treasures being extended to Jammu and Kashmir also.

5.2 Suitable assistance was given to the State in expeditious implementation of various projects for its economic development. The Central Ministers' Committee for Jammu and Kashmir also reviewed the economic situation in the State and gave suitable directions to the concerned Ministries of the Government of India for this purpose.

5.3 The Jammu and Kashmir Militia has been brought on a par with the Army in the matter of service conditions, such as, pay and allowances, leave, pension, etc.

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

CHAPTER VI

MANPOWER*

General

6.1 The Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Home Affairs has, *inter alia*, the following important functions:—

- (a) Coordination of manpower work carried out by different Ministries and organisations;
- (b) Formulation of basic policies and programmes in the field of manpower and employment in consultation with the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission;
- (c) Securing implementation of the decisions of the Cabinet on manpower planning and organisation;
- (d) Maintenance of liaison with the Central Ministries, State Governments and other organisations concerned with manpower planning; and
- (e) Assistance to the Planning Commission in matters concerning manpower as Manpower Division of the Planning Commission.

6.2 The Directorate performed these functions during the year under review with particular accent on manpower planning as a part of the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Steering Group on Employment and Manpower

6.3 The Planning Commission constituted a Steering Group on Employment and Manpower in January, 1972 with Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission, as its Chairman. The Steering Group is required:

- (i) to examine the manpower requirements for the economic development in the Fifth Plan period,

*This subject has since been transferred to the Planning Commission.

- (ii) to identify sector-wise the manpower problems that may arise during the Fifth Plan period, and
- (iii) to suggest a manpower strategy designed to make optimum use of the human resources in the economic development of the country.

6.4 To assist the Steering Group in this comprehensive task, six Working Groups have been constituted to deal with engineering, medical, agricultural, teaching, scientific and managerial manpower with Shri S. Hamid, Joint Secretary (Manpower) as their Chairman.

6.5 The Steering Group has met twice on the 10th February, 1972 and on the 14th March, 1972*. It set up two Working Groups—first to go into the organisational arrangements required for doing manpower work at the State level, the details of its staffing pattern, financial assistance etc. and the second to evaluate the quality of the provisional 1971 census data collected through the special graduate cards, to go into the magnitude of non-response of graduates in filling up the cards and to identify their characteristics. The first group has completed its task and the work of the second group is in progress.

6.6 The Steering Group on Employment and Manpower gave a general direction to the Working Groups that to the extent feasible a disaggregated approach to the estimation of sectoral manpower requirements should be adopted and State profiles prepared for the different categories of manpower. At its instance the Institute of Applied Manpower Research prepared a monograph on "Forecasting the Manpower Demand and Supply—A Review of Methodology" for guidance to State Governments and other organisations engaged in the estimation of manpower supply and demand in different sectors during the Fifth Plan.

Working Groups for the Fifth Five Year Plan

6.7 The six Working Groups constituted under the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower for engineering, medical,

*The Third meeting was held on February 7, 1973.

agricultural, scientific, teaching and managerial manpower have met twice. The Directorate of Manpower which works as the Groups' secretariat prepared comprehensive background papers for each category for the first round of meetings held during April and May, 1972, reviewed the stock position, the expansion of training facilities that had taken place in technical and professional education in respect of each category, the consequent problems like student wastage, regional imbalances and unemployment, and methodological and administrative issues affecting the supply and demand estimates on the methodological plane and optimum utilisation of the concerned human resource in so far as deployment of manpower is concerned. The Working Groups were thus assisted to consider the manpower situation in each sector in the context of all issues instead of dealing merely with quantitative exercises.

6.8 A number of Sub-Groups were set up by the different Working Groups to look into various aspects of manpower problems in respect of each category.

6.9 The second round of the meetings of most of the Working Groups was held in December, 1972 and January, 1973, at which the interim reports prepared by the Manpower Directorate in respect of the medical, agricultural and teaching personnel were endorsed. The interim nature of the reports was due to the non-availability of sectoral and sub-sectoral allocations on the basis of which only programmes could be drawn up in each sector. The Directorate of Manpower would make final assessment of manpower demand for each category as and when programmatic details become available sector-wise and circulate the report of each Working Group to the members thereof for their approval.

6.10 With a view to facilitate manpower planning at the State level the Directorate of Manpower impressed upon the State Planning Departments and the Manpower Officers in April,

1972 the need for constituting Working Groups in respect of each category for assessing the manpower situation and estimating the requirements for the Fifth Plan period in each sector. The background papers prepared by the Directorate of Manpower for the consideration of the Central Working Groups and the paper prepared by the I.A.M.R. on "Forecasting Manpower Demand and Supply—A Review of Methodology" were also sent to them for their guidance.

6.11 The Directorate also prepared a Position Paper on Manpower, covering the different categories and problems and policies that have to be considered within each sector in formulating Plan programmes in the Fifth Plan period which was discussed by the Planning Commission in September, 1972.

State Manpower Officers' Conference

6.12 In view of the direction given by the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower at its first meeting held in February 1972 that State profiles on a disaggregated basis should be compiled in respect of different manpower categories, the Directorate of Manpower considered the Plan formulation period as the most appropriate occasion to convene the State Manpower Officers' Conference (which was last held in 1965) so that a fruitful dialogue with the officers of the State Governments concerned with general economic and manpower planning might be held. The Conference which was held in Vigyan Bhavan on the 25th, 27th and 28th of November, 1972 was inaugurated by Shri K.C. Pant, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and presided over on the 25th and 28th afternoon by Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission, and on the 28th forenoon by Shri Govind Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. The representatives of the Central Ministries, States and Union Territories, and Organisations like the Planning Commission, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Registrar-General (Census), Directorate General of Employment and Training,

Central Statistical Organisation etc. participated in the conference. After the first plenary session in the forenoon of the 25th November, the conference converted itself into four Working Groups to examine in depth the following items on the agenda and to submit their respective reports to the plenary session on the 28th.

1. Working Group I—Organisational arrangements in the States for manpower work and measures for increasing their effectiveness.
2. Working Group II—Statistical and methodological issues.
3. Working Group III—Manpower aspects involved in the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.
4. Working Group IV—Minimum Annual Programme of Studies.

6.13 The reports of the Working Groups were presented to the plenary session on the 28th forenoon when the Home Secretary presided over the session.

6.14 The main points that emerged out of the deliberations of the conference were that—(a) the States' Manpower Machinery should be adequately strengthened where it exists or it should be set up where it does not exist; (b) a manpower nucleus should be established in the major departments of the State Governments so that manpower and employment aspects receive adequate attention; (c) whatever information was available for the Fifth Plan formulation should immediately be pressed into service for building up estimates at the State level; (d) the manpower components of the programmes, to be included in the Fifth Plan in all the sectors and sub-sectors, should be spelt out; (e) the manpower planning work of the Directorate should not be confined only to special categories of personnel, but should be extended to human resources development and to the problems of employment and unemployment; (f) approaches for estimation of supply and demand adopted in the background papers prepared by the

Directorate of Manpower in respect of various categories dealt with by the Central Groups might be adopted by the Working Groups at the State level; (g) as the stress on manpower planning has shifted from the quantitative requirements of the skilled categories of manpower to the improvement of their quality and their effective utilisation, manpower planning should be linked with economic planning as a whole and the educational system at different levels; (h) the demand-supply balances for categories which are characterised by mobility should be worked out at the national level and appropriate steps taken to improve the mobility; (i) the Directorate of Manpower should be suitably strengthened to cope with the additional work that devolves on it as a result of the expanded scope of manpower planning (j) training programmes for manpower officers at the State level should be organised expeditiously and (k) a minimum programme of studies was laid down for the State Manpower Units.

Improvement of Manpower Information

6.15 The Working Groups set up by the Directorate of Manpower for different categories took stock of the available information in different sectors and made suggestions as to how some improvement could be effected to the existing sources of data.

6.16 As the Live Register data made available by the Directorate General of Employment and Training gives an exaggerated picture of job-seekers in view of various limitations, it has been suggested by the Directorate of Manpower that the figures which are now supplied State-wise, according to educational levels and fields of specialisation should further be broken down on the basis of length of registration of candidates, duration of their unemployment, year in which the highest academic qualification was acquired by the registrant etc. so that more insight into the characteristics of the job-seekers might be available. The detailed analysis of Live Register figures relating to science graduates and post-graduates in the Delhi Union Territory on

the above lines on an exploratory basis was entrusted to a Sub-Group by the Working Group on Scientific Manpower.

6.17 In respect of the Occupational Pattern Studies published by the D.G.E. & T. in alternate years, separately for public and private sector establishments, the advisability of having a uniform reference period for both the sectors and for reducing the time-lag in the publication of these studies was highlighted.

6.18 The reorientation of the annual Census of Central Government Employees brought out by the D.G.E. & T. to serve the needs of manpower planning in the public sector is another suggestion made by the Working Groups set up by the Directorate of Manpower for the Fifth Plan. It was suggested that information on age, sex, educational qualifications and fields of study might be collected so that the characteristics of the educated manpower stock employed by the Government might be available in a more meaningful manner.

6.19 In so far as the doctor stock is concerned the Working Group on Medical Manpower recommended that the form of registration used by the Regional Medical Councils in different States for compilation of data for the Medical Register should be standardised. It should be made to yield more information on such aspects as date of birth, year of passing, occupation, industry, sector of employment and provision made for periodical renewal of registration so that dependable data on allopathic doctor stock is available. Accordingly, the Directorate of Manpower devised a proforma which was endorsed by the Working Group on Medical Manpower which met on the 5th December, 1972.

6.20 The Working Group on Agricultural Manpower took note of the fact that systematic and up-to-date information relating to agricultural manpower statistics on extension staff of different categories, their age and educational level composition,

the staffing pattern adopted, and the intake and outturn of Agricultural Colleges and Universities, the shortages of agricultural specialists, teachers in agricultural colleges etc. is not being published either at the State or the Central level and recommended that such information should regularly be collected, analysed and published by the State Governments, in view of the present lack of data on agricultural manpower.

6.21 The question of collection and analysis of statistical information on agricultural manpower both at the State and Central levels in respect of agriculture, veterinary and allied sectors was also taken up by the Directorate of Manpower with the Ministry of Agriculture and it was suggested that the Manpower Cell in the Department should be suitably strengthened to collect the data from the State Governments and to analyse and publish it.

6.22 As a member of the Working Group on Agricultural Research, Training, Education and Manpower constituted by the Planning Commission (with the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research as the Chairman), the Directorate of Manpower prepared two papers for the second meeting of the Working Group, one highlighting the regional imbalance in agricultural education with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh, and high student wastage in agricultural colleges and another emphasising the need for organising agricultural manpower statistics on a systematic basis both at the State and Central levels.

6.23 The Directorate has also requested the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments in September, 1972, that in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan programmes and employment schemes every effort should be made to indicate along with financial and physical targets the manpower complement of each scheme and programme in different sectors according to levels of education and skills, so

that sectoral manpower demand in terms of education and occupation would become available. The Directorate has impressed upon the State Governments the need for a well-developed statistical infra-structure for facilitating manpower planning on a regional basis.

The Scientists' Pool

6.24 The Scientists' Pool was formed in 1958 at the instance of the Directorate of Manpower by a resolution of the Government of India for temporary placement of foreign qualified Indian scientists, technologists, engineers and medical personnel until they obtain regular employment. Appointments to the Pool are made on the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board presided over by the Chairman or a Member of the U.P.S.C. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Directorate of Manpower) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and three Scientists nominated in consultation with the U.P.S.C. are represented on the Board.

6.25 During the period 1959 to 1972, as many as 18092 applicants were considered, of whom 9195 were selected to the Pool. As on 31st December, 1972 only 4042 had joined it. Those who left the Pool on securing employment were 3240 in number. The fresh arrivals from abroad during the year were 184. The appointments of 152 scientists were terminated for one reason or the other. During the period under review 451 officers were in the Pool of whom 255 were scientists, 75 were medical personnel, 112 were engineers and 9 were technologists.

6.26 The persons selected for inclusion in the Pool are attached or seconded to universities, scientific institutions, national laboratories, Government undertakings and other establishments including those in the private sector. All possible assistance is rendered to Pool Officers securing regular employment.

6.27 The Directorate of Manpower reviewed the working of the Scientists' Pool upto the 30th June 1971 and suggested certain measures to enhance the utility of the Pool. It was decided, *inter alia*, that (a) the C.S.I.R. would supply information on a quarterly basis in the form designed by the Directorate of Manpower; (b) the results of the review should be placed before the Advisory Committee to be convened expeditiously after its reconstitution by the Director-General, C.S.I.R.; and (c) the Advisory Committee, as reconstituted, should be convened at least once in a quarter to discuss the working of the Scientists' Pool.

The Supernumerary Scheme

6.28 Closely connected with the Scientists' Pool is the Supernumerary Scheme evolved by the Government of India in June, 1963 as a follow-up to absorb scientists. According to the scheme all approved Scientific Institutions and public sector undertakings (for formation or strengthening of research units) were authorised to create a certain number of supernumerary posts to which recruitment could be made quickly from among the Indian scientists working or studying abroad whenever suitable candidates were available. It was decided in 1966 that Pool Officers who had recently returned from abroad could also be appointed against the supernumerary posts. In June 1971 the coverage of the scheme was further extended to all Indian Scientists and technologists of outstanding merit whether they had worked/studied abroad or not. The tenure is ordinarily for two years for which period the posts are excluded from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission.

6.29 In view of the very limited use being made of the Supernumerary Scheme by the Central Ministries, Scientific Organisations etc. a Committee was constituted with the Director General, CSIR as Chairman to examine the entire scheme and suggest measures for improving and making it more effective.

National Service Act 1972

6.30 The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs formulated a Compulsory Liability Scheme in 1962 in the context of the National Emergency that had arisen then. According to this scheme graduate engineers and medical doctors within certain age groups who were recruited for Government service or for employment in the public sector undertakings were liable to render service in the Armed Forces of the Union for a specified period. In view of the limited utility of the scheme and the need for expansion of compulsory service, the Directorate of Manpower prepared and processed, in consultation with the concerned Ministries a National Service Bill, according to which engineers and doctors within the age-group of 30 years will have to serve the Government compulsorily for a period of four years if they are called up for national service which includes the defence of the country and other activities of national importance such as family planning and health services for the rural areas and construction projects in remote and difficult regions. It has since been put on the Statute Book.

Pool of Civil Engineers

6.31. The retrenchment of civil engineers from public sector undertakings consequent on the completion of the construction phase of the projects during the latter half of the Third Plan period received the attention of the Government of India and it was felt that the problem needed examination in relation to the likely demand for civil engineers during the next ten years. A Committee was set up to go into the various aspects of the problem and one of the recommendations that emerged was that a Pool of Surplus Civil Engineers should be formed to take care of any immediate contingency of large-scale retrenchment of civil engineers from projects nearing completion. In view of the need for tackling the problem on a long term basis it was decided by the Government that an assessment of the magnitude of the problem should be made.

Joint Workshop on Employment Generation

6.32. The Joint Secretary (Manpower) participated in the Joint Workshop on Employment Generation convened in August 1972 in New Delhi by the Expert Committee on Unemployment in collaboration with the I.L.O. He contributed a paper on "Education and Employment—Some Suggestions".

Colombo Plan—22nd Consultative Committee Meeting

6.33. The 22nd meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee was held in New Delhi from 30th October to 8th November, 1972. The special topic for the meeting was "The Loss of Skilled Personnel from Developing Countries : Its Incidence, Effects and Measures to Control it". The Directorate of Manpower prepared the Country Paper for India in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology, C.S.I.R., I.A.M.R., the Department of Economic Affairs and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Science and Technology. The Joint Secretary (Manpower) participated in the meeting as a member of the Official Delegation.

Orientation Course in Manpower Planning

6.34. An orientation course in manpower planning for the officers was organised by the Government of Mysore in September 1972 at the instance of the Directorate of Manpower. Officers of the Directorate of Manpower, I.A.M.R. and the Planning Commission participated in the course.

Examination of Reports/Papers

6.35. The following papers/reports were examined and comments sent to the State Governments/Organisations

A. Planning Commission

1. Papers of the Task Forces on Health Programmes and Medical Education, Training and Research.

2. The papers prepared by the Task Forces on Elementary Education and Secondary Education.
3. The paper prepared by the Task Force on Education and Employment.

B. State Governments

4. Health and Medical Manpower Studies of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah and Nizamabad, received from the State Manpower Unit were examined and comments communicated to all the State Governments asking them to conduct such studies.
5. "Requirements of Allopathic Doctors in Uttar Pradesh"—A study received from the U.P. Government.
6. The U.P. Government's paper entitled "Special Employment Project for Technically Qualified Personnel and Educated Unemployed" received from Planning Commission (Labour and Employment Division) was examined and comments sent to the Planning Commission.

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research

6.36. The work of the Institute broadly comprised : (a) research studies; (b) new studies among which some are remitted to it by the Directorate of Manpower in connection with the Fifth Plan work of the Working Groups set up for different categories of manpower; (c) training programmes; (d) documentation; and (e) consultancy.

(a) Research Studies

6.37. Some of the research studies have been of the continuing nature and some are new studies undertaken during the period under review.

6.38. The continuing studies related to (i) Census of mining engineers; (ii) Estimation of the requirements of chemical engineers for fertiliser; drug and pharmaceutical, cement and oil

refining industries; (iii) Utilisation pattern of medical graduates; (iv) Development of post-graduate medical education; (v) Women in the labour force and their educational composition; (vi) Availability of health personnel for public sector programmes; (vii) Supply of nursing personnel; (viii) Study of salary scales of medical and para-medical personnel. (ix) Report on the methodology for projecting requirements of I.A.S. officers; (x) Manpower requirements for the Merchant Navy; (xi) Manpower requirement of deep sea fishing; (xii) Manpower dynamics studies; (xiii) Guide to labour force statistics; (xiv) Wastage in Indian school education and (xv) Work connected with electrical and mechanical engineers.

(b) *New Studies*

6.39. The new studies have a bearing on the work relating to the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, The Institute has been associated with a number of Steering Groups and Working Groups especially the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower and its Working Groups set up by the Directorate of Manpower in its capacity as the Manpower Division of the Planning Commission.

6.40. The new studies undertaken are (i) Study of attrition rate of engineers; (ii) Studies on student wastage in (a) Engineering diploma institutions; (b) Medical education; (c) Agricultural education; (iii) Pilot study of Live Register Cards of scientific and technical personnel; (iv) Study of approved passport applications; (v) Utilisation pattern of nursing personnel; (vi) Study of women doctors; (vii) Requirements of doctors in the private sector; (viii) Working of bond scheme for medical personnel; (ix) Study of norms of engineering employment; (x) Follow-up on manpower planning in public sector undertakings in India—A review (xi) Stock of Agricultural and Veterinary Graduates; and (xii) Note on inventory of manpower information.

(c) *Training Programmes*

6.41. The I.A.M.R. held the Fifth Training Programme on Manpower Planning at the level of Industrial Enterprise from the 13th to 25th November, 1972. It was attended by 37 participants drawn from the public and private sectors.

(d) *Documentation*

6.42. An annotated bibliography on "Employment, unemployment and under-employment in India" was published by the Documentation Centre of the I.A.M.R. during the year under review.

6.43. Material received for preparation of "Manpower Research, 1971" is being processed for publication. On medical manpower, the material for preparation of annotated bibliography has been collected on cards and a classification system evolved for the purpose.

6.44. The Documentation Centre is also evolving a special manpower classification system for better information retrieval.

(e) *Consultancy*

6.45. The following studies were undertaken and are in progress :—

- (i) Rationalisation of the organisational structure of the Head Office of the J & K Industries, Srinagar.
- (ii) Career Development and Succession Planning of Managerial Positions in the O.N.G.C.
- (iii) Career Planning Practices in Selected Public Sector Undertakings.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970.

7.1. The Joint Committee of both the Houses to whom the Bill was referred in December, 1970, submitted its report to Parliament on 4th December, 1972. The Bill as reported by the Joint Committee was considered in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th and 13th December, 1972, and passed. The Bill has now to be considered and passed by the Lok Sabha.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

7.2. On the basis of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Law Commission in its 42nd Report on the Indian Penal Code, 1860, a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code was drafted and introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 1972. Since the Bill proposes to make important changes in the concept of crime and punishment, the Bill has been referred to the Joint Committee of both the Houses.

State Bills and Regulations assented to by the President. Bills to which prior approval of the Central Government was accorded and Ordinances for which President's instructions under Article 213(1) of the Constitution were given.

7.3. The assent of the President was accorded to 127 Bills passed by the State Legislatures and 1 Regulation made by the Governor of a State. Prior approval of the Central Government was accorded to 70 Bills before their introduction in the State Legislatures. Instructions of the President under the proviso to Art. 213(1) of the Constitution were also given for the promulgation of 106 Ordinances by the Governors.

Return of Bills passed by State Legislatures and reserved by the Governors for consideration of the President.

7.4. The following State Bills which were passed by the State Legislatures and reserved by the Governors for consideration of the President were returned under the proviso to Art. 201 of the Constitution with the direction of the President that their provisions be reconsidered by the State Legislatures :—

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970.
- (2) The Haryana Municipal Common Land (Regulation) Bill, 1971.

Mercy Petitions

7.5. 119 Petitions for mercy were received from convicts under sentence of death from 1st January 1972 to 31st Dec. 1972. The President was pleased to commute the death sentences of 80 prisoners to one of imprisonment for life and the remaining 39 petitions were rejected.

Clemency During 25th Independence Jayanti

7.6. In connection with the 25th Independence Jayanti, it has been decided that in respect of death sentences awarded by Courts, the President would be pleased to exercise his prerogative of mercy in the cases of all prisoners against whom the death sentences have been awarded on or before the 15th August, 1972 and commute the sentence in each case to one of imprisonment for life except where it is felt that owing to brutality or heinousness of offences or otherwise, the clemency should not be shown.

CHAPTER VIII

TWENTY-FIFTH INDEPENDENCE JAYANTI

25th Independence Jayanti Programmes

8.1. Home Ministry has functioned as the Coordinating Ministry for the 25th Independence Jayanti Programme that was launched on 15th August, 1972. This programme is to last a whole year and the Jayanti would formally come to a close on 14th August, 1973. The programme was drawn up by a Committee of Ministers and was also placed before a National Committee presided over by the Prime Minister.

8.2. Though the National Programme Guide approved by the Committee contains 86 items of various kinds of activities, greater emphasis has been placed upon the honouring of freedom fighters and on developmental and welfare activities. Apart from the sanction of pensions to freedom fighters; (details explained earlier) two major steps have been taken for publicly honouring freedom fighters. First, all freedom fighters who satisfy an approved criterion are being presented Tamrapatras on behalf of Government of India. The total number is expected to exceed 70,000. Tamrapatras are being presented in a series of functions, the first of which was held on 15th August, 1972 in Delhi. By the end of January, 1972, over 29,000 Tamra Patras would have been sent to State Governments. The rest of the Tamrapatras are being supplied from time to time according to the State Governments' requirements. State Govts. have planned a series of functions for these presentations on behalf of Government of India. Secondly, about 5,000 specially designed commemorative stones are being installed, one in each community development block all over the country. On these are inscribed the Preamble to the Constitution on one side and the

names of freedom fighters of the local area on the other. The cost is being met by the Government of India.

8.3. Government of India is also building a national monument to the freedom fighters in Delhi.

8.4. Special Coins and Stamps were released on 15th August, 1972. Special Jayanti badges have also been produced for sale throughout the country.

8.5. Several welfare and developmental activities have been undertaken. About 5,000 villages in the country (one in each community block) are being named as Jayanti Villages. In each Jayanti Village, an attempt will be made to make available sites for 100 houses for Harijans and landless labour, to improve one primary school, to provide drinking water facilities, and other facilities such as electrification, drainage etc. So far, 1,749 villages in 121 districts in ten States and Union Territories have been selected for development as Jayanti Villages. Action is being taken by the Ministries of Works, Housing, Irrigation and Power, Health, Education and Agriculture.

8.6. It has also been decided to provide for conversion of dry latrines into water-borne latrines in 2 small towns in each State at the rate of about 5,000 latrines in each area. For this the Government of India will give a special grant. This will help in the discontinuance of the practice of carrying night soil on heads to some extent.

8.7. Of the several educational and youth activities, mention may be made of the setting up of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at district headquarters. Already in 65 districts action is being taken to set up these centres which will provide sports, library and other facilities for the young people. This year has also shown the initiation of the first rhythmic drill display by students, called Bharatiyam. Five thousand young people presented a rhythmic

drill programme in Delhi and similar massive programmes have been put up in State capitals. This will now become a regular feature of the youth activities.

8.8. Two other programmes of significance are the organisation of a series of tournaments for rural sports. Apart from tournaments at block levels in States, a National Level Rural Sports Tournament was held in Delhi in February, 1973. In order to promote the knowledge of the immediate environments as well as of the country at large, a project called "Know Your Country, Blocks, Districts" is also being introduced in Schools.

8.9. The media units of the Ministry of Informations and Broadcasting are engaged in giving publicity to the ideals incorporated in the Constitution. Over 14,000 scrolls on hand-made and off set paper containing the Preamble to the Constitution have been brought out and put on sale. Over 8 lakh Jayanti Badges have also been sold or distributed.

8.10. A beginning is being made of Bharat Bhavans one in each State Capitals. These will contain under one roof a collection of selected literature of all States, recordings, photographs and various publications. These centres could also be a forum for meetings of young artists, writers etc.

8.11. As part of the programme for publications, two books on the freedom struggle have been published. Apart from a book on 'Constitution of India for the young leaders' produced by the N.C.E.R.T., for school children, the Ministry of Law have brought out a commemorative volume of the Constitution of India, both in Hindi and English. Six books on various States in India have been brought out and eleven pamphlets on 25 years of India's progress. An album on the progress of Defence forces during the last 25 years has been released.

8.12. In addition to the Flag hoisting ceremony, a midnight ceremony was held on 14th August, 1972 in the Central Hall of

the Parliament to pay a silent homage to the memory of the martyrs to freedom. Similar functions were held in State Legislatures. Large scale illumination all over the country, which was planned for the 15th August, 1972 was however curtailed due to power shortage caused by drought conditions.

8.13. In the field of agricultural development the following Programme is being implemented.

- (a) A series of seminars and symposia on progress of agriculture.
- (b) Setting up of Kisan Bhavans as a forum for farmers.
- (c) Setting up a National Museum on Agriculture.
- (d) Preservation of wild life and tree and
- (e) Opening of four dairies at Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay under the "Operation Food".

8.14. Utilisation of full capacity during the Jayanti Year and appropriate celebrations as and when full production or near capacity production is reached, is the central theme in the Industrial field.

8.15. Appeals have been issued to achieve this end. Emphasis is also being laid on employment generation schemes. A seven day working week, wherever possible, without increasing the working hours of labour is also being attempted.

8.16. Besides cultural programmes at the regional and national levels, exchange of troupes with other countries have been planned. Troupes from Bangla Desh and South Korea have already visited this country and Indian troupes are to visit countries like Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Malaysia, Burma, Singapore, Fiji, Honkong and East Africa during the Jayanti Year.

8.17. An exhibition of 25 years of Indian art was organized by the Lalit Kala Akademi, Competition for artists during the Asia 72 Fair were held.

8.18. Production of films and documentaries on the freedom struggle and sound and light programmes are being planned.

8.19. Over 400 mobile exhibitions on the Nation's progress have been organized by the D.A.V.P. A defence exhibition was held at Delhi in August 1972. The following other exhibitions and museum are being arranged during the Jayanti Year :

- (1) An exhibition of documents connected with the Freedom Movement.
- (2) A series of exhibitions on freedom struggle by Gandhi Darshan (some of these have already been held).
- (3) A National Science and Technological Museum.
- (4) A 25th Jayanti Agricultural Museum.
- (5) A National Museum of Natural History.
- (6) A National Gallery of Portraits.
- (7) Cycloromatic glimpses of episodes and turning points in the freedom struggle.
- (8) An exhibition on struggle for freedom within the House of Legislature during the British Rule.

8.20. A pictorial art publication in U.N. languages is being produced for presentation abroad.

8.21. A team from Moscow Radio & Television and Foreign Media men from Australia, Fiji, Bangla Desh and Netherlands have already visited India. Some more from other countries are expected.

8.22. The Indian Missions abroad arranged receptions and cultural programmes. Sets of photographs are being sent to the missions for arranging photographic exhibitions.

8.23. A sub-committee has undertaken the task of selecting suitable feature films for screening abroad. A film on 25 years of India's progress is also being planned.

8.24. Home Ministry has been giving advice from time to time to every State Government and Union Territory for organising programme on similar lines. As a result of contacts, both personal and through correspondence, a number of programmes of far-reaching value have been undertaken by State Governments and it is to be hoped that by the time the Jayanti Celebrations end, there will be some benefits of permanent value to the common people as well as centres of information and inspiration. These will be an appropriate monument to the 25th Independence Jayanti.

CHAPTER IX OTHER MATTERS

SECTION A

Hindi Teaching Scheme

9.1. Training of Central Government employees in Hindi is a preparatory measure for accelerating the switch over from English to Hindi in Union Administration. The Hindi Teaching Scheme was first introduced in 1955 on a voluntary basis. Subsequently under para 5 of the Presidential Order dated 27th April, 1960, in-service training in Hindi was made obligatory for Central Government employees who were less than 45 years on 1-1-1961, except employees below Class III, those in industrial establishments and the work-charged staff.

9.2. For successful functioning of the bilingual phase introduced by the Official Languages Act, 1963, it was considered desirable that progressively larger number of Central Government employees acquire a working knowledge of Hindi. For this purpose a practice of fixing annual targets for enrolment of employees for training in Hindi was introduced. Several other measures were also adopted to accelerate the pace of training of Central Government employees in Hindi.

9.3. During the year 1971-72 about 38,000 employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi as against the target of 30,000 fixed. The employees yet to be trained are spread all over the country and quite a large number of them belong to the operational category. A target of 30,000 had been fixed for enrolment in the Hindi classes in 1972-73. In the session commencing

from July, 1972, according to information so far received, more than 16,600 employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi. Thus more than half of the target has already been achieved.

9.4. It was decided to enrol all the Hindi knowing L.D. Clerks, Typists and Stenographers/Steno-typists remaining to be trained and working in the main Ministries/Departments of Government of India in Delhi/New Delhi for enrolment in Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography and 18.7% of Stenographers/Steno-typists were enrolled during the said year. The short-fall in the enrolment was due to the inadequacy of relieving staff with the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. 1185 L. D. Clerks/Typists and 600 Stenographers/Steno-typists, had, however, been enrolled in the session which commenced in July, 1972 in all the centres of Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography in the country under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

9.5. During the year 1972-73 one full time and two part-time new Hindi Teaching Centres were opened. One full time and 11 part-time centres were closed. At present 157 centres are functioning in the country.

9.6. In the session ending June, 1972, 9,234 candidates appeared in Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations and 7,082 candidates passed; 1,242 candidates took the Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography examinations and 807 candidates passed. The result of the examinations for the session ending December, 1972 are awaited. In addition 79 trainees qualified upto Pragya Standard by attending the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh intensive courses in Hindi conducted by the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, at New Delhi.

9.7. In the examinations held in June/July 1971 and December 1971/January, 1972, 20,170 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (18,479 in Hindi examinations, 1,283 in Hindi Typewriting and 408 in Hindi Stenography examinations).

9.8. The schemes of incentives already in force are being continued. The scheme of incentives for passing recognised Hindi examination of various voluntary Organisations has been extended for 2 more years *i.e.*, upto December, 1974.

9.9. The sixth, seventh and eighth courses of intensive course for the training of Central Government employees in Hindi upto the Pragma standard at the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, New Delhi campus were concluded during the year and ninth course will start in January, 1973.

9.10. For attaining uniformity in the teaching methods a seminar of Hindi teachers was held at New Delhi and another is expected to be held at Madras in January, 1973.

9.11. As it is not possible for several reasons to open more centres for training of employees in Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography, the services of the private Hindi Typewriting/Stenography institutions and institutions run by the State Governments have been utilised wherever such institutions are available for the purpose of imparting training.

9.12. Pragma Correspondence Course has been started from July, 1972 by the Central Hindi Directorate (Ministry of Education and Social Welfare) on behalf of this Ministry.

9.13. The scheme has been making progress and so far more than 2,89,000 employees have passed one or more prescribed Hindi/Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography examinations.

9.14. In compliance with a recommendation of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti, all the Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India were advised to organise at least one function during the year 1972-73 for giving certificates, prizes etc. to those employees who have acquired knowledge of Hindi/Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography. The Ministry of Home Affairs

organised this function on 3-1-1973, in collaboration with the Department of Personnel and Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

9.15. Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs was reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister in August, 1972 and its first meeting was held on 23-11-1972.

Kendriya Hindi Samiti

9.16. Kendriya Hindi Samiti has also been reconstituted and its first meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 20-12-1972.

Official Languages

9.17. The Ministry of Home Affairs are responsible for the implementation of the constitutional provisions regarding the official language and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended, and for formulation of Government policy and programme for the use of Hindi for various official purposes of the Union.

Implementation of programme for the progressive use of Hindi in the year 1972-73

9.18. A programme has been formulated for the progressive use of Hindi in the year 1972-73 and the following instructions have been issued for the implementation of this programme:—

- (i) That efforts should be made to meet 100% requirement of Hindi typewriters in all the Ministries/Departments/Offices located in Hindi-speaking areas by the 31st March, 1973;
- (ii) That concerted efforts should be made by all the Central Government offices located in Hindi speaking areas to achieve the objective of issuing all their agreements, contracts and forms of tender etc. both in Hindi and English, by the 31st March, 1973;

- (iii) That efforts should be made to ensure that by 31st March, 1973, all international agreements and treaties signed in India are prepared both in Hindi and English and satisfactory solutions should be found to the difficulties, if any, encountered by them in this regard;
- (iv) That efforts should be made to ensure that by 31st March, 1973, all press communiques and releases issued by the Ministries/Departments etc., and Government owned companies and corporations, which are of all India nature or are meant for Hind speaking areas, are issued simultaneously both in Hindi and English;
- (v) That a target of 30,000 standard pages has been set for the year 1972-73 for the Central Translation Bureau in the matter of translation into Hindi of non-statutory manuals, forms and other procedural literature;
- (vi) That Ministries/Departments should ensure that by 31st March, 1973, Official Languages Implementation Committees are set up in all their attached/subordinate offices located in Hindi-speaking areas;
- (vii) That Ministries/Departments should issue instructions to the Corporations/Companies/Undertakings under their administrative control and located in the Hindi-speaking areas to take necessary preparatory steps, such as purchase of Hindi Typewriters, setting up of translation units, in-service training to the non-Hindi knowing employees so that by 31st March, 1973, provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended, are complied with by them. These Corporations etc. are also being requested to prepare a phased programme for the progressive use of Hindi in their internal work;
- (viii) That by 31st March, 1973, in addition to Hindi speaking States all originating correspondence with the States of Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra which have decided to correspond with the Central Government in Hindi should

be made in Hindi. Exceptions to this could be d.o. letters, communications involving technical and legal matters and circular letters addressed to all the State Governments. However, even the correspondence of the excepted categories should, as far as possible, be sent in Hindi to these State Governments as well as to the Union Territory of Delhi;

- (ix) That efforts may be made to do most of the noting etc. in Hindi, on certain routine type of files, the subject matter of which is such that it will not adversely affect the official work, if noting etc. on these files is primarily done in Hindi. Those who know Hindi may use Hindi in regard to these files voluntarily and if some such files are submitted to an officer who does not know Hindi, a Hindi version of the note(s) may be furnished for his convenience.

Further steps taken for the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union

9.19. The following further steps have been taken/contemplated to be taken in the direction of progressive use of Hindi for the various official purposes of the Union :—

- (i) Efforts to be continued to augment Hindi printing capacity of the Government of India Presses so that there is no delay in the printing of the Hindi material.
- (ii) The question of permitting the optional use of Hindi in addition to English even in the departmental examinations where prescribed Manuals, Codes etc. have not yet been translated in Hindi has been taken up and discussions have already been held with various Ministries and Departments. As a result of these discussions quite a large number of them have permitted the optional use of Hindi in the examinations of the above nature without

waiting for the translation of the Manuals. Efforts are continuing to persuade the remaining Ministries to do like-wise.

- (iii) Efforts will be continued to expedite the printing of translated procedural literature and manuals in diglot form.
- (iv) Section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, which provides for authorised Hindi translations of all Bills or Amendments thereto to be introduced in either House of Parliament was informally enforced from the Budget Session of 1970. Certain revised arrangements with regard to the printing of Hindi versions of the Bills are being made. It is proposed to test these arrangements during the Budget Session of 1973. Certain other preparatory measures have also been taken in hand. Final decision to enforce Section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, will be taken in the light of the experience gained of the working of the new arrangements.
- (v) Adequate translation arrangements in the various Ministries/Departments could not be made so far in the absence of norms for Hindi Translators. This has now been fixed at 1350 words per Translator per day. It has been intimated to the various Ministries/Departments who will no doubt review their existing translation arrangements in the light of these norms.
- (vi) Instructions have been issued to set up Official Languages Implementation Committees in Head Offices of the Companies/Corporations/Undertakings owned or controlled by the Central Government which are located in Hindi speaking areas so that fuller compliance of the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended, are secured by them. They have been

requested to submit quarterly progress reports to watch the progress made by them in the use of Hindi in their official work.

- (vii) Instructions have been issued to the various Ministries/ Departments etc. for spending part of the library grant for the purchase of Hindi books.
- (viii) All Ministries/Departments have been requested to arrange for the supply of copies of Hindi Telephone Directory in the Ministry/Department and to attached and subordinate offices located in Hindi-speaking areas as also those located at places where Hindi edition of the Telephone Directory has been published. Ministry of Home Affairs have decided that one copy of the Hindi Telephone Directory should be made available to all its officers and sections having plan 7(A) telephone facilities.
- (ix) Instructions have been issued to all concerned that names of the offices on plates affixed to staff cars, etc. should be written both in English and Hindi.
- (x) All Ministries/Departments have been requested to give every encouragement to the employees who already know Hindi or have been trained in Hindi to do their work in Hindi.
- (xi) With a view to provide opportunities to staff working in offices located in non-Hindi-speaking areas who have been trained in Hindi to do some work in Hindi, it has been suggested that communications in English from Central Ministries/Departments to their attached and subordinate offices located in non-Hindi-speaking areas in a few cases be accompanied by their Hindi versions.
- (xii) Instructions have been issued for the setting up of Official Languages Implementation Committees in offices located in non-Hindi-speaking areas also. The functions of

these Committees for the present, however, will be confined to (i) review the implementation of the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the training of the employees in Hindi under the Hindi Teaching Scheme, and to (ii) ensure that appropriate number of employees are released for undergoing training in Hindi, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography.

- (xiii) With a view to allaying the apprehensions of the Central Government employees in regard to the form of Hindi language to be used in the official work, instructions have been issued that they can use mixed language and are free to make use of English terms in Devnagari script.
- (xiv) Various Ministries/Departments have been requested to form sub-task forces with a view to reviewing the position of translation and printing of their non-statutory procedural literature and expediting the same.

Assessment of implementation of programme and instructions for the progressive use of Hindi

9.20. The progress of action taken on the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to the progressive use of Hindi for various official purposes of the Union is regularly watched through the quarterly progress reports furnished by all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These reports are scrutinised in the Ministry of Home Affairs and wherever deficiencies are noticed necessary follow-up action is taken with the concerned Ministry/Department. Similar action is taken up by the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned in regard to their attached and subordinate offices. In order to make these quarterly progress reports more comprehensive with a view to ensuring the compliance with the statutory as well as administrative instructions issued by the

Ministry of Home Affairs, a more detailed proforma has been prescribed which will be applicable from the first quarter of the financial year 1973-74.

9.21. In regard to the use of both Hindi and English for specified documents, there has been considerable improvement in so far as resolutions, administrative reports and other documents of non-statutory nature are concerned. In order to expedite the translation of non-statutory manuals, forms and other procedural literature, a Central Translation Bureau has been set up as a subordinate office of the Ministry of Home Affairs and it started functioning with effect from 1st March, 1971. About 35,000 standard pages of the manuals and other non-statutory procedural literature has been translated by the Bureau during the period 1st March, 1971 to October, 1972. The work relating to the translation of statutory documents has been assigned to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission.

9.22. The second meeting of the Central Official Languages Implementation Committee was held on 28th January, 1972, under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary. The Chairmen of the Departmental Official Languages Implementation Committees of the various Ministries/ Departments, who are its members, attended the meeting. Most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been considered and sent to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for implementation.

9.23. The third meeting of the Committee was held on 16th December, 1972. The recommendations made by the Committee are being examined.

9.24. In December, 1967, both Houses of Parliament had adopted a Government Resolution on Language Policy alongwith the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967. Paragraph 1 of this Resolution enjoins on Government to prepare a more

intensive and comprehensive programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union. The first three Annual Assessment Reports on the programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union were presented to both the Houses of Parliament in August, 1969, June, 1971 and November, 1972, respectively. These reports provided a resume of work done and the measures taken to implement the programme.

SECTION B

CENSUS

9.25. The year under report was an important landmark in the history of Indian Census as it marked the successful completion of 100 years of decennial census-taking in the country. On the occasion of the Centenary a special seminar was organised which was attended by most of the Indian Demographers and foreign experts on demography, sociology, statistics, economics, anthropology and linguistics.

9.26. Besides a pocket-book containing valuable information of population statistics, the following monographs were brought out on the occasion of the Census Centenary :

- (1) Indian census in perspective.
- (2) Indian census through a hundred years.
- (3) Age and marital status.
- (4) Extracts from the All-India census reports on literacy.
- (5) Bibliography of census publications in India.
- (6) Language hand-book on mother tongues in census.
- (7) Inter-censal growth of population.
- (8) Civil registration system in India—a perspective.
- (9) Changes in the sex-ratio.
- (10) Economic and socio-cultural dimensions of regionalisation—an Indo-U.S.S.R. collaborative study.

9.27. The Census Commission has been busy in processing and tabulating the data of the 1971 census. The Commission released Paper 1 of 1972 containing final population figures of 1971 census, Paper 2 of 1972 giving figures of main religions and Paper 3 of 1972 giving economic data by broad age groups cross-classified by broad industrial categories of workers and non-workers and a few other important economic characteristics.

9.28. One per cent sample of the census schedules were processed on an electronic computer and advance tabulations were brought out at national level. These data have been published in Part II—Special Volume. The degree holders and technical personnel cards that had been canvassed at the 1971 census were also processed on the computer, and the data released during the year under review. The Commission is bringing out a Paper on mother tongues with 1971 census data as the base upto State and Country level. Thus the Commission succeeded in processing and releasing almost all important data of the 1971 census in quick time.

Data Processing Division

9.29. Considerable progress had been made in the processing of data.

9.30. The Programming Unit prepared systems design for the advance tabulation of data from 1% individual slips and 20% of urban individual slips. A comprehensive scheme of edit checks numbering about 250 for eliminating inconsistencies in the individual slips containing no less than 35 items of information was also prepared. While the complete processing of the 1% national data had been completed, good progress has been made in processing the 20% urban data. Data on establishments had been fully processed. Housing tables of seven States had been printed out.

Demography Division

9.31. During the year under review this Division has been engaged on various important programmes of demographic analysis in correlation to socio-economic data and conceptual definition, scrutiny of technical reports, preparation of briefs and working papers, current estimates of population, etc.

Programmes completed

- (1) A suitable plan for estimation of rural and final population tables from the 10% sample of rural data has been provided to the Directors of Census Operations.
- (2) A training seminar was conducted at regional centres to explain the scheme of estimation through demonstration with actual tables of a district.
- (3) A preliminary revision of the official population projections on the basis of the 1971 census provisional totals has been computed under the guidance of the reactivated Expert Committee and the revised series has been released for official use.
- (4) Various national sample survey draft reports, State demographic reports and other technical reports received from time to time were scrutinised and comments offered.

Items in Progress.

9.32. The following are among the important items of work in progress :

- (1) The basic results of the Post Enumeration check organised soon after 1971 census are being got ready for early release.
- (2) The work of deriving age and sex distribution of persons omitted or overcounted in census is expected to be completed shortly.
- (3) Comparability of economic data of 1961 and 1971. The field work of a survey has been completed and the

extent of difference due to concepts has been assessed. The associated standard errors are being worked out. The work is expected to be completed in the coming months.

International Cooperation

9.33. The Registrar General, India, participated in the Second Asian Population Conference held in Tokyo in October, 1972. The basic documents for this Conference on population size and growth, urbanisation and migration, levels of fertility and mortality and population projection were prepared by this Division.

Language Division

9.34. On the basis of the investigations held in different language areas and the scrutiny of the census returns of 1961, the scholars working in this Division produced the following Papers:

- (1) Language hand-book on mother tongues in census—
(Published as a Census Centenary Monograph).
- (2) Dialect survey of southern Konkani—a frame.
- (3) Language classification and census tabulations the classification of Varli in 1961 census.
- (4) Jatapu of the Andhra Pradesh plains.
- (5) A note on Bilaspuri—a form of Chhattisgarhi.
- (6) Halbi of Bastar—a problem of linguistic affiliation.
- (7) Bishnupuriya—a problem of linguistic affiliation.

9.35. Preparation of a grammar of the major languages of India has reached the printing stage. Language surveys in some of the States are contemplated which will also be helpful in the presentation of the 1971 census data on mother tongues and bilingualism in the language report and the ancillary tables.

Vital Statistics Division

9.36. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 has so far been enforced in 28 States/Union Territories and approval of the Central Government to the rules under section 30 (i) of the Act has been accorded in respect of 17 of them. Rules for the remaining States/Union Territories are being processed.

9.37. The scheme of Model Registration Survey intended to obtain cause of death statistics is in operation in 566 rural health centres and is likely to be extended to 1,000 centres from the beginning of Fifth Plan. A revised manual of instructions for workers has been supplied to the States. Annual report on the scheme for 1968 has been printed and supplied to the States; the one for 1969 is under print; and the report for 1970 is under preparation. A phased programme of introduction of medical certification, of cause of death, has been launched.

9.38. Collection of weekly statistics on births and deaths as well as infant mortality in towns having more than 30,000 population was continued and these were regularly published in the official Gazette.

9.39. Sample registration of births and deaths is now in operation in all the States covering a population of 3.5 million spread over 27,000 Units. This project has shown great promise in providing reliable estimates of Births and Deaths and it has been acclaimed universally as a very useful scheme for obtaining vital rates where statutory registration is incomplete. Efforts are being made to perfect this system to the extent possible.

9.40. A study team set up by the Registrar General, India, for studying the sample registration in the field has drawn a comprehensive list of analytical and evaluation studies for evaluating the system and examining basic structure and design.

9.41. A family planning schedule on knowledge and practice of family planning methods was canvassed on 10% sub-sample

of the sample registration scheme and the results are being processed. A fertility survey as on 1st July 1972 on an all-India basis was conducted.

9.42. The reports released by the Vital Statistics Division during the period under report are :

- (1) Report on sample registration of births and deaths in India 1969-70.
- (2) Sample registration bulletin—provisional statistics on a regular basis. January-March 1972 (Vol. VI, No.1) and April—June 1972 (Vol. VI, No. 2).
- (3) Report on infant mortality in India, sample registrations analytical series No.1, 1971.
- (4) Report on measures of fertility and mortality in India, sample registration analytical series 2, 1972.
- (5) Report on Sampling variability of vital rates, sample registrations analytical series No.3, 1972.

Geography and Cartography Division

9.43. The following work was done for the Union Census Atlas, 1971 :

- (1) Compilation of three base maps of India on the scale 1: 4,500,000 was completed.
- (2) Instructions for compilation of data for about 30 maps have been finalised.
- (3) The drawing of five zonal maps showing location of all classes of towns is in progress. These will be completed by the year end.

9.44. For the preparation of the State census atlases on the basis of 1971 census data, preparation of base maps has been completed for all States and Union Territories and guidelines got ready for 44 maps.

9.45. For the Administrative atlases/District Census hand-book maps of States/Union Territories 1971; instructions were prepared and circulated to all Directors of Census Operations.

9.46. The maps of towns of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Nagaland have been checked on a sample basis. Work related to other States/Union Territories is under progress.

9.47. All the 125 plates of the Indian census centenary atlas 1971-72, containing 173 maps with interpretations etc., have been finalised and are being sent to the press.

Social Studies Division

9.48. Under the ancillary project of urban studies for 1971 census, reports on Veeraghatam and Yamunanagar have been revised by the incorporation of analytical data and tables. Report in respect of Murshidabad, Modinagar and Trichur are likely to be completed by March 1973. Town reports from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan, have also been examined and processed.

9.49. Field investigations have been conducted for the study of ecological adaptation of cattle breeders (Maldharies) of Gir forest in Gujarat.

9.50. In order to crystallise and consolidate the concepts and methods for the re-study of the villages and work pertaining to other studies, a workshop was organised in January 1973 at Varanasi.

9.51. Whereas the monograph "Consanguineous Marriage Survey" is under preparation, the report on "Darbhanga Terra-cotta (Bihar)" has been completed. Other reports that are being finalised, are on Bihu festival in Assam, Kumbh Mela at Allahabad, silver jewellery in Jodhpur, Onge of little Andaman and Shompen of Great Nicobar. Besides this preliminary appraisal report and bibliography on scheduled castes and tribes are being revised.

ERRATA

1. In page 14, line 1 of para 1.46, *for* 'Chambal areas' *read* 'Chambal valley area'
2. In page 6, lines 6 and 7 of para 1.14, *for* 'nationalisation' *read* 'rationalisation'
3. In page 21, line 8 please *insert* word "were" between the words 'conferences' and 'brought'
4. In page 28, line 28 para 2.24, *for* 'allocation' *read* 'location'
5. In page 37, line 24, *for* 'u.c. citizenship Act, 1955, *read* 'Citizenship Act, 1955'.
6. In page 84, paragraph 8.11, line 3, *for* the word 'leaders' *read* 'readers'
7. In page 85, paragraph 8.13, sub-para (e) line 2, *for* the word 'Operation Feed' *read* 'Operation Flood'