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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

REPORT

1977-78



सत्यमेव जयते



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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INTRODUCTION

The performance of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the first 100 days in office of the new Government had been given in the resume circulated in July 1977.

2. With the revocation on the 21st and the 27th March, 1977, respectively, of the Presidential Proclamations dated the 25th June, 1975 and the 3rd December, 1971, the state of emergency in the country came formally to an end. The main thrust of this Ministry was thus on the immediate restoration of normalcy by lifting the curbs on civil liberties and democratic rights and restricting the exercise of arbitrary powers by the executive. Accordingly, although powers under Defence and Internal Security of India Act, 1971, and the Rules made thereunder continued to be available till the 26th September, 1977, steps were taken to ensure that such powers were not used save in exceptional circumstances and that too only after prior consultation with the Central Government. Further, though the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, continued to be on the statute book, State Governments were advised to release all detenues except in some specified categories. It was subsequently decided to repeal this law without bringing forward any other legislation on preventive detention for its replacement. Efforts were made to secure the release of all those held in custody for political affiliations or beliefs and a new policy in respect of the so-called Naxalites was evolved. The review of important policies and executive orders to bring them in tune with the policies of the present Government also received high priority.

3. Keeping in view the persistent public demand for enquiry into certain matters of public importance, Commissions of Inquiry were appointed by the Government to enquire into excesses

(iv)

committed during the Emergency, the Maruti affairs and the Nagarwala case respectively. These Commissions continued to be engaged in their onerous tasks:

4. The Government have also appointed a National Police Commission in order to have a fresh look into the role of the Police and in order to transform the Police force into an effective instrument of public service.

5. In order to preserve secular traditions and promote national integration, the Government felt that effective institutional arrangements should be made for enforcement and implementation of all the safeguards provided for the minorities in the Constitution, in law and in Government policies and administrative schemes enunciated from time to time. The Government have accordingly set up a 'Minorities Commission'. Decision has also been taken to set up a similar Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and another separately for other Backward Classes, and these two Commissions are likely to be set up in the near future.

6. The following additional measures have also been taken for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes :—

- (i) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Amendment Act of 1976 has been brought into force with effect from 27-7-1977. This will benefit 24.73 lakhs of Scheduled Castes and 30.81 lakhs of Scheduled Tribes population. Their representation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures would also increase.
- (ii) The Scheduled areas in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have been increased from 1,82,106 sq. kms. to 2,75,133 sq. kms.
- (iii) A high level working group has been set up under the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to formulate the strategy and a programme of priorities for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes during Sixth Plan.

7. The Ministry of Home Affairs continued to deal with the internal security of the Union; assistance to the States in the maintenance of public order; administration of Union Territories; and the management of the Central Reserve Police, the Border Security Force, the Central Industrial Security Force and the Assam Rifles. Civil Defence, regulating entry and stay of foreigners in the country; census of India; grant of pension to freedom fighters etc. were the other important subjects of the Ministry. A detailed account of the various activities is given in the chapters that follow.

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL AND LAW AND ORDER

1.1 With the revocation on 27th March, 1977 of the Proclamation of Emergency dated 3rd December, 1971, the State of Emergency in the country formally ended. However, powers under the Defence and Internal Security of India Act, 1971, and the rules thereunder continued to be available for six months from March 27, 1977 as a result of provisions contained in Section 1(3) of the Act. However, these powers could no longer be used in contravention of any Fundamental Right. In order to restore complete normalcy as early as possible, State Governments were advised on 7th April, 1977 that even the limited powers available under the Defence of India Act, 1971 and the rules thereunder up to September 26, 1977 should not be used unless exceptional circumstances make their use a compelling necessity in the larger interests of the public. It was suggested that even in such cases it would be desirable to make a prior reference to the Central Government indicating the circumstances before action was taken.

1.2 With the revocation of emergency, the extraordinary provisions of MISA lapsed and all persons in whose case Section 16-A of this Act was involved were released. Besides, there were 6,851 persons in detention under the normal provisions of MISA. In a statement made to the Lok Sabha on 5th April, 1977, the Home Minister declared that "no one should be kept under detention for an indefinite period. We are accordingly advising the State Governments to release all those still under detention, except where interests of the security of the country are clearly involved, or where persons have been detained on account of their recent indulgence in violent activities". In pursuance of this policy, appropriate instructions were issued on 21st April, 1977, to all State Governments. As a result of this advice, the

State Governments released a large number of detenus and as against 6,851 persons in detention on 28th March, 1977 only 266 were in detention on 11th March, 1978. Out of these, 249 were foreigners who are awaiting repatriation to the country of their origin. The remaining 17 detenus consist of 14 criminals in Maharashtra, 1 insurgent in Manipur and 2 spies in Punjab.

1.3 During the emergency, a number of MISA detenus died in various States and Union Territories while under detention. A number of persons also died during the emergency as a result of police firing. The Government of India have sanctioned on July 12, 1977 a scheme for the grant of pension from Central Revenues to the dependants, who are in indigent circumstances, of

- (i) MISA detenus who died while in custody or within 3 months from the date of release, and
- (ii) Persons who died as a result of police firing during the emergency.

In regard to MISA detenus, the scheme covers only dependants of those who died because of any excesses or illness during detention or parole. Further, deaths while on parole caused due to family enmity etc. or by sheer accident unconnected with the grounds of detention will not be covered. As regards persons who died as a result of police firing, assistance will be available to victims of police firings on persons protesting against any policy of Government including protest against forcible sterilisation. Deaths arising out of security action against insurgents, dacoits or in the course of encounters will not be covered.

PENSION FOR DEPENDANTS OF MISA DETENUS

1.4 The Government of India have formulated a scheme for the grant of pension to the dependants of MISA detenus who died while in custody or within three months from the date of their release, and of those who died as a result of police firing during the period of Internal Emergency from 25th June, 1975 to 21st March, 1977. The

State Governments were requested to give wide publicity to the scheme, collect information in respect of all such cases, forward them to Government of India with their recommendations. The Scheme came into force with effect from 1st May, 1977. The monthly pension is to be available from the month succeeding the month in which the death of the detenu occurred.

Under the Scheme the amount of monthly pension to the family of the deceased detenus varies from Rs. 200 to 300 per mensem. The Scheme is intended to cover only those families which are in dire financial circumstances. The pension is intended for the benefit of the widow/widows, unmarried daughter, unemployed son below the age of 21 years and dependant parents.

78 applications for the grant of pension under this scheme were received upto 28th February, 1978. Pension has been sanctioned in 7 cases only. The remaining cases have been referred to the State Governments for investigation and report.

1.5 Many persons had been detained under MISA or imprisoned under DISIR during the emergency because they were politically opposed to the then party in power or they were associated with the erstwhile banned organisations. Many of them remained imprisoned for long periods. In many cases the imprisoned persons were the sole breadearners of the family and the dependants were left with practically no source of income. Also, due to the imprisonment of some of these persons the business or profession that they were pursuing was closed down or suffered irreparable loss. Representations were received whereby such persons requested for some financial help for restarting their business or initiating some new venture whether it be some kind of trade, industry or agriculture. On August 25, 1977 State Governments were advised to give priority to such persons in schemes of the State Governments for giving assistance for starting small industries, purchase of milch cattle, agricultural implements, and other agricultural inputs provided

other conditions of eligibility under the concerned scheme were fulfilled. Such priority was suggested for persons who had been imprisoned under MISA/DISIR for at least 6 months during the emergency for political reasons or for being members of the erstwhile banned organisations.

1.6 In the Address of the Acting President of the two Houses of Parliament on March 28, 1977 an assurance was given that a thorough review of MISA would be undertaken with a view to repealing it and examining whether existing laws need further strengthening to deal with economic offences and security of the country. After an in-depth examination of all relevant factors, Government came to the conclusion that taking into consideration the nature, complexity and magnitude of the problems faced by the nation and challenges that seem to lie ahead, the administration may be handicapped in effectively dealing with certain situations in the absence of powers of preventive detention. Being fully conscious of the gross abuse to which powers of preventive detention were put during the Emergency, however, every effort was made to build into the new law necessary safeguards to minimise the possibilities of such abuses. Accordingly, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1977 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1977. While the safeguards built into the Bill have been generally welcomed, certain misgivings have continued to find expression against this measure both in Parliament and outside. There is understandable apprehension in public mind that powers of preventive detention could be misused by the executive notwithstanding the safeguards. There is also a feeling that having regards to the restoration of democracy and removal of curbs on civil liberties, recourse to such extraordinary laws should not be taken. Government have, therefore, reconsidered the matter and decided to withdraw the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1977 introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1977 and to bring forward a separate legislation for the repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.

1.7 During the year under report the Government also reviewed the policy with regard to left extremists popularly known as Naxalites. While Naxalites detained under MISA were released, as mentioned above there were many Naxalites in jails as under-trials or convicts charged with various offences under the law. Certain leaders of the United CPI (ML) approached the Home Minister that the Naxalites desired to aschew the path of violence and to participate actively in the democratic processes. Taking the view that infringement of law in their case was not for any personal gain but in pursuance of their political ideology and that measures to wean them away from the path of violence should be attempted, the Central Government advised the State Governments in May 1977 that those Naxalites who agreed to adjure violence should receive sympathetic consideration in regard to the withdrawal of cases pending against them and remission of their sentences. The State Governments are reviewing the cases of the Naxalites in the light of the above policy.

1.8 The Citizens for Democracy, a non-official organisation, had appointed a Civil Rights Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice V. M. Tarkunde, to go into the alleged encounters between the police and the Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh. The Committee has submitted two reports to the Government making out a *prima facie* case of murder of some Naxalites by the Police. It was suggested to the Andhra Pradesh Government that in the interest of justice and also to remove public misgivings about the conduct of the police arising out of the Tarkunde Committee report which had received wide publicity in the press, it would be appropriate to constitute a Commission of Inquiry to go into the facts and circumstances of all the encounters between the police and the Naxalites and other matters in relation thereto. The Government of Andhra Pradesh accepted this suggestion and constituted a Commission of Inquiry on 20th June, 1977 with Justice Vasisth Bhargava, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court as its Member. The terms of reference of this Commission are as follows :—

- (i) the situation created in the State of Andhra Pradesh or parts thereof by the activities of the so-called

Naxalites, steps taken and instructions given by the State Government to deal with such activities and the result thereof ;

- (ii) the facts and circumstances in regard to each one of the encounters between police and the so-called Naxalites during the period from 1968 to 1977 ;
- (iii) the allegations of murder/torture and brutal treatment of Naxalite prisoners ; and
- (iv) the administrative measures required to deal with this problem in future.

1.9 A one-man Commission of Inquiry headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. K. Mathew was appointed on February 10, 1975 to enquire into the explosions that took place on January 2, 1975 at Samastipur (Bihar), which resulted in the death of late Shri L. N. Misra, the then Union Minister of Railways. The Commission submitted its report on May 9, 1977. The Report, alongwith a Memorandum of action taken thereon, was laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on November 14, 1977.

1.10 During Emergency, restrictions were imposed by the Central Government on import of certain publications and a number of books, periodicals, newspapers etc., were prescribed/forfeited by the competent authorities under the provisions of D.I.S.I.R. or Cr. P.C. In all, the import of 8 books and 6 periodicals was banned by the Central Government during Emergency. Orders issued by the Central Government regarding books have been reviewed and it has been decided to revoke the order banning import of one book. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to take similar action for review of literature prescribed by them. According to available information, 272 publications including books, periodicals, newspapers etc., were prescribed/forfeited by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the period of Emergency. The orders in respect of 206 such publications have since been revoked.

1.11 Parliament and Government have been deeply concerned about the recent incidents of sabotage on the Railways and certain installations. Some of them like the derailment of the Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail on 23rd November, 1977, leading to loss of 19 lives, the accident in the gas turbine at Harduaganj on 20th November, 1977 resulting in loss of property and dislocation of power, and the incident of arson in Akashvani Bhavan on 25th November, 1977 had given rise to justifiable apprehensions. In his Press Statement on 27th November, 1977 and his broadcast over the AIR on 28th November, 1977 which was also telecast, the Home Minister expressed the Government's serious concern in this matter and sought public cooperation for ensuring vigilance and containing violence which has no place in a democratic society. Parliament was apprised of the situation in respect of these incidents in the statements made by the Home Minister on 30th November and 23rd December, 1977. Apart from suggesting to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations measures to tighten up security, it has been impressed on them to spare no effort in making thorough and comprehensive investigation into each one of these incidents so that links or patterns, if any, that may emerge, could be firmly dealt with by co-ordinated and concerted action on the part of all concerned. Intensive track patrolling has been taken up in various sectors and the agencies concerned have been requested to take additional security precautions in respect of vital installations.

1.12 *Minorities Commission* : A Minorities Commission with Shri M. R. Masani as Chairman and Justice M.R.A. Ansari and Prof. V. V. John as Members has been set up for effective enforcement and implementation of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and laws passed by the Union and the State Governments for the protection of minorities. The Government is keen to encourage the development of all Indian languages. Urdu occupies a special place in this regard. The issue regarding facilities available for teaching of Urdu were discussed by the Home Minister in a meeting with the Chief Ministers of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and M.P. on the 19th March, 1970.

1.13 Protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : Offences against the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes such as murder, rape, arson or serious mischief to property come within the definition of "Public Order" which is a State subject according to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Centre keeps in close touch with the State Governments and sends suggestions to them from time to time for strengthening the administrative machinery, etc., to provide protection and to instil a sense of security among the weaker sections. During the course of the year while reiterating the advice given on past occasions, the State Governments were requested to consider the following suggestions also to ensure prompt and effective action in all cases of offences against the weaker sections :—

- (i) Holding Collectors and Superintendents of Police directly responsible for taking prompt and effective action.
- (ii) In the areas prone to offences against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, special police squads should be set up to take prompt action against the offenders and to prevent recurrence of such offences.
- (iii) Special cells may be constituted at the State level under the personal supervision of the Chief Minister to look into the grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (iv) Suitable institutional arrangements should be made at the district level viz., in the office of the Superintendent of Police and the District Collector to register complaints of harassment and other grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to monitor on a regular basis the action taken on such complaints.

1.14 Communal Situation : As against 321 incidents in 1971, there were 240 in 1972, 242 in 1973, 248 in 1974, 205 in 1975 and 169 in 1976. In 1977, 188 incidents have been reported of which one at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) was of a serious nature.

1.15 President's Rule :

(1) *Nagaland* : President's Rule imposed in Nagaland on 22nd March, 1975 was extended, by the Parliament from time to time, upto 25th March, 1978. Mid-term elections were held in Nagaland on the 18th November, 1977, in which the United Democratic Front Party secured an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly with 37 seats in the 60-Member House. President's Rule in Nagaland was revoked on 25th November, 1977 when the new Ministry headed by Shri Vizol was sworn in.

(2) *Tamil Nadu* : President's Rule in Tamil Nadu was imposed on the 31st January, 1976 and after its approval by the Parliament was due to expire on the 9th March, 1978. The following legislative proposals were enacted in exercise of the powers conferred on the President under Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 :

(a) The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Act No. 7 of 1977).

(b) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Act No. 8 of 1977).

Elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly were held on the 12th and 14th June, 1977, in which the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kashagam (AIDMK) secured absolute majority with 130 sets in the 234 Member House. President's Rule in Tamil Nadu was revoked on the 30th June, 1977 and a new Ministry headed by Shri M. G. Ramachandran was sworn in.

(3) *Elections to the State Assemblies* : The March elections to the Lok Sabha threw up an unprecedented political situation. In as many as nine States—Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa—there was a total or near total rejection of the candidates belonging to the then ruling party, implying a complete lack of confidence on the part of the electorate in the Governments of that party in these nine States. The primary issues before the electorate concerned the excesses and abuses committed during the Emergency by the States, either of their own volition

or under the directions of the Central Government. It, therefore, stood to reason that the rejection was not confined to the ruling party in the Lok Sabha but extended to its Governments in these States as well. A climate of uncertainty and widespread sense of difference at all levels of administration had come to exist in these States. In these circumstances, the Home Minister suggested to the Chief Ministers of these nine States that they should advise the Governors to dissolve the State Assemblies and seek a fresh mandate. This suggestion was not accepted. On the other hand, efforts were made to contest the Constitutional validity of the Centre's suggestion. While declining to interfere the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the approach of the Central Government. On the 29th April, 1977, the situation obtaining in these 9 States was taken into consideration and proclamations under Article 356 of the Constitution were issued for these nine States by the Acting President on 30th April, 1977. The Legislative Assemblies of these States were dissolved and the Chief Election Commissioner approached to hold fresh elections for them.

Fresh elections were accordingly held in these nine States during the middle of June, 1977. On the basis of the results declared, the popular Governments assumed office on dates shown against each :—

| Sl No. | Name of the State | Date of revocation | Name of Chief Ministers/party in power |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Punjab | 20-6-1977 | Shri Parkash Singh Badal (Akali-Janata). |
| 2. | Haryana | 21-6-1977 | Shri Devi Lal (Janata). |
| 3. | West Bengal | 21-6-1977 | Shri Jyoti Bosu (Left Front). |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 22-6-1977 | Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (Janata). |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 22-6-1977 | Shri Shanta Kumar (Janata). |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | 23-6-1977 | Shri Ram Naresh Yadav (Janata). |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 23-6-1977 | Shri Kailash Joshi (Janata). |
| 8. | Bihar | 24-6-1977 | Shri Karpoori Thakur (Janata). |
| 9. | Orissa | 26-6-1977 | Shri Nilamani Rautray (Janata). |

(4) *Manipur* : Due to defections, the Congress Ministry in Manipur headed by Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh lost the support of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly and accordingly, resigned. Subsequently, the Governor of Manipur explored, the possibility of forming another Ministry but did not succeed as the political situation in the State was very fluid and no party or combination of parties was in a position to form the Government. On the recommendation of the Governor, President's Rule had to be imposed in the State with effect from 16th May, 1977. The Governor had advised that the Legislative Assembly may not be dissolved as it appeared likely that it would be possible to form the popular Ministry in due course. The Legislative Assembly, was, therefore, kept under suspended animation. Subsequently, the Governor invited Shri Yangmasho Shaiza who was unanimously elected as leader of the Janata Party and had the support of 34 Legislators in the 60-member House to form the Ministry. On the recommendation of the Governor, President's Rule was revoked on the 29th June, 1977, on which date a new Ministry headed by Shri Shaiza was sworn in. Since the President's Rule was for a short period, no Consultative Committee for the purpose of Legislation was constituted.

(5) *Tripura* : Following the resignation of the Congress Ministry, CFD and CPI(M) coalition Ministry headed by Shri Prafulla Kumar Das (CFD) was formed in Tripura on 1st April, 1977. This coalition Ministry broke up, on 22nd July, 1977 due to the withdrawal of support from the CPI(M) and a fresh coalition Ministry headed by Shri Radhika Ranjan Gupta was formed on 26th July, 1977 by the Janata Party and CPI(M) with a strength of 37-members. On 28th October, 1977, the CPI(M) announced its decision to withdraw their support from the coalition Ministry. On the 3rd November, 1977, the Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Radhika Ranjan Gupta tendered his resignation alongwith other members of Council of Ministers which was accepted by the Governor. It was later reported by the Governor that since no party was in a position to form the Ministry, a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the

Constitution. He, therefore, recommended to the President the issue of a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution, which, accepting his recommendation, was issued on the 5th November, 1977. The State Assembly was dissolved. Subsequently, elections to the State Assembly were held on 31st December, 1977. The Proclamation imposing the President's Rule in the State expired on the forenoon of 5th January, 1978. On the basis of the results declared, the CPI(M) Party secured an absolute majority in the State Legislature, and a council of Ministers headed by Shri Nripen Chakravorty assumed office on the forenoon on the 5th January, 1978. As the President's Rule was for a short period, no Consultative Committee for the purpose of legislation was constituted.

(6) *Karnataka* : Due to internal dissensions in the Congress Party in Karnataka, a large number of Members of the Congress legislature party in Karnataka publicly announced in December, 1977 their decision to withdraw their support from the Chief Minister, Shri Devraj Urs. After reviewing the developments in the State, the Government decided to leave the question whether or not the Ministry in the State enjoyed majority support to be decided only in the Assembly. Later, however, the Governor reported about disturbing developments about inducement or bribery being offered and intimidation and threats being held out to the legislator to win them over. Recounting the developments in the State, the Governor pointed out in his report dated the 31st December, 1977, to the President that there were grave apprehensions whether even the proceedings in the Assembly which was scheduled to meet on the 3rd January, 1978 would be free and orderly. He also expressed serious misgivings questioning the propriety of reading an address prepared for him by a Ministry which had forfeited the confidence of the majority in the Assembly. He, therefore, recommended to the President to issue a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution.

Accepting his recommendation, the President issued a Proclamation on 31st December, 1977 imposing President's Rule in the State of Karnataka. The State Assembly was dissolved. The

elections to the Karnataka State Assembly alongwith some other States, were held on the 25th February, 1978. On the basis of the results declared, the popular Government headed by Shri. Devraj Urs was sworn in from 28th February, 1978.

NAGALAND

1.16 The situation in Nagaland has been calm and peaceful after signing of the Shillong Agreement in November 1975 and Nagaland continued to make considerable strides in various fields of development and the people concentrated their energies on marching ahead on the path of progress and prosperity. Two incidents involving arson and looting took place in Wokha and Dimapur in April and May 1977. The timely action taken by the Government brought the situation under control and two separate Commissions of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act were set up to inquire into these incidents and to suggest measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future. The reports of these Commissions have since been received by the State Government.

Some representatives of the ex-underground and those of the Nagaland Peace Council called on the Home Minister and the Prime Minister during April 1977 and requested the Prime Minister to agree to meet Shri Phizo. On a request from Shri Phizo, a meeting between the Prime Minister and Shri Phizo took place on 14th June, 1977 at London during the Prime Minister's visit to U.K. As Shri Phizo stuck to his earlier unreasonable and unacceptable stand of independence of Nagaland, no issues relating to Nagaland were discussed.

The elections to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly were held in November, 1977 and the United Democratic Front secured 35 out of 60 seats. Subsequently two independents joined the UDF bringing their strength to 37. A UDF Ministry under Shri Vizol, was sworn in on 25th November, 1977 bringing an end to the President's rule imposed on 22nd March, 1975. The elections were very peaceful and the percentage of voting was approximately 83 per cent.

MIZORAM

1.17 Following the 1st July 1976 understanding between the Government of India and the Mizo National Front leaders, the Government of India had suspended operations by the Security Forces. Period of suspension of operations continues to be extended from time to time and is still in force. There was however, considerable delay on the part of the Mizo National Front in implementing the July, 1976 Understanding. When the present Government took office, discussions with Laldenga were resumed at his own request. Despite the assurances on several occasions that the underground will bring their followers to the camps and lay down the arms, these commitments were not implemented on the ground. On the contrary, it came to the Government's notice that he had issued instructions to prevent any steps being taken by his colleagues to implement the Agreement. When it became obvious that Laldenga was only interested in delaying implementation of the Agreement, for his own reasons, the Government came to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by continuing talks with him.

The Mizoram Government has been taking steps suitably to rehabilitate the ex-underground who came or are likely to come overground. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,92 crores has been sanctioned for 1977-78 and 1978-79 for specific schemes of rehabilitation of ex-Underground in Mizoram.

North Eastern Council

1.18 For the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 100 crores was approved initially for the North Eastern Council Plan, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 90 crores. The approved outlay in the Annual Plan for 1977-78 is Rs. 28.61 crores as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 15.84 crores during 1976-77. The allocation provided for 1977-78 is expected to be utilised in full. The Annual Plan for 1978-79 has been discussed in the Planning Commission and an outlay of Rs. 35.85 crores has been approved as against a proposal of Rs. 47.79 crores.

Agriculture and Allied Sector

The anticipated expenditure under agriculture and allied programmes is Rs. 446.38 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 480 lakhs. Training is being arranged, both in Degree Courses in agriculture and allied subjects as also short-term training course. In Degree course, 143 seats have been reserved for the constituent units as against 109 seats in 1976-77. The number of seats allotted for short-term training programme also went up to 164 as against 26 reserved last year. The programme for construction of hostel accommodation for 100 seats at Jorhat (Assam Agricultural University) is in progress and the construction of hostel accommodation for 60 students at Khanapara is likely to start soon. During 1977-78, 35 seats in B.Sc (Agriculture), 30 seats in V.V.Sc., 14 seats in M.Sc. (Agriculture) and 8 seats in M.V.Sc. have been reserved.

Regional Foundation Seed Potato Farms have been started in Mao (Manipur), Helpong (Nagaland), Twang (Arunachal Pradesh), Laitkor (Meghalaya) and Sialsuk (Mizoram). Regional Ginger Station Farm was started in Mizoram this year where 20 hectares are likely to be brought under cultivation.

Six schemes for establishment of Orchards-cum-Nursery are being implemented out of which 3 were started during 1976-77 and 3 (three) are likely to start from the current year. These schemes include progeny orchard-cum-nurseries for citrus fruits, regional apple nurseries and progeny orchard.

Rs. 12 lakhs have been provided during 1977-78 for the setting up of a Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation, a report, on which has been prepared by the Department of Food, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Under the soil conservation and soil survey programme, 8 schemes were started during the Fifth Plan.

Investigation works on Barak Watershed and the preparation of a suitable project is in progress. The National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning have already completed their reconnaissance survey and submitted their report. The National

Remote Sensing Agency has also completed imagery study of Barak river watershed for compilation of necessary data regarding present land use, physiography, geology etc. An expert team has been set up for the preparation of the project report.

The first phase of the work of ground water survey/systematic hydrological survey in Dimapur area of Nagaland and Cachar District of Assam involving 13 exploratory wells is expected to be completed by December, 1977.

Under the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector, 15 schemes are under implementation. These include Regional Sheep-Breeding Farm, Arunachal Pradesh, Regional Fodder Seed Production-cum-Demonstration Farm, Arunachal Pradesh, Control of Animal Diseases, Expansion of Biological Products Station, Assam, Expansion of the School of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, Assam and Teaching of Piggery and Pork Processing Plant at Assam Agricultural University. For the improvement of livestock in the North Eastern Region, Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Manipur and Meghalaya, Regional Poultry Breeding Farm, Meghalaya, Dairy Development Scheme, Regional Pig Breeding Farm, Mizoram, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeding Farm, Nagaland, Regional Duck Breeding Farm, Tripura and Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm Tripura have been taken up. The schemes on Regional Fish Seed Farm at Tripura and the Expansion of Fisheries Training Institute at Joyasagar Assam are continuing. During the current year, 2. Fish Seed Multiplication Farms in higher altitude areas in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are being taken up.

Administrative approval was issued for the setting up of a Project Formulation Unit for drawing up schemes in the agricultural and allied sectors.

Water & Power Development

Schemes under water and power development are being taken up by the North Eastern Council under two categories namely : (i) Investigation and Surveys and (ii) Power Generation Projects. The main schemes for investigation and surveys include

the investigation of high dam at Tipaimukh on the Barak River and investigation of Kamamg Hydel Project, Arunachal Pradesh. Other investigations include micro-hydel sites in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. Under Power General Scheme, a major project viz., Kopili Hydro-Electric Project has been taken up. The North Eastern Electric Power Corporation has been set up to implement this project.

Industries & Mining.—The S.I.E.T. Hyderabad who have been commissioned to undertake a study of the entrepreneurial and managerial needs of the region have submitted their interim report in June, 1977. Mining & Mineral Exploration Surveys have been undertaken against an approved outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during the current year. Aeromagnetic surveys are being conducted in parts of Meghalaya and Assam, CMPDI have been requested to prepare a feasibility report on the Simsang Colliery in Meghalaya for ensuring adequate supply of coal to the proposed Garo Hills Thermal Power Project.

Sericulture.—8 Pilot schemes have been taken up for the setting up of pilot sericultural farms which include Mulberry Seed Station, Meghalaya, Regional Oak Tasar Seed Station, Manipur and Muga Seed Stations in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

A Handicraft and Handlooms Development Corporation was set up in March, 1977 with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs.

Transport & Communication.—The Council has entrusted the North East Frontier Railways to carry out engineering-cum-traffic surveys on 7 rail links, of which 4 have been completed. The current year's allocation of Rs. 17 lakhs would be utilised in full. Under the Roads & Bridges Programme, roads of regional importance, which are beneficial to two constituent units or more, have been taken up. During the year 1977-78, it is expected to spend Rs. 808.87 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 796 lakhs. The schemes taken up for the improvement and construction of roads in North Eastern region involve a total length of

1481 kms., of which 230 kms., were completed upto March, 1977 & 270 Kms. are expected to be completed during the current year. The feasibility report on the construction of a second bridge on the river Brahmaputra has been received from M/s. RITES. A Committee is being set up to go into the details of recommendations made by the said consultants.

Social and Community Service.—Under this Head, there were 7 schemes, 4 pertaining to Health and 3 pertaining to Education. 5 schemes were taken up in the current year and the remaining 2 schemes are continuing from the previous years.

Consultancy.—There are now 3 full-time consultants in the North Eastern Council Secretariat for minerals, fisheries and cardamom. A part-time consultant has also been engaged to study the problems of aquatic weeds in the water bodies of the region. During the current year, Rs. 2 lakhs provided for consultancy service are expected to be utilised in full.

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research has been entrusted to undertake the second phase of their study for the North Eastern Region. The Institute submitted their interim report on Manpower Planning for the North Eastern Regions in August, 1977, indicating the likely requirements of technical manpower during the 1980s.

Haryana-Uttar Pradesh Boundary

1.19 At present, a part of the inter-State boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is determined by the deep stream of Yamuna. Changes in the course of this river frequently give rise to doubts and disputes and create administrative difficulties in the field of revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction. To avoid such difficulties in future, the Chief Ministers of the two States had agreed that Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit (then Home Minister) should arbitrate in this matter. Shri Dikshit gave his award in February, 1975. A bill incorporating the decisions was referred by the President to the legislatures of the two States for expression of views under the proviso to article 3 of the Constitution ;

and the legislatures of both the States adopted motions approving the Bill. After the last general elections in these two States, the new governments have also agreed to the proposed legislation being proceeded with. Accordingly, it is proposed to bring necessary legislation before Parliament during the Budget Session.

Development Board for Kutch

1.20 Acting under the provision contained in clause (2) of article 371 of the Constitution, with respect to the State of Gujarat, the President had made on the 28th February, 1977, an Order called the State of Gujarat (Special Responsibility of the Governor for Kutch) Order, 1977 to provide for the establishment of a Development Board for Kutch and for the other matters referred to in the clause aforesaid. Since then, the State Government have given further thought to the matter and stated that in their considered opinion there was no necessity for the establishment of a separate board and that the constitution of the proposed board was likely to encourage separatist tendencies, foster political ill-feeling and endanger the social cohesion and unity in the State. After considering the views of the State Government and a fresh examination of the matter, a Presidential Order has been issued under article 371(2) of the Constitution.

Elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar

1.21 In April-May, 1975, an announcement was made in Parliament that arrangements were being made for holding elections to the SGPC. Even though some preparatory action was initiated, the elections could, however, not be held. Directions have now been issued on 3rd February, 1978, under section 72 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 providing the necessary legal cover and the mechanism for holding the elections. The scheme embodied in the said directions seeks to vest the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls, for, and conduct of, elections of Members of the Board in a new functionary to be designated as the Chief Commissioner, Gurdwara Elections, who shall be appointed by the Central

Government. The elections to the SGPC will be held after the appointment of the Chief Commissioner which matter is under active consideration.

Jammu and Kashmir

1.22 Consequent on the withdrawal of support by the Congress Legislature Party, the Council of Ministers headed by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah advised the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir to dissolve the State Assembly and impose President's Rule in the State. The advice tendered by the Council of Ministers was binding on the Governor and after considering all other aspects, the Governor, with the concurrence of the President in terms of sub-section (5) of section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, issued a Proclamation on the 27th March, 1977 imposing Governor's Rule in the State.

General elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on the 30th June and 3rd July, 1977. The National Conference emerged as the largest single party and, on being invited by the Governor, Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the National Conference, formed the Government which assumed office on the 9th July, 1977. The Governor's Rule was revoked on the same date.

The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1977 (C.O.108) made by the President on the 31st December, 1977, under article 370(1) of the Constitution, applied the following to the State of Jammu and Kashmir :—

- (i) Section 2 of the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971 :

Under this provision, a new clause was substituted for clause (2) of Article 31 and a fresh clause (2B) was inserted in that Article. The word, "amount" was substituted for the word "compensation" in the new clause (2) of Article 31. Clause (2B) as inserted in Article 31 excludes the operation

of Article 19(1)(f) to any law referred to in Article 31(2), as now substituted.

(ii) The Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Act, 1976 :

This Amendment Act, *inter alia*, substituted a new provision in place of the original Article 297 of the Constitution. This new provision provides, firstly, for vesting in the Union of all lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters, or the continental shelf, or the exclusive economic zone, of India and secondly, for vesting in the Union of all other resources of the exclusive economic zone, to be held for its purposes. It also inserted in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution a number of Central as well as State enactments so as to give them constitutional protection under Article 31B.

As in the previous years, the Home Ministry awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 90/- per month each to three Ladakhi students for studying in the institutions at Sarnath.

Sikkim

1.23 The economic development of this Himalayan State continues to receive the special attention of the Government of India. Central assistance in the shape of Plan and non-Plan grants is made available to the State Government to meet their developmental and non-developmental needs. The annual Plan of Sikkim for 1977-78 has an outlay of the order of Rs. 12.47 crores. The programmes included in this plan lay stress on rural development, agricultural and allied sectors, village and small scale industries and the exploitation of mineral and forest wealth of the State. The non-Plan Central assistance to the State for the current financial year 1977-78 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 3.58 crores.

In order to bring the laws in the State of Sikkim in line generally with the rest of the country, 75 Central enactments have so far been extended to the State. The need if any, for extension of other Central laws is under examination.

Research and Policy Division

1.24. The Research and Policy Division had assigned study projects on (i) "India's Urban Tensions" and (ii) "Contemporary Muslim Attitudes on their place in the Indian Society", to the Centre for study of Developing Societies, Delhi. The final reports in respect of these projects have been received.

A number of studies have been undertaken by the Division itself relating to subjects which are of interest to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Five of these studies have been finalised and four studies are in progress.

The Division continued to maintain close liaison with other research institutions particularly with the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

ZONAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

1.25 Under the States Reorganisation Act there exist five Zonal Councils, namely; Northern Zonal Council, Central Zonal Council, Eastern Zonal Council, Western Zonal Council; and Southern Zonal Council.

The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of all the five Zonal Councils. The Zonal Councils provide a useful forum where the States/UTs discuss common problems and sort out their difficulties in consultation with each other and the Centre. It has been decided to hold the meetings of the Zonal Councils during the course of the year.

1.26 The Government proposes to bring forward a Bill in the current Session of Parliament to provide for declaration of assets and liabilities of M.Ps.

CHAPTER II

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Assam Rifles

2.1. The Force is headed by an Inspector General with headquarters at Shillong. It continues to be deployed in Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Working under the operational control of the Army, it renders assistance in the maintenance of internal security in the North Eastern region, and ensures security of the International borders in the area of its deployment. The Force has captured a number of hostiles and a sizeable amount of arms/ammunition/equipment. Assam Rifles personnel were awarded 16 medals including four Vishist Seva Medal, four Shaurya Chakras and three Governor's Gold Medals.

Border Security Force

2.2 The Force continued to remain deployed along the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat and along the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders.

3,510 persons were apprehended for clandestine trans-border crossing. 1056 smugglers were apprehended and seizures included Bangladesh currency—148018.36 Takas; Indian currency—Rs. 72,397; Burmese currency—300343 Kyats; Pak currency Rs. 9,244 and various articles worth Rs. 68,53,266. Besides some arms and ammunition were also seized.

A number of new training courses were introduced and the capacity of some others was increased. The BSF also provided training facilities to various Central and State Policy Organisations and also persons from foreign countries.

Appropriate stress continued to be laid on the welfare of BSF personnel and their families. BSF Family Welfare Centres stitched uniforms for other organisations and for State Police Forces. Fabrication of uniforms in respect of the entire police force of Rajasthan was taken over by BSF Family Welfare Centres in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

During the year BSF personnel were awarded the following medals :—

1. Police Medal for Gallantry.....3.
2. President's Police Medal for Distinguished service.....4.
3. Police Medal for Meritorious service.....35.

The Government of India had sanctioned on 12th May, 1976 the setting up of a Tear Smoke Unit at Tekanpur by the BSF. The unit has gone into production and in the first phase, some shells and grenades have been produced and subjected to firing trials.

Adequate provision is being made for construction of accommodation for personnel of para military forces.

Central Reserve Police Force

2.3 The force is deployed in various parts of the country in aid of civil authorities at their request for maintenance of law and order.

The services rendered by the Force in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, J&K, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim have been quite significant and were appreciated by the concerned States.

It has been decided to reduce the strength of CRP by two battalions by the end of March, 1978 and thereafter at the rate of one battalion each year for a period of three years.

Central Industrial Security Force

2.4 The Force is administered by an Inspector General and assisted by two DIGs and five AIGs at the Headquarters, besides three zonal DIGs. This force has so far been inducted into 96 Public Sector Undertakings.

The object of the Force is to keep an effective check on the incidence of theft and pilferage in public sector undertakings and to provide effective security cover to them.

Bureau of Police Research and Development

2.5 The Bureau completed studies on seven projects. It also provided assistance to the Police Research Centres of some States by way of initiating, guiding, processing and co-ordinating Research Projects.

On the development side, the Bureau has been concentrating mainly on 12 projects dealing with Weaponary, Tear Smoke Munitions and Riot Control Equipment including indigenisation and import substitution of various items of Tear Smoke Munitions used in the country with the main object of saving foreign exchange. It has also taken in hand various items connected with the modernisation of Police Protective equipment and introduction of less lethal ammunition for riot control operations.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

2.6 The Institute at present imparts in-service training to officers of the Police, Judicial and Correctional Services, and also experts in Forensic Science. It also organises/promotes research in the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science.

During the year it organised 37 courses and imparted in-service training to 479 officers.

The institute has at present 4 fellowship trainees in Forensic Science. They are doing research work under guidance of the head of the Faculty of Forensic Science.

Central Bureau of Investigation

2.7 The Co-ordination, Records and Interpol Division of the CBI, which looks after the work of collection and dissemination of information of interest regarding specified types of crime to the State Police Forces, in order to achieve greater efficiency and co-ordination in matters having inter-state and international ramifications, is responsible to the Police Divn. of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

During the year, 1890 new criminals and 5537 items of property were indexed. The Division received 348 finger prints from various National Crime Bureau for verification. It received 524 ICPO-Interpol Notices for circulation to various agencies. The Antiques Records Unit built up records relating to 339 new criminals and prepared 3,330 indices/source documents. The Arms Cell also brought 711 new Criminals on record and prepared 3141 indices for fire arms lost/recovered. It coordinated 40 recovered fire arms with the cases of their loss/thefts.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

2.8 In connection with General Elections in March 1977 and the Assembly Elections in June, 1977, the Directorate made arrangements to help the Chief Election Commissioner in conducting the Elections smoothly, by opening a special Communication Control Centre in the Office of the Chief Election Commissioner. Additional teleprinter circuits were installed to provide quick communications to all State Capitals and the State Police Radio Organisations were considerably strengthened by supplying them with additional radio equipment and radio frequencies for ensuring safety and security during the Elections. For the first time a Close Circuit Television system was installed to control the unprecedented crowds in the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad.

Two additional teleprinter circuits have been sanctioned between Delhi and Srinagar and Delhi and Dispur. Powerful transmitters have been installed at Gangtok. Sophisticated communication receivers have been installed at the ISPW Stations

at Panaji, Kohima, Simla and Control Installation at New Delhi. More efficient aerial systems were installed at New Delhi, Trivandrum, Bhopal and Calcutta to provide dependable communication.

The Directorate has also planned the Wireless network for the Lakshadweep administration.

The Central Police Radio Training Institute conducted 20 courses. These courses include 3 new courses including the communication courses for IPS Officers. The total number of trainees trained during the year was 234. The Directorate also arranged Guest Lectures on topics of specialised nature beneficial to Police Radio Organisation. A self-study scheme has also been organised from the year under which the officers undertake study of different topics, new systems, developments etc. and thereafter give lectures on these topics.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Computers)

2.9 The Directorate has been created with a view to co-ordinate all computer activities in the police in India, particularly in context of the decision of the Government of India to introduce computers in Police work under the Modernisation Scheme. During the year, three more computers were supplied through ECIL, one each to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The computer centres at Madras in Tamil Nadu and Delhi have started functioning. The National Police Computer Centre, DGPC at Delhi was inaugurated on 20th September, 1977. Formal allotments of computers have been made to Rajasthan and Gujarat for installation during 1978-79. The software prepared by the Directorate for use in crime-criminal-fingerprint information system was fully tested and handed over to Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra besides being put to use at the National Police Computer Centre, Delhi. This would have the way for the Phase-II, on line and real-time work which will become operational sometime in 1978-79.

The Directorate conducted 18 courses and trained 447 officers. An important feature of this year's activity relates to the organisation of a two-day Seminar of the Inspectors General of Police of the various States on the 'Role of Computers in Police'.

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy

2.10 The Academy organised the following courses :—

- (1) One year course of IPS Probationers. It was also attended by two police officers of Bhutan and five officers from Sikkim.
- (2) Three courses each of 14 weeks' duration for the senior Officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police with a seniority range of 6 to 10 years and Dy. Supdt. of Police on the Select List of Promotion.
- (3) Training course of 9 months duration for sub-Inspector Cadets of the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (4) Capsule Courses on Effective Public Speaking, Behavioural Sciences, Work Study, Agrarian Life and Economy Report Writing, Judo and Karate, Rock Climbing etc. were organised as a part of the Syllabi of the basic and Senior Course.
- (5) A 10 days course on 'Crime Prevention' was also organised for the benefit of the IPS Officers of 4 to 7 years service and Senior Dy. Supdt. of Police as recommended by the Committee on Police Training.

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces

2.11 The Ministry continued to provide assistance to the State Governments for modernisation of their police forces. Assistance under this Scheme is given for purchase of vehicles, telecommunications equipment, scientific aids to investigation, training aids and data processing equipment. So far Rs. 44 crores have been provided to the States out of which Rs. 6 crores was disbursed during this year.

Police Housing Scheme

2.12 During the year under review, Rs. 625 lakhs were made available to the State Governments for construction of residential accommodation for the non-gazetted police personnel. Since the inception of the Police Housing Scheme, Central assistance over Rs. 71 crores has been provided to the State Governments.

National Police Commission

2.13 The Government of India have appointed a National Police Commission to examine all the major issues of an All India character pertaining to Police Administration in the country and to suggest measures for enhancing the functional efficiency of the Police and also for transforming it into an instrument of public service. The Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable.

Allocation of Indian Police Service Probationers of 1976 Batch to the Various Cadres/Joint Cadres

2.14 On the basis of the results of IAS etc. Examination, 1975, 106 candidates were appointed to the Indian Police Service. These Scheduled Tribe candidates had declined the offer of appointment and in their place alternative candidates had to be obtained from the Department of Personnel in consultation with the UPSC. The allocation of 106 IPS probationers to the various cadres/joint cadres was finalised and communicated to the probationers/State Cadres/Joint Cadre Authorities. The allocation to the State Cadres is as follows —

| S. No. | Name of Cadre/Joint Cadre | No. of Candidates allocated |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 |
| 2. | Assam & Meghalaya | 3 |
| 3. | Bihar | 7 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 6 |
| 5. | Haryana | 6 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 5 |

| S. No. | Name of Cadre/Joint Cadre | No. of Candidates allocated |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. | Kerala | 5 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 6 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 7 |
| 12. | Manipur-Tripura | 5 |
| 13. | Orissa | 3 |
| 14. | Punjab | 3 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 1 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 7 |
| 17. | Union Territories | 4 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 23 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 7 |
| TOTAL | | 106 |

Home Guards and Civil Defence

2.15 The Civil Defence Corps aims at saving life, minimising damage to property and maintaining continuity of production in the event of hostile attacks. Against a target of 4.9 lakh volunteers, the present raised strength is 3.7 lakhs, of whom, 3.2 lakhs have been trained. The Home Guards are meant, besides serving as an auxiliary to the police in maintaining internal security, to help the community in emergencies like air raids, fire, flood, cyclones etc. The present raised strength is 4.65 lakhs against the target of 5.16 lakhs.

During the year, emphasis continued to be placed on effective training of Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel for whom special courses were conducted on unexploded bombs, weapons and tactics, stores preservation, watermanship, camouflage and concealment. The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, conducted 22 courses for instructors, staff officers, lady officers, NCC, and IAS & IPS probationers, including the following new courses :—

- (i) 1st Emergency Relief Instructors Course.
- (ii) 1st Civil Defence Staff Course for Casualty service officers.

(iii) 1st Civil Defence Camouflage course for Staff Officers. Three courses in the practice of communications procedure for civil defence communications instructors were held at the Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Delhi.

A pilot project for utilisation of Civil Defence Organisation in disaster relief and community preparedness in the event of natural disasters like earthquakes, etc. was initiated in Assam and Himachal Pradesh.

Home Guards rendered support to the Police during the elections to the Lok Sabha in March, 1977 and to some of the State Legislatures in June, 1977. On each occasion, approximately 3.27 lakh home guards were deployed for periods ranging from 15 days to one month. Home Guards were also deployed by a number of States for assistance to the community in maintenance of law and order, essential services, flood relief etc.

Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Delhi, did commendable rescue and relief work in the unprecedented floods in Delhi and suburbs. The unit was air lifted to Andhra Pradesh to assist the State Government in relief operations in the cyclone affected area of Vijayawada. Their work in the Chilipili area has been greatly appreciated by the State Government.

Surveys were carried out of the Fire services in Karnataka and Mizoram, Greater Bombay, Madras Port and Trombay Fertiliser Factory. A survey was also made of the fire protection requirements of Hoshangabad city with particular reference to the requirements of the Security Paper Mill. Technical advice and guidance in fire protection was also rendered to a number of Central Ministries and Departments and Public Sector Undertaking. A survey was made of the Chukha Hydel Project in Bhutan and a report on the fire protection requirements there was given to the project authorities.

The National Fire Service College, Nagpur conducted 9 courses during 1977 for Sub-officers, Station Officers, Divisional Officers, Production Engineers and Civil Defence Instructors. The

Advisory Board of the College held one meeting during the year in which it recommended introduction of new courses at the College to meet the growing needs of the country's Fire Services.

Delhi Police

2.16 The crime and law order situation in Delhi during the year 1977 remained well under control. Heinous crimes like dacoity, attempt to murder and riots recorded a decrease as compared to pre-emergency period. Similarly, the incidents of hurt and burglary also recorded a decrease. The lifting of emergency gave rise to a spurt in agitational activities by political parties and labour organisations. However, because of the adequate law and order arrangements, there was no serious riot in the capital throughout the year. Pressure was maintained against bad characters and anti-social elements. 106 bad characters were externed from Delhi. The crime pattern obtaining in the city is constantly reviewed in order to devise suitable preventive and detective measures to keep the crime under check and to make optimum use of the available resources. In this connection, some proposals regarding strengthening and modernising of the Delhi Police, are also under consideration of the Ministry.

Emphasis on enforcement of traffic rules increased substantially. As a result 2,28,772 prosecutions were made and fines amounting to Rs. 28,57,159 were realised. A multi-media education campaign was launched. Slow moving vehicles were banned in Chandni Chowk and Darya Ganj. A new traffic circulation pattern was implemented in Connaught Place. 25 motor cycle petrols were added to the traffic police and extensive use was made of radar speed indicators to check over-speeding.

It has been decided to introduce the Police Commissioner System in Delhi. The Draft Delhi Police Bill is at present before the Metropolitan Council of Delhi for their recommendations, if any.

An amount of Rs. 2.25 crores has been approved for police housing in the annual plan 1977-78.

INCREASE IN STRENGTH OF DELHI POLICE

The strength of Delhi Police increased from 20,927 personnel of all ranks in 1976 to 21,499 in 1977. The strength of the Mounted Police was also increased recently. It has been decided to create West Delhi Police District. Proposals are under consideration for creating new Police Stations and Police Posts. In order to meet the immediate manpower requirements, it has been decided to increase the number of C.R.P. battalions with the I.G.P. Delhi from four to six.

WRITING OF ANNUAL CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE

The instructions issued during Emergency regarding association of the District Magistrates|District Collectors with the writing of annual confidential reports of District Superintendents of Police were reviewed during 1977-78 and as a result of the review these instructions, have been withdrawn thereby restoring the position as it obtained before the Emergency.

CHAPTER III

UNION TERRITORIES

Legislation by Union Territories

3.1 During 1977, five Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram, which were reserved for the consideration of the President, received the assent of the President.

Extension of enactments to Union Territories by notifications

3.2 During 1977, the Haryana Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 was extended to the Union territory of Delhi by notification under section 2 of the Union Territories (laws) Act, 1950. The Act provides for the inquisition of debt owed by landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans and marginal farmers, whose annual household income does not exceed Rs. 2400, and for the scaling down of the debts of the aforesaid categories whose annual household income exceed Rs. 2400 and of small farmer. The following Acts were extended to the Union Territory of Chandigarh by notification u/s 87 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act :

- (1) The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph shows) Amendment Act. 1971.
- (2) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment Act, and Validation) Act, 1972.
- (3) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972.
- (4) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1973.

- (5) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974.
- (6) The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Second Amendment Act, 1974.
- (7) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975.
- (8) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1975.
- (9) The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Haryana Amendment Act, 1976.
- (10) The Punjab Cycle-Rickshaws (Regulation of Licence) Act, 1976.

Regulations for Union Territories

3.3 During 1977, the President made the following Regulations under article 240 of the Constitution :—

- (1) The Yonam Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Regulation, 1977.
- (2) The Registration (Pondicherry Amendment) Regulation, 1977.
- (3) The Pondicherry Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Regulation, 1977.
- (4) The Pondicherry Municipalities and Village and Commune Panchayats (Amendment) Regulation, 1977.
- (5) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Regulation, 1977.
- (6) The Union Territories Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Regulation, 1977.

The last mentioned Regulation, which applies to the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, provides for the liquidation of the debt owed by agricultural labourers and rural artisans, whose annual

household income does not exceed Rs. 2,400, and marginal farmers and for the scaling down of the debt of agricultural labourers and rural artisans, whose annual household income exceeds Rs. 2,400 and small farmers.

Constitution of new Assemblies and Councils of Ministers in the Union territories of Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu

3.4 Pondicherry had been under President's Rule from 28th March, 1974. The Elections to the new Assembly were held on 14th June, 1977. The President's Rule was withdrawn on 2nd July, 1977 and a two member council of Ministers was sworn in on the same date. Elections to the new Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu were held on 1st June, 1977. A new Council of Ministers comprising, in addition to the Chief Minister, two Ministers and a Minister of State, was sworn in on 7th June, 1977.

Constitution of a new Metropolitan Council and Executive Council in Delhi and nomination of Members to the Metropolitan Council

3.5 A new Metropolitan Council was constituted in Delhi on the basis of elections held on 12th June, 1977. A four-man Executive Council took office on 24-6-1977.

Mizoram

3.6 Consequent upon the expiry of the term of the Legislative Assembly and resignation of the Council of Ministers, the Union Territory of Mizoram was placed under President's Rule on 11th May, 1977 for a period of 7 months which has been further extended by a period of 4 months.

The territory remained free from insurgency and the counter-insurgency operations mainly centred around the apprehension of underground tax collectors.

During the year, 114 MNF/MNA personnel surrendered and returned to normal life. A Department for Relief and Rehabilitation has been set up to rehabilitate the MNF personnel who have abjured violence. So far, 525 returnees have been given assistance/jobs for their rehabilitation.

Mizoram is faced with the cyclic phenomenon of 'Thingam' which results due to the flowering of "Rawthing" bamboo and the consequent increase in the rodent population. The Government of Mizoram have taken steps to combat the famine situation in the territory. The Government of India have provided adequate funds under Employment Generation Scheme, gratuitous relief, agricultural loans and rodent control. The relevant provisions of the C. P. W. D. Manual have also been relaxed so as to enable the Government of Mizoram to award works, upto prescribed financial limits, without calling tenders to Village Councils.

The Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 11.07 lakhs for 1977-78 is expected to be utilised in full. The North Eastern Council have also allocated a sum of Rs. 142.25 lakhs to Mizoram for schemes under agriculture, animal husbandry, roads, industries and power. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also approved Rs. 11 crores for programme of roads to be undertaken in the next five years. Another Rs. 2 crores will be available for construction of roads for the sensitive border areas road programme.

The schemes under agriculture and allied sectors include land reclamation, soil conservation, minor irrigation, pest/disease control, distribution of agricultural tools and implements on subsidy and supply of improved variety of seeds. Against a target of 20,000 hectares set for the Fifth Plan 9,775 hectares have been reclaimed.

28 rural water supply schemes are being implemented under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The construction of 66 KV transmission line from Dullavcherra to Aizawl has been completed. Aizawl has thus been connected with the power grid of lower Assam.

There are 553 primary schools, 234 middle schools and 6 colleges. 1,70,694 students have been enrolled in the various institutions.

A 50 bedded hospital was opened in Champhai on 22nd April, 1977.

It is proposed to set up a mechanised yarn dyeing plant with a single shift capacity of 1,000 kgs. 23 sericultural farms have been established. A major training centre for cane and bamboo works has been started at Aizawl.

The District Administration has been reorganised and Deputy Commissioners have been associated with Revenue Administration, land settlement and revenue collection.

Development Plans for Union Territories

3.7 The approved Plan Outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan of all the Union Territories is Rs. 634.06 crores. The ceiling for the annual Plan 1977-78 is Rs. 169.59 crores. The break-up of the approved plan outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan and annual Plan for 1977-78 is given below :—

| Name of the Union Territory | (Rs. in crores) | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Approved Plan outlay for Fifth Five Year Plan 1974—79 | Annual Plan 1977-78 |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 33.72 | 8.29 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 63.30 | 14.77 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 39.76 | 11.04 |
| 4. Dadra & N. Haveli | 9.41 | 2.61 |
| 5. Delhi | 316.01 | 90.10 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu | 85.00 | 21.62 |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 6.23 | 1.67 |
| 8. Mizoram | 46.59 | 11.07 |
| 9. Pondicherry | 34.04 | 8.42 |
| TOTAL | 634.06 | 169.59 |

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Introduction

3.8 The Plan outlay of Rs. 829 lakhs for 1977-78 is expected to be utilised in full and for the next year (1978-79) plan outlay has been raised to Rs. 1040 lakhs.

Communications

A direct Boeing Air service was started in August, 1977 between the mainland and the Islands. The travel time has been cut down from five to two hours, and there is no need for a technical halt at Rangoon.

Mainland-Islands and inter-island shipping services were maintained. To augment the inter-island sea communication fleet, construction of one additional harbour ferry (200 day passenger) was completed and construction of another such ferry is in progress. Construction of two 40' boats and a number of other vessels are at progressive stages of constructions.

Jetty at Junglighat has been completed and the one at long island is expected to be completed by March 1978. Work on construction of various harbour facilities at other places is in progress. Dockyard workshop at Port Blair would be strengthened with the completion of two tugs now under construction.

13 km of rural roads and 5.5 km of Andaman Trunk Road are expected to be completed. Four bus chasis would be purchased to augment the fleet of road transport.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation set up only a year ago is functioning smoothly.

Some varieties of mainland fish have been introduced to encourage inland fishing. Two mechanised 36' boats are doing survey of fishing resources in the inshore areas of Andaman waters. Training course in mechanised fishing are continuing and 20 fisherman including 10 tribal (Nicobarese) will complete training.

Tourism, Industry and Power

The Islands have become a great tourist attraction and foreigners are visiting these Islands in increasing numbers. There are schemes for construction of additional accommodation for 50 more persons besides 5 Nicobarese type huts during the year.

Loans to the tune of Rs. 2.3 lakhs are expected to be distributed under State Aid to Industries. Training will be imparted to artisans in handicrafts. A pilot project and demonstration centre in coir products will be set up during the year and 10 candidates are expected to be taken up for training. Proposal to set up a small boat building yard in these Islands is being examined. Director of Industries has since been posted in the territory to give necessary fillip to industrialisation.

Purchase and installation of a 850 KW Diesel generating set for augmentation of power generating capacity of Phoenix Bay Power House, completion of 33 KW line from Port Blair to Wimberlyganj and Bambooflat, construction of HT and LT lines in Middle and North Andamans for supply of power from the Central Power Station at Rangat and electrification of villages, providing of domestic, commercial and industrial service connections and street light points at various places like Neil Island, Havelock, Kadamtala, other accessories etc. are the main-targets expected to be achieved during the year 1977-78.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Rice production by the end of the year is expected 24.688 MT registering thereby an increase of 200 MT over the last year. This will be achieved by bringing 8863 HA under high yielding varieties, 3545 HA under improved varieties and 710 HA under double cropping of paddy. It is also expected to bring 2800 HA under green manuring, 800 HA under root crops, 80 HA under soil conditional (line), 330 HA under coconut, 50 HA under Arecanut and 200 HA under different fruit crops.

Seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, barbed wire etc. are being supplied at subsidized rates. Short, medium and long

term loans to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will also be given to the needy cultivators during the year. 1100 farmers will be imparted training in improved agricultural practices and another five progressive farmers sent on study tour to the mainland.

It is expected to bring 700 HA of land under soil conservation measures, 800 HA under summer ploughing and 200 HA under the land shaping during the year.

Irrigation and drainage facilities will be provided in 200 HA and 100 HA respectively.

Veterinary dispensaries and artificial insemination centres are being maintained. Some of the veterinary dispensaries would be upgraded to veterinary hospitals as soon as buildings for this purpose are constructed. Poultry birds and poultry feed are supplied at subsidized rates.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education in vocational subjects will be introduced this year in 7 Higher Secondary Schools which have come under 10+2 system. Children whose parents are earning up to Rs. 4000 per annum are supplied with text-books under Book Bank Schemes. Free uniforms to the children of tribals and other weaker sections are being supplied by the Administration. Summer and correspondence courses have been started.

Hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres, modified TB centres, Filaria clinics and Health Education Bureau are being maintained. Mayabunder Hospital will be provided with a specialist. Lady medical officers will be posted at Campbell Bay and Nancowrie. Three ambulance chasis would be purchased during this year.

Water supply works at six places and improvement to the existing facilities at three places would be completed this year. Work relating to water supply schemes at five other places will continue.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Completion of 24 units of residential accommodation at Dairy Farm, construction of Labour Barrack for accommodating 36 industrial labourers, establishment of two Assistant Town Planning Units etc. are envisaged. In addition, loans will be given under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Welfare schemes for various tribes in the Islands were formulated according to the need and requirements of each tribe. Nicobarese who are the most advanced of the tribals are being provided with education facilities and subsidized building materials. The benefit of basic amenities like food, clothing and special medical attention is being extended gradually to the Onges of the Little Andaman. Efforts to make friendly contracts with the two hostile tribes namely Jarawas and Sentinalese are also continuing.

MISCELLANEOUS

Home Minister's Advisory Committee, Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee and five other committees continued to function.

A Grievances Cell has been established in the Andaman Secretariat for attending promptly to the grievances of citizens. Mobile payment counters have been introduced in the rural areas for collection of charges on the consumption of electricity to avoid unnecessary long travel by consumers.

Monetary grant has also been given to Hindi Sahitya Kala Parishad for development of Hindi in the Islands. There has been progressive increase in the use of Hindi for office work. Help literature has been made available in offices. Hindi version of official newspaper is also published every Sunday.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

3.9 The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh is headed by the Lt. Governor. The Provisional Legislative Assembly constituted on the 15th August, 1975 under Section 54(A) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, stood dissolved with

the holding of the first meeting of the duly elected Legislative Assembly for which elections were held on 25th Feb., 1978. A Ministry headed by Shri Prem K. Thungon was appointed by the President on the 14th March, 1978.

In each of the 5 Districts of Arunachal Pradesh there is an elected Zila Parishad. At Block levels there are elected Anchal Samitis and Gram Panchayats at the village level.

The plan outlay of Rs. 14.13 lakhs would be fully utilised during the current year and the anticipated expenditure is likely to exceed the approved outlay by about Rs. 128 lakhs especially in the power and other core sectors.

The important developments during the year under review are enumerated below :—

- (a) Additional food production to the extent of 5000 tonnes was achieved, with the envisaged step up in agricultural products, the territory is likely to be self-sufficient in foodgrains by the end of 1978-79.
- (b) About 400 hectares of land was developed for horticultural activities; about 300 hectares of land was brought under soil conservation schemes.
- (c) A forest Development Corporation was registered. It will extract ply logs, saw logs, and do marketing through auction. It will also concentrate on artificial and natural regeneration of forests.
- (d) A forest Training School was also started during the year.
- (e) The rural water supply schemes covered 151 villages.
- (f) There were 4680 Kms of roads at the end of fourth Plan (surfaced and unsurfaced) all over Arunachal Pradesh. During the first two years of the Fifth Plan, 278 Kms length of roads were completed. In 1976-77 another 150 Kms of roads were constructed. Another 200 Kms of roads have been added during the year under review.

- (g) The New hydel schemes implemented during the year generated 4000 kilowatts of power. The hydel schemes which have so far been commissioned during the Fifth Plan period have the capacity to generate 6120 KW.
- (h) Two Rural Industries projects have been set up and a number of entrepreneurs have been identified for establishing small-scale industries.
- (i) Construction work in the permanent capital is in full-swing and it is expected that about 700 (seven hundred) houses of various categories will be completed by December, 1978. Buildings for hospital, Schools, marketing centre etc. are also expected to be completed by that time.
- (j) A Cooperative Bank is being registered for the first time in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (k) The number of educational institutions increased by 77 during the year bringing the total number of educational institutions at Primary, Middle and Secondary level to 894.

CHANDIGARH

3.10. The plan of territory includes development of the second phase of Capital Project, augmentation of social services, development of a small Industrial area and the surrounding rural belt of 22 villages.

To meet the unplanned growth of labour colonies in and around the city 1384 tenements have been allotted to the occupants of the labour colonies to provide better living conditions and civic amenities to them.

The fleet strength of the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has risen by 106 vehicles. The existing medical and health facilities which comprise Post Graduate Institute, a 370-bed general hospital, 16 out-door dispensaries, one primary health centre

and 4 sub-centres in rural areas are being supplemented by 4 more dispensaries. Two new model high schools have been started. Education is free upto 10th Class in all Government schools in rural areas. Stationery and books worth Rs. 40,000 had been sanctioned for the children of weaker sections of the society. 2500 additional children have been covered in the 'mid-day meal' programme bringing the total number to 13500. There are 4 technical institutions for catering to the needs of students who require diploma in various technical disciplines. Interest free loans are granted to the poor and deserving students for acquiring engineering qualifications and tuition fee is charged from students doing diploma courses.

Large, medium and small scale industries provide employment to about 1500 workers. The main industries in the urban area are those manufacturing hosiery, knitting machine needles, electric metres, electrical appliances, automobile parts and cycle tyres and tubes, while in the rural area, the main industries are leather tanning, handloom weaving and shoe making. 334 plots have been allotted and about 300 more plots are likely to be allotted for setting up industrial units in the Industrial area, Phase II. 52 beneficiaries in rural industries have been advanced loans worth Rs. 1.56 lakhs. Rs. 50,000 have been advanced as loans at a cheaper rate of interest than being charged by the commercial banks. 152 houses have been constructed for industrial workers. Rural area is intended to be developed as hinterland for supply of foodgrains, vegetables, fruit, milk products and poultry products to the city. Environmental improvement of the village is being done which would increase income of the rural population and raise their standard of living. To provide drinking water in the villages, a scheme at a cost of Rs. 8.76 lakhs is under implementation. It is proposed to instal 4 deep bore tube wells in 4 villages and an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been earmarked for underground channells to the deep bore tube wells for irrigation purposes. 50 Göbar Gas Plants have so far been installed and another 15 are expected to be installed shortly. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for giving subsidies under the Dairy Development Scheme. An amount of Rs. 11,000 has been disbursed to 22

eligible persons under the Piggery Development Scheme. A sum of Rs. 4,000 per acre is advanced as loan to farmers interested in grape cultivation in villages. A subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre is also being offered to the farmers for levelling and terracing their fields. Two Dairy Co-operative Societies have been established in the villages to meet the increasing demand for milk. Rs. 2.48 lakhs have been advanced as loans to 124 members of the Scheduled Castes for purchase of milk cattle by the State Bank of India and the Chandigarh State Cooperative Bank Limited.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

3.11 *Agriculture* : The Administration distributed 43,000 kgs. of high yielding varieties and 8,000 kgs. of improved varieties of paddy seeds and 182 MT of fertilizers and manures, 15,000 kgs. of high yielding varieties, 1,000 kgs. of improved varieties of wheat seeds and 2,500 kgs. of pulses during the year 1977.

The main work of soil conservation in the territory is bench terracing. Subsidy on the actual expenditure is given to the adivasi cultivators. Under the special scheme 462 plots measuring 413.95 hectares were allotted to the landless agricultural labourers. Soil conservation work was carried out in 226.09 hectares of land allotted to landless labourers.

Forests : Forests which occupy about 41 per cent of the total area of the territory contain trees of teak, khair etc. and fetch about 25 per cent of the total revenue of the Administration.

Animal Husbandry : There is one veterinary hospital and two veterinary aid centres where free treatment is provided. During the year, 268 animals were castrated, 19,600 heads of cattle were inoculated against various diseases and 182 cows were provided with either natural or artificial insemination service. Under the scheme regarding distribution of buffaloes and cows, subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of milch animals is given to the adivasis. Female calves from the Dairy Farm are also distributed at subsidised rates.

The elections to constitute a new Metropolitan Council were held in June, 1977.

LAW AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Haryana Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 was extended to the Union Territory of Delhi with effect from 1-3-1977.

At the beginning of the year i.e. on the 1st January, 1977 25,522 cases were pending disposal in various Metropolitan Courts of Delhi (exclusive of traffic cases). Another 11,992 cases, including cases triable by Sessions Courts were added during the year (January to November, 1977). 14,335 cases were decided in the courts of the Metropolitan Magistrate during this period out of which 7,569 cases ended in conviction 3,203 were acquitted and 3,563 cases were either compromised or consigned to the record room. The percentage of conviction in the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts was 70.3 per cent excluding the cases compromised or consigned to the record room.

VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

During the period beginning from January, 1977, 1271 complaints were received in the Vigilance Department of which 1055 complaints were sent to different Departments for taking appropriate action. 152 complaints containing allegations of a specific nature were forwarded for enquiry and 58 complaints were filed as being unsubstantiated.

Two gazetted officers were dismissed, one gazetted officer was reduced to a lower stage in his pay scale, increments were withheld in 4 cases, 3 officers were censured, 12 were warned and 6 were exonerated. Departmental proceedings were initiated against 25 gazetted officers.

The Anti-corruption branch organised 18 successful traps which resulted in the arrest, red-handed of public servants demanding bribes 9 other R-Os were registered on the basis of enquiries conducted into complaints. Out of 21 regular cases

Co-operation : 33 co-operative societies are functioning and loans are advanced to the agriculturists through the service co-operative societies.

Medical & Public Health : One Cottage hospital, 2 Primary health centres (with 5 sub-centres and 4 dispensaries) and one mobile dispensary are functioning. Family welfare activities are taken up at the Cottage hospital and primary health centres on voluntary basis.

Education : There are 11 Pre-primary Schools, 157 Primary Schools, 4 High Schools and 1 Higher Secondary School. The Administration provides free education up to higher secondary stage. Free mid-day meals are also provided at all the Government Pre-primary and Primary Schools. The students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes and economically backward classes are provided with clothes, text-books, note books and other items of stationery. 7 hostels for boys and 2 for girls are functioning where students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes and economically backward classes are provided with free lodging and boarding.

Industry : Industrial Training Institute imparts training in the trades of wireman, welder, fitter & electrician. Out of 64 industrial units 49 are located in the Industrial Estate near Silvassa. The entire territory comes under the Rural Industrial Project and therefore concessional facilities to the industrialists are available.

Power : 44 out of the 72 villages have been electrified. 175 agricultural pump sets and 29 pump sets for drinking water have also been energised.

DELHI

3.12. *Metropolitan Council* : The term of the second Metropolitan Council (1972-77) was to expire on the 19th March, 1977 but it was extended for a further period of one year by an ordinance dated 7-2-1977 issued by the Central Govt. After the March Session the Council was suspended w.e.f. 21st April, 1977 by a notification of the Government of India.

pertaining to the period prior to 1st April, 1977, challans were filed in courts for trial in 14 cases while cases were sent as untraced for lack of evidence.

During the period under review, the ADMs decided 1,147 revenue appeals, the SDMs decided 8,262 cases under the preventive sections of the Cr. P.C. and also decided 930 revenue cases apart from conducting various enquiries to redress public grievances, 3,378 scheduled castes certificates and 1,302 domicile certificates were issued by the office.

Recovery of tacavvi loan and land revenues for the period under review was Rs. 9,89,064. The Mines and Quarries unit recovered Rs. 22,29,159 as royalty for the year 1977. The Wild Life Protection unit realised revenue to the extent of Rs. 29,273 and seized property worth nearly Rs. 1,42,000. The Land Acquisition unit acquired 27.06 acres and 36.50 acres under the Planned Development of Delhi Scheme and Non-plan schemes respectively for which a total amount of Rs. 3,65,33,975 has been paid as compensation. The recovery unit realised about Rs. 25 lacs per month as arrears of land revenue.

Harijans and landless persons were provided with 300 house sites. The Zilla Sainik Board also looked after the welfare of serving defence personnel and ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner also conducted the Agricultural Census for 1976-77 and the Live Stock Census 1977.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS

From 1-4-77 to 30-11-77, 647 wardens, 1197 House Fire Parties and 640 lady volunteers were enrolled bringing their progressive total to 4843 wardens, 13613 House Fire Parties and 1538 lady volunteers. The Civil Defence Staff performed round the clock flood control room duties in August, 1977.

Civil Defence wardens and volunteers did useful work for the relief of flood affected persons by donating and supplying rations, medicines, cooked food etc. to men, women and children and also fodder for animals. The Civil Defence personnel engaged themselves in sand bagging operations and providing medical treatment and first-aid.

The authorised strength of the Home Guards organisation is now 1350. The Home Guards gave a good account of themselves during the recent floods in Delhi, 3212 home guards were deployed in Delhi during the Lok Sabha Election in March, 1977 and 3366 during the Metropolitan/Municipal Corporation Elections in June, 1977. 110 sirens installed in the Territory are tested regularly.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Planning Department formulates Five Year Plans/Annual Plans for the Territory and also attends to the work relating to manpower planning and additional resource mobilization for augmenting of plan outlays.

The Administration is constantly endeavouring to raise its resources and has estimated the total availability of resources for 1978-79 at Rs. 44.34 crores as under :—

| | Rs. in crores |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Sales Tax | 21.15 |
| 2. Excise | 8.8 |
| 3. Stamps (Central) | 0.60 |
| 4. Taxes on Vehicles | 0.01 |
| 5. Small Saving | 6.10 |
| 6. Others | 7.60 |
| TOTAL | 44.34 |

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Out of 3,527 registered cooperative societies, 2,878 societies are functioning in different sectors as detailed below :—

| Sector | No. of Societies | No. of working societies | Societies under liquidation | Membership | S/C Deposit | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | | in lakhs | |
| Industrial | 992 | 710 | 282 | 6.13 | 88.32 | 73.54 |
| Store | 571 | 413 | 158 | 1.33 | 29.48 | 13.43 |
| Thrift & | 810 | 747 | 63 | 2.76 | 120.75 | 1490.15 |
| Credit Housing | 411 | 380 | 31 | 0.74 | 92.26 | 2432.01 |
| Package (Rural) | 743 | 628 | 115 | 0.49 | 91.26 | 18.96 |
| TOTAL | 3527 | 2878 | 649 | 11.45 | 422.07 | 4028.09 |

To arrest the price rise in essential articles, Consumer Stores are being established in Re-settlement colonies. A scheme for 150 fruits and vegetables shops near the milk booths of Mother Dairy/Delhi Milk Scheme has also been cleared and an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs have been approved for the Fifth Plan, of which assistance of Rs. 5.40 lacs has already been released. Since July, 1975 the cooperative sector has distributed fertilisers worth Rs. 1 crore through the Marketing and Supply Federation Nangloi. However, the activities of the Federation received a setback this year as a large quantity of fertilisers was damaged by the unprecedented rains and floods during July and August, 1977.

During 1977-78 an outlay of Rs. 46 lacs has been approved for providing financial assistance to various Cooperative Societies. Of this amount Rs. 21 lacs will be provided to the Delhi State Cooperative Bank and the Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-Purpose Societies, Rs. 13 lacs to the Vegetable Sector, Rs. 3 lacs for Milk Societies and Member Education Programmes and the balance for Primary Societies in the Industrial and Consumer Sectors.

A crash programme was undertaken to complete elections wherever overdue and also to complete the audit of societies

wherever pending. As a result 273 elections and 866 audits were completed.

AGRICULTURE

The Union Territory of Delhi has a total rural area of about 1.50 lakhs hectares out of which 84,000 hectares are Development Blocks comprising 258 villages. The Foodgrains production which was 1,20,362 M.T. in 1975-76 is expected to touch 1,23,000 M.T. in 1976-77.

The seeds produced at the three Seed Multiplication Farms were distributed during the period under report. 81.27 M. T. of cereal and vegetable seeds were distributed against the revised target of 130 M.T. for the year 1977-78. Under the plant protection measures 57,800 hectares of land have been covered and under the scheme for intensive production of vegetables 19,260 hectares have been brought under cultivation, 15,375 M.T. of sludge manure and 10,300 M.T. of fertilisers were distributed against the target of 40,000 and 29,000 M.T. respectively. Under a new scheme for the wheat producers, crop competitions at Block|State level are being organised. 1,87,000 trees were planted along roads up to the end of November, 1977, under the Soil Conservation and Aforestation Scheme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

To improve the quality of cattle in the territory steps are being taken for proper medical care and to check contagious diseases. The semen of exotic cattle is preserved and supplied through 30 artificial insemination centres and sub-centres. 6,745 cattle have been inseminated artificially and 4.68 lakhs vaccinations have been performed on birds and cattle.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

With a view to improving the socio-economic conditions of poor fisher-men and to produce protein-rich food for the common man, efforts are being made to utilise for this purpose, available

waters along the Jamuna river and canals such as the Agra Canal, Hindon Canal, Western Jamuna Canal and Najafgarh Drain and also waters impounded in lakes, jheels and ponds. 350 M.T. of fish meat was produced and 6.9 lakh fry/fringerlings of fast growing fish were collected/raised during the period January to November, 1977 against the target of 400 M.T. and 8.5 lakhs respectively for the financial year 1977-78.

PANCHAYATS

Election for 204 Panchayats and 47 circle Panchayats were conducted during 1977-78. There is a provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for Panchayats which is expected to be utilised during the financial year.

FLOOD CONTROL

Various agencies like the Flood Control Wing, M.C.D., D.D.A. and N.D.M.C. are responsible for keeping the Territory free from flood and drainage problems.

The flood and drainage problems of Territory are mainly caused due to the following :—

- (a) Passing of flood water of Sahibi Nadi (Haryana and Rajasthan area) into Delhi through Dhansa Bund and Najafgarh Jheel.
- (b) Flood waters of Haryana entering into Delhi through the local depression near Mundela Khurd.
- (c) Direct flooding by the river Jamuna.
- (d) Excessive discharge of drain No. 6 & 8 from Haryana.
- (e) Excessive discharge of water in various distributaries of Western Jamuna Canal when they are used as escape channels in the rainy season.
- (f) Drainage congestion in low-lying pockets resulting from urban development.

Some of the main schemes being carried out during the current financial year were :—

1. Remodelling and Lining of Najafgarh Drain from Bharat Nagar Bridge to its outfall.
2. Shahdara Drainage Scheme.
3. River Jamuna Training Works and emergent anti-erosion measures in the Jamuna.
4. Construction on Marginal Embankment from Bawana escape to Delhi Haryana Border.
5. Const. of Left Forward bund upstream of Wazirabad Barrage upto U.P. border.
6. Mundella Khurd Drainage Scheme.
7. Remodelling of Nangloi Drain.

Other schemes which are also under examination are : the Jaitpur Drainage Scheme, a scheme to increase the capacity of Najafgarh drain, Narela Mandi Drainage Scheme and the Bankner Drainage Scheme.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Various schemes to provide irrigation facilities by means of installation of deep tubewells, extension of effluent irrigation from the existing sewage treatment plants and construction of soakage and soil conservation bunds have been executed.

Out of an approved outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs, Rs. 22.77 lakhs have been spent upto December, 1977 and an additional area of 850 acres is being brought under irrigation.

The following important schemes are being executed during the current year :—

| S. No. | Scheme | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|--------|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Budget | Expenditure |
| | | Provision up to Dec.. 77 | |
| 1. | Installation of 25 Deep Tubewells. | 3.00 | 0.39 |
| 2. | Exploitation of Ground water resources. | 5.00 | 1.63 |
| 3. | Const. of New bunds/Restoration of old bunds | 7.32 | 6.55 |
| 4. | Extension of Effluent Irrigation Schemes from the Keshopur Treatment Plan Phase-I. | 5.60 | 2.77 |
| 5. | Extension of effluent Irrigation Scheme from Keshopur Treatment plant Phase-II. | 8.41 | 2.00 |
| 6. | Extension of Eff. Irrigation System from Okhla Treatment Plan to the Village Jaitpur Muthepur and Molar Bund across Agra Canal. | 2.14 | 2.09 |
| 7. | Extension & Improvement of Eff. Irrigation System from Coronation Treatment Plant. | 11.00 | 6.75 |

INDUSTRIES

The number of industrial units has risen from 8160 units before the First Five Year Plan to 40,000 units employing more than 3.5 lacs persons. 637 small scale units were registered during the period under report. 2230 firms and 384 societies were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and the Societies Registration Act, 1860, respectively. Out of Rs. 30 lakhs provided for the disbursement of industrial loans, sanctions have been issued for Rs. 10.98 lakhs.

The department continued to look after the interests of the weaker sections of the society by granting rebates to handloom societies and giving grants for improved tools. Assistance was also given to master craftsmen in training schemes for metal engraving, meenakari and ivory carving. Grants are also being processed for Khadi and Village Industries and factories for leather goods. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been paid to the Tool Room Training Centre Society. The Okhla Industrial Estate employing, about 7,000 persons continues to function very well. Six out of the 7 sheds in the Badli Industrial Estate have

been allotted. In addition 28 allottees have constructed their factory buildings.

The Delhi Financial Corporation sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 128.50 lakhs out of which Rs. 109.53 lakhs have actually been disbursed. Its net profit during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 50,95,822.

The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation distributed raw material worth Rs. 4.12 crores to the S.S.I. units and assisted S.S.I. units in marketing their products to the tune of Rs. 82 lakhs.

The export performance was of the order of Rs. 42.00 lakhs. It also took up a number of turn key projects in Tanzania and contracts for the construction of a housing complex at Kuwait worth about Rs. 12.00 crores. It has undertaken a scheme for the construction of 24 work-cum-industrial centres in resettlement colonies. 12 such centres are already functioning.

Education

16 New Higher Secondary and 6 Middle Schools were opened and at present there are 418 senior secondary schools, 369 middle and 1623 primary schools in the Territory. Education through correspondence courses is being provided to about 3400 students and about 6000 students are receiving education in 12 adult evening schools. This year facilities for teaching science through correspondence courses have also been introduced. Free transport is being provided in 105 villages to 2700 girl students to enable them to attend the schools.

The administration opened 4 Middle/Higher Secondary schools where the facility of teaching Urdu has been provided. A Bengali medium school has also been started.

The Science Branch and the State Institute of Education organised seminars/workshops where teachers were re-oriented in course and methodology in the teaching of new subjects under the new pattern of education with the guidance of experts drawn from the Delhi University, NCERT, CIE and other educational institutions.

Books worth Rs. 3.00 lakhs were added to the existing Book Banks established in 542 Government and Government aided Higher Secondary Schools and 301 Government and Government aided Middle Schools. 20 Study Centres have been started in various parts of the city where economically backward students get an opportunity for self-study, under the guidance of teachers. 10 similar study-camps are being organised in rural areas. Rs. 61 lakhs have been provided for uniforms for distribution among students belonging to weaker sections of the society.

Educational facilities for adults were also provided and 61 Social Centres for women and 30 for men opened during earlier years are working effectively.

One new Higher Secondary school building has been completed and 32 buildings are under construction.

Directorate of Training and Technical Education

The following institutions/offices are under the administrative control of the Directorate :—

1. G. B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, New Delhi-110020.
2. Pusa Polytechnic, Pusa, New Delhi-110012.
3. K. G. Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110012.
4. Women's Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-110003.
5. Institute of Commercial Practice, Mori Gate.
6. College of Pharmacy, Pusa, New Delhi-110012.
7. Office of the Registrar, Board of Technical Education, Old Secretariat, New Delhi.

1946 students were admitted in various institutions against 2051 seats. Out of 858 students who passed out, 646 students were placed for paid jobs and 212 in unpaid training places. The Directorate also took up the construction of the second phase of the polytechnic building at G. T. Karnal Road, the construction of the building to house the College of Pharmacy at Kharn-

pur, the construction of the 3rd storey at Pusa Polytechnic and completion of the canteen and additional workshop blocks at the G. B. Pant Polytechnic.

The Training Wing of the Directorate undertakes the training of Craftsman and Apprentices in the 9 I.T.Is. 6731 candidates were admitted after scrutinising 44,000 applications.

The I.T.I. Nandnagari started functioning with 192 training seats with effect from this academic session thereby raising the total sanctioned strength from 5884 to 6076 seats.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, 5074 apprentices were undergoing training against the target of 5,000.

Delhi College of Engineering

240 students were admitted to the Under-graduate courses and 82 students were admitted to the Post-graduate courses. The College has been offering a number of scholarships. 25 per cent of the total number of students on the roll receive merit-cum-means scholarship of Rs. 75 per month with exemption from paying tuition fees. Another 20 per cent of the students are receiving full-fee and half-fee concessions.

Out of 181 students who appeared in B. Sc. Engineering course, 167 succeeded. These included 26 distinctions and 133 1st Divisions.

Employment

There are 23 Employment Exchanges in the Territory. The Employment Service is also entrusted with the work of giving Vocational guidance, collection of Employment Information on a regular basis and the enforcement of Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act.

Activities of Employment Exchanges during 1977

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Registration | 1,64,720 |
| 2. Placement | 57,565 |
| 3. Percentage of Placement to registration | 34.9% |
| 4. No. of candidates on the Live Register at the end of the year | 2,25,383 |

The percentage of placement to registration increased from 28.2 per cent for the previous year to 34.9 per cent.

The vocational guidance units at the Employment Exchanges give individual guidance on various careers, and occupations to 1135 candidates and 89 career talks were delivered in Schools, Colleges, Employment Exchanges and through radio and T.V. 14012 candidates were given group guidance and information was given to 12714 individual candidates, Vocational guidance units at the schools levels were also set up.

Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi

The College established in June, 1958 is affiliated to the University of Delhi and imparts Under-graduate and Post-graduate training. 23 Post-graduate degrees and Post-graduate diploma courses are conducted by the College.

During the year 179 Under-graduate and 84 Post-graduate students joined different degree and diploma courses. All the Post-graduates were appointed residents at an appropriate level under the Residency Scheme.

Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital (Irwin Hospital)

The name of the Irwin Hospital was changed to Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital on 6th December, 1977. This is one of the biggest hospitals in the country with an average of about 2500 patients attending the OPD daily. There is also an evening shift of the OPD. The sanctioned bed strength is 1175 and the sanctioned staff is 2346.

The overall average monthly output of treatment during the year 1977-78 (upto 30-11-1977) was as follows :—

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Total Admission | 5,569 |
| Total Discharge | 5,568 |
| Total Major Operations | 549 |
| Total Minor Operations | 1,612 |
| Total Deaths | 342 |
| Total Deliveries | 260 |
| Total OPD Attendance | 1,04,945 |

During the period under report 1553 professional, 184 voluntary, 2,877 replaced donors and 2,725 donors through the Red Cross, donated blood in the Blood Bank of the hospital.

G. B. Pant Hospital

The G. B. Pant Hospital caters to the disciplines of Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery, Neurology, Neuro-Surgery and Psychiatry and also renders facilities for admission in the Nursing Home for cases other than Gynaecology and Maternity.

The total number of patients attended during the period 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977 as against the same period last year is indicated below :—

| | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1-4-1976 to 30-11-1977 | 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977 |
| 1. Total Admission | 2,150 | 2,403 |
| 2. Total Discharge | 2,145 | 2,302 |
| 3. OPD Attendance | 39,561 | 56,211 |
| 4. Major Operations | 355 | 484 |
| 5. Minor Operations | 228 | 301 |

An additional block of 40 beds for Nursing Home patients is expected to be constructed shortly. Some special equipment to give immediate relief to the Cardiac Surgery, Neurology, Neuro-Surgery patients, has also been procured.

Two more dispensaries have been opened under the Health Services Directorate taking the total number of dispensaries, since the inception of the scheme to 65.

Under the expansion plan of Din Dayal Upadhyya Hospital, the foundation stone of the 500 bedded hospital was laid on 22-11-1977.

The Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi has increased the annual intake of students from 50 to 60 and at present there are 200 students in the college. It is proposed to add 50 more beds to the hospital during the year under report.

The total number of institutions approved for M.T.P. work as on 31-12-1977 was 73. Upto November, 1977, 7,425 termination of pregnancies were carried out. The progressive total since the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act came into force comes to 42,419.

During the period from 1-1-1977 to 27-12-1977, 237 samples were lifted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Out of these 161 samples conformed to standards and 76 were declared adulterated. Prosecution has been launched in 10 cases and the remaining cases are under investigation.

Lands and Buildings

Under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi, the Department acquired 40411.35 acres of land upto 31-12-1977. During the year under report 2404.14 acres of land were acquired.

Expenditure on development of land during 1974-75 was Rs. 4.17 crores, during 1975-76 it was Rs. 10.20 crores and in 1976-77 it was Rs. 10.60 crores. A budget provision of Rs. 13.38 crores has been asked for during the year 1977-78.

Upto 30-12-77, 7859 statements under section 6(1) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 were received.

Out of 1438 statements scrutinised, draft statements were issued in 1150 cases and served on the persons concerned of which 224 cases have been finalised.

Under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme implemented by the Delhi Development Authority an expenditure of Rs. 26.65 crores was incurred upto December, 1977. The D.D.A. had upto 31-12-1977 developed a total number of 161602 plots of 25 sq. yards each for resettlement of jhuggi jhonpri dwellers. The number of plots developed during the period under report was 3500.

Harijan Welfare

Various welfare activities for the betterment of backward classes are being undertaken through the Harijan Welfare Board and the High Power Committee (Harijan Welfare) and a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Delhi.

Sales Tax

Because of extensive checking in the Sales Tax Department revenue of Rs. 64.55 crores was collected upto November, 1977 against Rs. 58.26 crores collected during the corresponding period last year. 81 cases have been reported to the Police for investigation of offences under fiscal Acts.

Rs. 97.81 lakhs were recovered by the Recovery Branch from 1-4-77 to 30-11-77.

Excise

The Excise Department is one of the main revenue earning departments of the Administration. As against the revenue receipts of Rs. 18.12 crores during the year 1976-77, the estimated revenue receipts during 1977-78 will be Rs. 20.94 crores. The revenue receipts upto 30-11-77 were 15.38 crores. The main components of the revenue receipts are excise duty, assessment fee and licence fee.

The Delhi Administration announced on 2nd October, 1977 its policy of prohibition with the ultimate objective of achieving total prohibition in the territory by 1st April, 1980. The following action was contemplated with effect from 2-10-1977 :—

(1) No new licences for the sale of IMFL would be given during the year 1977-78.

(2) No new licences would be given for retail vend of foreign liquor at the clubs.

(3) No permit in form F-25 increasing the general possession limit in respect of IMFL, Foreign Liquor and Beer would be granted w.e.f. 2-10-1977.

(4) Guest nights which are being permitted to be observed by various clubs by obtaining temporary licence in form L-20 will not be allowed with effect from 2-10-1977.

(5) Licences granted to various clubs during the current year for retail vend of foreign liquor at the clubs for consumption by club members will not be renewed with effect from 1-4-1978.

(6) With effect from 2-10-1977, the following dates will be observed as dry days :—

- (a) 1st day of the month;
- (b) 7th day of every month;
- (c) All Gazetted and restricted holidays; and
- (d) All sundays.

(7) Liquor will not be allowed to be served in any party organised by the Ministries/Govt. departments or by private/individuals on dry days. This restriction shall not, however, apply to celebrations of National Days by the various foreign missions in India.

(8) Policy with regard to issue/renewals of licence in form L-3 and L-5 to various hotels/restaurants will be reviewed in consultation with the Department of Tourism and I.T.D.C.

The Excise Intelligence Bureau organised 173 special raids for detection of excise crimes including inter-state smuggling and illicit distillation and arrested 148 persons. The total value of liquor, spirits, opium, charas etc. recovered made by the EIB is Rs. 2,19,000.

Food and Civil Supplies.

For administrative supervision the Territory has been grouped into 4 zones, comprising 40 circles each under a Food and Supply Officer.

The Delhi Guest Control Order, 1976 was relaxed to allow service of meals upto 100 persons in marriages and funerals and upto 50 persons in ordinary parties. The trade in edible oils and oil seeds was licensed. The storage limit of wheat for retailers and wholesalers was raised and fixed at 100 qtls. and 2500 qtls. respectively.

In view of rising trend in the prices of edible oils rapeseed oil is being distributed through Fair Price Shops. Arrangements have also been made to sell pulses and sugar through Super Bazars, Consumer Cooperative Stores and Primary Cooperative Stores.

166 new licences were issued in respect of foodgrains and 397 new licences were issued in respect of H.V.O. Oil, free sale sugar and edible oils.

4,180 enforcement checkings were made as a result of which 108 F.I.Rs were lodged with the Police for violation of various orders. Security deposits amounting to Rs. 70,050 were forfeited, 64 licences were suspended and 52 were cancelled.

36 Advisory Committee have been constituted in Metropolitan Council Constituencies to keep a watch and ensure that adequate supplies are being made through Fair Price Shops in the areas.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

The re-appearance of malaria necessitated the opening of 30 new clinics and about 200 fever treatment depots. Here anti-malaria drugs were distributed on a large scale to the public. For anti-malaria measures Rs. 85.25 lakhs have been provided for current year.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been made under the plan schemes for widening, improvement of roads and for providing overbridges, among which are schemes for widening and improvements of Lala Lajpat Rai Marg from Lady Shri Ram College to Kalkaji, Pankha Road, Upper Ridge Road from Budha Jayanti to Pusa Road inter-section and others. In addition Rs. 38 lakhs have been earmarked for construction and improvement of approach roads and linkroads in rural villages. To help in the road maintenance work, a second hot mix plant has been installed on the Najafgarh Road.

Primary education accounts for 35 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. The Corporation is running 1450 primary schools and 354 attached nursery classes. 16 new schools were opened during the year. A provision of Rs. 175.05 lakhs has been made to provide free text-books, uniforms and mid-day meals which is benefiting about 80,000 students, of the weaker sections of the society. Children are also given regular check-ups under the School Medical Scheme. During the year 25 pucca school buildings are being constructed. The construction of about 400 pre-fabricated class rooms is also in progress.

The Corporation propose to undertake environmental improvement work estimated to cost Rs. 332.30 in about 2000 private katras and 341 Harijan Bastis in rural areas.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As against 77,700 million gallons of water expected to be produced in 1977-78, the supply is expected to increase to 92,700 million gallons during 1978-79. At the Haiderpur water

Treatment Plant, the first phase of 50 MGD has already been commissioned and efforts are being made to commission the remaining 50 MGD capacity of the plant early. As a long range plan another 100 MGD plant in the trans-Yamuna area is being put up.

At Keshopur a 20 MGD Sewage Disposal Plant has been commissioned and sewers are being laid in the University area. A small pumping station is under construction at Preet Nagar and a 10 MGD capacity sewage disposal plant is proposed to be established in the trans-Yamuna area near Kichripur in consultation with the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for converting dry latrines into water borne ones has been made during the current year. A provision of Rs. 1 crore each for providing the water supply lines and sewer lines in the regularised and unauthorised colonies of Delhi has been made.

For the Rural Water Supply Scheme, an amount of Rs. 235 lakhs already been spent out of the loan assistance for plan works and under the Minimum Needs Programme. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs as subsidy for the rural water supply scheme has been made.

DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING

The revenue expenditure of the Undertaking for the revised budget estimates for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 6465.99 lacs and the budget estimates for 1978-79 is Rs. 7341.36 lacs against a total revenue income of Rs. 5382.84 lacs and Rs. 5928.36 lacs respectively thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 1083.15 lacs in the revised budget estimates and Rs. 1413 lacs in the budget estimates for 1978-79.

The total generating capacity of the D.E.S.U. now works out to 3105 MW which also includes $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share of Haryana State Electricity Board in 62.5 MWX 3 units at Indraprastha Power Station Extension.

All the villages in the Territory are electrified. Against the target of 600 tubewell connections, the undertaking was able to

give 165 connections only during the period from 1-4-77 to 30-11-77 as the work was hampered owing to heavy floods in August-September, 1977.

Against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 1600 lakhs for the D.E.S.U. an expenditure of Rs. 1092.032 lakhs was incurred upto 30-11-1977.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

The N.D.M.C. is providing medical facilities through mobile dispensaries, one 50 bedded hospital at Moti Bagh and 11 Allopathic, 3 Homeopathic and 6 Ayurvedic dispensaries. The Committee has undertaken a scheme for comprehensive medical coverage of personnel employed in the food handling establishments and immunisation of these persons from communicable diseases. Under the Nutrition and Health scheme, 500 nursing and pregnant mothers are being benefitted and under the mid-day meals Scheme 24,500 school children are being benefitted. Text Books, Uniforms and Scholarships are being distributed. Various schemes regarding the improvement of water supply, establishment of Blood Bank, earning-while-learning, improvement of roads and bus services in N.D.M.C. areas, are being implemented. The construction of 96 quarters, in R. K. Puram has been completed for providing accommodation to service personnel like dhobis, sweepers etc.

Out of the approved annual plan outlay of Rs. 758.45 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 305.20 was incurred upto 31-12-1977.

Tornado in Delhi

On the evening of the 17th March, 1978, a fast moving Tornado, accompanied by rain, hit some areas of North Delhi. Considerable damage to life and property in the area was caused by the Tornado. 28 persons lost their lives due to the tornado. The damage to College Buildings and other Government Institutions, etc. has been estimated at about Rs. 1 crore. Immediate relief measures were taken by the Delhi Administration. A sum

of Rs. 2,500 to the families of each of the deceased persons has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration as gratuitous relief. An assistance of Rs. 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund was also announced to provide relief to the victims. Some voluntary organisations also assisted in providing relief.

3.13. Goa, Daman and Diu

25,500 hectares are likely to be covered under the high yielding varieties of paddy. 2,20,175 cashew-nut seedlings and 77,666 coconut seedlings have been distributed. To increase agricultural production and reduce food deficit, 115 schemes pertaining to agriculture and soil conservation are being implemented. 78 hectares are covered under the irrigation scheme.

Under the Rural Water Supply Scheme, 19 villages covering a population of 38,000 were linked up. Work is in progress in 20 more villages covering a population of 30,000.

Theodolite survey work and detailed survey work have been completed in 462 villages. The record of Rights has been completed in 239 villages and it is in progress in 70 more villages.

30 more villages have been electrified bringing the total to 412 and 22 more villages are proposed to be electrified.

Rupees fifteen lakhs have been invested in the Economic Development Corporation to promote industrial activities.

An outlay of Rs. 196.47 lakhs has been fixed under the Fifth Plan for exploring fishing potentialities.

3.14 Lakshadweep

The Union Territory of Lakshadweep is administered by the President through the Administrator appointed under Article 239 of the Constitution.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Agriculture in the territory consists mainly of coconut cultivation though some beginning has also been made in horticultural

ture. The following schemes were implemented during the year to improve production :—

1. Control of pests and diseases.
2. Introduction of improved cultural, manurial and inter-cropping practices.
3. Cultivation of fodder crops.
4. Horticulture development at Minocoy.
5. Distribution of fertilizers at 50 per cent subsidy.
6. Distribution of power Tillers at 50 per cent subsidy.
7. Construction of Store-cum-field Unit.
8. Research in Agricultural Demonstration Units.

The annual production of coconut increased from 215 lakhs nuts last year to 218 lakhs.

The milk and egg production which was taken up in the islands only a few years back is catching up and the production this year is expected to exceed last year's production. Research in the field of animal husbandry has been undertaken in collaboration with Kerala Agricultural University.

Community Development

Five N.E.S. Blocks specially designed for the islands are functioning with their headquarters at Kavaratti, Androth, Amini, Minicoy and Kiltan. Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the Community Development Progress, under various sectors. An amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is expected to be spent under various programmes by the year end.

Fisheries

To increase fish production and create more employment opportunities for the fishermen, a provision of Rs. 34.50 lakhs has been made for various schemes to develop fishing in the islands. The main fish is Tuna though there is potential for Shark and other types of fishing also. The Tuna Canning Fac-

tory at Minicoy produced 15,600 cans during the first two months of the year and is expected to exceed last year's production of 92,000 cans by the end of the year. The total fish production during the year is expected to reach 3,000 M. Tonnes.

The demand for mechanised boats is expected to be met by the two Boat Building Yards in the Islands. The Fisheries Department have established workshops in all islands to carry out minor repairs of fishing boats in the Islands in addition to a major workshop at Kavaratti.

The experimental rope culture of sea weeds carried out in Kavaratti lagoon which yielded good results, has since been extended to Agatti Islands and may be further extended to the islands of Aminidivi Group.

Cooperation

34 cooperative societies of various types are functioning in the Union Territory with Lakshadweep Marketing Cooperative Federatiton as the apex body. The Federation has so far marketed around 1500 M. tonnes copra worth Rs. 128 lakhs and by year and it will exceed last year's marketing of 1546.5 tonnes. The federation has so far distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 123.52 lakhs to the primary cooperative societies. The total distribution last year was worth Rs. 1.25 crores.

The Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation and the Nine Primary Societies functioned as wholesaler and retailers respectively for the distribution of controlled commodities like rice, sugar, kerosene oil, controlled cloth, cement, etc.

The Service Co-operative Societies (Credit Societies) distributed consumption/production credit to the weaker sections to the extend of Rs. 6.02 lakhs.

Power

The approved outlay for the year is Rs. 19.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1,67,330 has been spent during the year upto

October, 1977. The entire plan allocation is expected to be utilised before the end of the financial year.

Extension of existing power house building at Kalpeni and Kadmat islands will be completed for accommodation, DG Sets to augment the generating capacity of these islands. Two 125 KW DG sets are proposed to be purchased and commissioned during the year. Three 50 KW DG sets are also to be purchased for Kalpeni and Minicoy Islands.

Work on augmentation of power supply at Kavaratti, Amini and Minicoy has been completed. Two 80 KW DG sets have been commissioned at Kavaratti and one 80 KW set will be commissioned at Minicoy shortly. A total of 3.678 km. of single phase DB line have been converted into 3 phase line and 0.2 km. of 3 phase Lt. DB line has been drawn. Altogether 271 domestic service connections, one industrial connection and 14 street lights have been provided.

Industries

Coir twisting is the main cottage industry in the islands. The coir production-cum-demonstration Centres at Kadmat, Kiltan and Amini which provide employment to 47 persons, produced 13,500 tonnes coir yarn upto October, 1977. The mechanised defibering plants established at Androth and Kadmat provided employment to 39 persons and produced 13 tonnes Bristle Fibre and 18 tonnes Matress Fibre during 1977-78 upto October, 1977.

The Hosiery Factory at Kalpeni employing eight persons produced 7386 banians and drawers upto October, 1977.

The Handicrafts training Centre at Kavaratti imparts training to local candidates. The Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Society and Furniture makers Industrial Co-operative Society established at Kavaratti are also functioning.

The Marketing section established at Cochin under the department for the disposal of industrial production including

coir and handicrafts articles has opened a sales emporium at Ernakulam.

Education

There are 39 educational institutions which include 1 Junior College, 7 High School, 5 Senior Basic Schools, 17 Junior Basic and 9 nursery schools. The total number of students on rolls in nursery school was 726 and in Primary and Middle School Classes and High Schools were 6,307 and 3,424, respectively. The number on rolls in college is 190.

There being no degree colleges or technical institutions the local students are admitted in the institutions located in the mainland for various courses. Their expenses on education are met by the Admn. as per the Scholarship rules approved by the Government of India.

Medical and Public Health

Health care is provided in all the ten inhabited islands of this territory free of cost through hospitals, 7 primary Health Centres and one First Aid Centre. The total bed strength remained as 120. The schemes of financial assistance for specialised treatment in the mainland hospitals continued for the local inhabitants.

There were no case of small pox, cholera, plague, polio, diphtheria during the period. There is a steady decline in the incidence of Filariasis, T.B. and Leprosy but 74 cases of Malaria have been detected. The scheme for controlling Filariasis by DEC Medicated salt chalked out in coordination with NICD, Delhi has been implemented in all islands except Minicoy.

The Special Nutrition Programme is continuing in the eight islands and an average of 3,800 beneficiaries were covered from among the vulnerable groups.

Transport and Communication

M.V. Aminidivi owned by the Shipping Corporation of India and M.V. Laccadives owned by the Administration were operating to cater to mainland-islands and inter-islands communications.

Labour

On the recommendation of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board constituted under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the minimum rates of wages of all categories of labourers have been enhanced by 25 paise from 1st August, 1977.

Public Works

Out of the construction works of 73 residential and 77 non-residential buildings taken up during the year, 39 residential and 47 non-residential buildings have been completed. The remaining works are at various stages of construction.

Revenue Survey, Settlement and Treasury

The second stage of settlement operation is in progress. Finalisation of Revenue rate is under way. Issue of Rough Patta and hearing of objections by the Assistant Settlement Officers is in progress.

Six Sub-Treasuries are functioning in this territory. The Government Transactions dealt with in Kavaratti Sub-Treasury were transferred to the Syndicate Bank with effect from 1-2-77.

General

Severe cyclones hit the Union Territory of Lakshadweep on 19th and 20th November, 1977. Kalpeni Island was completely devastated and to Androth and Kavaratti Islands also suffered a lesser extent. The estimated loss is around Rs. 3 crores. Immediately on receipt of information about the disaster, relief was provided through the Indian Navy based at Chochin.

Rs. 16.60 lakhs have since been sanctioned for further relief. This includes 260 tonnes of grains (130 tonnes wheat and 130 tonnes rice) provided as free rations for six months for the affected people.

3.15 Pondicherry

During 1977-78, the Annual Plan target is 1,20,000 MT of food grains. Cyclone/heavy rains caused considerable damage to the crops in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions and suitable programmes have been undertaken to make up the shortfall. Sugarcane and cotton production is expected to reach the level of 2,55,000 MT and 14,380 bales, respectively. Minor irrigation and soil conservation facilities are proposed to be extended to an additional area of 800 hectares and 165 hectares, respectively.

Rearing of cross bred heifers, adopting of frozen semen technique in 10 key village units including 5 in which it has already started. To assist the weaker sections of the community, a comprehensive scheme viz. "Intensive Poultry Development Project and Marketing Federation" has been taken up under which farmers are given training in scientific poultry keeping. 147 new small scale units with an investment of Rs. 67 lakhs have been set up providing additional employment to about 650 persons. In addition to 3 industrial estates (including 2 rural estates) already functioning, 2 more semi-urban industrial estates have been set up and a mini industrial estate at Alankuppan near Auroville is being set up. Rs. 2,00,750 have so far been disbursed to 38 industrialists under State Aid to Industries Act. Subsidy at 10 per cent--15 per cent on the total capital investment in respect of industries set up in backward areas has been granted to the extent of Rs. 12,48,116 to 13 industries. Five rural textile centres in Pondicherry region and one centre in Karaikal region are functioning and setting up of a Khadi and Village Industry Board is under consideration. 30 persons, including 5 from Scheduled Castes, are being trained in carpet weaving cane and bomboo work and hand printing of textiles. Inplant training is

being imparted to 92 artisans, including 11 from Scheduled Castes in the trades of auto-mechanic, welding etc. 38 persons are undergoing training at Junior Technical School, Pondicherry. Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation Limited has so far sanctioned term loan financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 48.91 lakhs for 93 industries. A system of licensing for trades, industries and factories by the local bodies was introduced. 191 persons are undergoing training in the various Govt. Industrial Training Institutes.

The regional plan for Pondicherry and preparation of development plans for village of population of 1000 and above have been completed. Besides the preparation of selective schemes for urban development in Pondicherry and Karaikal, housing layout for Harijans have also been taken up. Construction of 96 tenements at Dubrayanpet is expected to be completed shortly and further construction of 48 tenements at Kuruchikuppam will be started. Extension of basic amenities to the slum clearance colony at Keezhaveli is expected to be completed during the year. A scheme for construction of 149 low income houses at Keezhaveli, Karaikal with the aid of State Bank of India will be taken up for execution through Pondicherry Housing Board. Programme for environmental improvements in 12 slum area on the fringes of Pondicherry town will be launched and it will benefit 14,000 people (including 3,500 from Scheduled Castes).

Under the scheme for provision of free house sites to landless labourers in rural areas, 6,162 title deeds have been distributed, out of which 1,436 are in favour of members belonging to Scheduled Castes. Another 1,041 title deeds are ready for distribution.

CHAPTER IV

FREEDOM FIGHTERS DIVISION

4.1 2,47,550 applications (including applications from ex-INA personnel) were received upto 28-2-78 for grant of pension under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972. Out of these, 1,16,365 applicants were sanctioned pension; 93,275 cases were rejected and 37,910 cases were filed for non receipt of adequate information from the applicants. Thus all the cases have been considered and decided and no application is pending initial scrutiny.

4.2 The expenditure incurred on the grant of pension to Freedom Fighters under the Central Scheme is as under :—

| Year | Expenditure |
|-----------------|----------------|
| | (Rs. in crore) |
| 1972-73 | 0.63 |
| 1973-74 | 16.32 |
| 1974-75 | 22.96 |
| 1975-76 | 24.11 |
| 1976-77 | 22.15 |
| 1977-78 (R. E.) | 27.25 |

4.3 Every effort is made to sanction pension to genuine freedom fighters only after careful scrutiny of each and every case. However, complaints examined have been received against individual freedom fighters that they have managed or are trying to get pension by furnishing incorrect and false information/evidence. Such complaints are examined promptly with reference to the available records and in doubtful cases a reference is made to the State Government concerned for verification and early report. In cases where there is strong presumption that the freedom fighter is not entitled to get pension, action is taken immediately

to suspend pension pending further investigation. If on completion of the enquiry, the pension is found to have been wrongly obtained, it is cancelled and action for recovery of the amount drawn by him is taken. In cases where it is found that the persons concerned had adopted fraudulent means to obtain pension, State Governments are asked to consider the desirability of prosecuting the persons concerned.

4.4 Out of a total of 6,745 complaints received upto the 28th February, 1978 pension was stopped in 433 cases pension restored in 441 cases, and suspended in 4,744 cases, where prima-facia the persons concerned were not eligible for grant of pension. The remaining cases are also being looked into. Detailed reports from the State Government have been called for in all these cases.

4.5 *Tamrapatras*

According to the information available from the State Governments, over 66,200 Tamrapatras have so far been presented to Freedom Fighters in the various States and Union Territory Administrations. In view of the changed circumstances, it has been decided recently that the work of distribution of Tamrapatras should be stopped forthwith pending a decision on the general question whether this work should continue at all.

4.6 *Commemorative Stones*

It has been decided not to continue with this Scheme of subsidising erection of Commemorative Stones.

4.7 *Home for Freedom Fighters*

One Home for freedom fighters was established at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi on 2-10-1974. The inmates are provided boarding, lodging and medical facilities and are required to contribute Rs. 100/- p.m. out of their pension towards their maintenance. There are at present 9 inmates in this Home.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

5.1 The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified by the thirteen Presidential Orders (List at Annexure I) issued under the provisions of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. Of these, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 contained certain area restrictions within a State or Union Territory in respect of the communities specified therein as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, which was brought into force from the 27th July, 1977, these orders have been amended with a view to removing area restrictions within a State or a Union Territory, in respect of almost all the communities except 25 cases of Scheduled Castes and 39 cases of Scheduled Tribes.

5.2 The constitution of India provides a number of safeguards to protect and promote the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An important safeguard in relation to the Scheduled Castes is that of abolition of the practice of untouchability as provided under article 17 of the Constitution. Various actions amounting to "untouchability" were made cognizable offences punishable under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. This Act was comprehensively amended by the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1976 which was enforced on the 19th November, 1976. With this amendment, the name of the principal Act has been changed to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The salient

features of this Act are given at Annexure II. Under the provisions of this Act, the Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977 were notified in the Official Gazette on the 1st October, 1977 and were laid on the Tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 16th November, 1977 and 17th November, 1977 respectively.

5.3 The State Governments have been requested to implement the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 vigorously on a priority basis. In pursuance of this Act, the State Governments have undertaken measures for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of 'untouchability' are made available to, and availed of by the persons subjected to 'untouchability'. Services of mass media machinery and voluntary organisations are also being availed of for propaganda and publicity against the practice of untouchability, in order to bring about a change in social attitudes in all sections of society. The educational and economic development schemes implemented by Government for the Scheduled Castes considerably help in the removal of untouchability.

5.4 In pursuance of article 46 of the Constitution, special care is being taken to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, i.e., the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes including the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. They are assisted both through the Centrally Sponsored and Centrally Aided Schemes. The State Governments are the implementing agency both for the schemes under the Central and State Sectors of the Backward Classes Plan. The entire expenditure on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is generally borne by the Central Government, and on the State Sector Scheme it is shared between the Central and State Governments. Central assistance for the Schemes under the State Sector has been given to States in the form of block grants and block loans every year since 1969-70.

5.5 Special schemes in the Backward Classes Sector are additive to the benefits which these communities' derive from

the general sectors of development, viz. Education, Agriculture, Co-operation, Communication, Housing and Health etc. In addition to the plan funds, the State Governments also spend a considerable part of their non-plan (committed) budget on the welfare of Backward Classes.

5.6 The size of plan investment on the supplementary special programmes in the Backward Classes Sector in the successive Plans (both Central and State) has been increasing. The following figures indicate the position :—

| Plan | Period | Expenditure (Rs. in crores) |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| First | 1951-56 | 30.04 |
| Second | 1956-61 | 79.41 |
| Third | 1961-66 | 100.41 |
| Three Annual Plans | 1966-68 | 68.50 |
| Fourth | 1969-74 | 172.49 |
| Fifth | 1974-78 | 326.98 |
| | | Outlay |

5.7 The Central and Centrally sponsored programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Backward Classes Sector are as follows :—

- (i) Post-matric scholarships ;
- (ii) Girls' hostels ;
- (iii) Coaching and allied scheme ;
- (iv) Aid to voluntary organisations of an all-India character ; and
- (v) Machinery for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

A statement giving the programme-wise outlay for the Fifth Plan, expenditure incurred during 74—78, and outlay recommended for 1978-79 is at Annexure-III.

5.8 Post-matric scholarships are being awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing approved courses

of study in recognised institutions subject to a means test which ensure that scholarship are given only to those, the monthly income of whose parent/guardians does not exceeds Rs. 750.

To encourage the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing medical and engineering degree courses to stay in hostels, the hostellers' rate of maintenance allowance for hostellers in such courses has been enhanced by Rs. 60 per month i.e., from Rs. 125 to Rs. 185 per month, with effect from the 1st January, 1978. Female students will continue to get an extra amount of Rs. 10 per month in the first year and Rs. 15 per month in the second and subsequent years of the course.

5.9 The State Governments have been requested from time to time to make all possible efforts to avoid delays in the payment of scholarships. The suggestions made in this regard include the introduction of entitlement card, payment of scholarship amount on monthly basis, decentralisation of the scheme to the lowest possible level, placing of ad-hoc advance amount at the disposal of the institution authorities and nomination of an officer responsible for overseeing the entire work relating to disbursement of scholarships.

5.10 According to the information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, 2,90,307 Scheduled Caste and 50,088 Scheduled Tribe students were awarded post matric scholarships during the year 1975-76. During the year 1976-77 the corresponding provisional figures were 3,26,486 and 57,510 respectively. The expenditure incurred on these scholarships during 1975-76 and 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 26.89 crores and Rs. 29.12 crores respectively.

5.11 Another scheme of grant of 500 post-matric scholarships to children of those persons (other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) who are engaged in unclean occupations, like scavenging of dry latrines, tanning and flaying, has been instituted from the year 1977-78.

5.12 As an incentive to girls' education, a scheme of giving financial assistance to State Governments for constructing hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying at various levels has been in operation. The scheme incorporates provisions for construction of buildings, stipends, and maintenance allowances. The stipend portion and the expenditure for management is to be met by the State Governments. The Central Sector is to provide for (i) the building, (ii) furnishing of hostels, (iii) initial equipment for crafts and cultural activities, and (iv) initial grants for rotating capital for developing attached agricultural plots. The objective is that the girls' hostel should be developed as a multipurpose institution, where Scheduled Caste girls could be trained in arts, crafts and house-keeping which their peers in more advanced communities acquire through social meetings.

5.13 In order to provide intensive coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for competitive examinations for All India, Central and State Services, etc. Pre-examination Training Centres have been set up in various parts of the country.

5.14 The training centres for All India and Allied Central Services Examinations are located at Allahabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Madras, New Delhi, Patiala and Shillong. Twelve coaching centres for the State Civil Services and subordinate Central Services Examinations have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. There is also a centre for State Civil Services (Judicial) in West Bengal. More than 500 candidates who have availed of the facilities provided by these special coaching centres have so far been selected for appointment in the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services.

5.15 In order to improve the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Engineering Services, two Engineering Services Pre-examination Training Centres are being run at Allahabad and Tiruchirapalli.

5.16 Four Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres to provide confidence building to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates registered with the Employment Exchange for Group C posts have been set up at Delhi, Kanpur, Jabalpur and Madras.

5.17 A special Scheme for coaching 500 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for clerical grade examinations and stenographers' examinations is being operated by the Ministry of Labour from the funds allocated by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of 'Coaching and Allied Schemes'.

5.18 The scheme of giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations of an all-India character working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes was started in the year 1953-54. A statement showing the particulars of voluntary organisations which received grants-in-aid during the year 1977-78 is given at Annexure-IV. The terms and conditions on which the grants are given to the voluntary organisation are described at Annexure-V.

5.19 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, as comprehensively amended in 1976, enjoins upon the Central and State Governments to undertake certain special measures for ensuring that the rights accruing from abolition of 'untouchability' may be available to and are availed of by the persons subjected to disabilities arising out of 'untouchability'. For the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act, machinery at the Centre and in the States may require to be augmented suitably. For this purpose a Centrally sponsored scheme has been instituted. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is allocated under this scheme.

5.20 In order to provide good education to children of persons engaged in scavenging of dry latrines, flaying and tanning a scheme for awarding 1000 pre-matric scholarships to such children studying in classes VI to X has been introduced as a Centrally sponsored programme from 1977-78. The scholarships amount covers expenses on tuition fees, boarding and

lodging, books and equipment, uniform and other incidentals. (This is in addition to the post-matric scholarship scheme vide para 5.11 above).

5.21. The nature and substance of the State Sector Schemes vary from State to State, but they can broadly be grouped as follows :—

I. EDUCATION

- (i) Pre-matric scholarships and stipends ;
- (ii) Exemption from tuition and examination fees ;
- (iii) Provision of educational equipments ; and
- (iv) Construction and maintenance of school and hostel building.

II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- (i) Provision of land and land development schemes ;
- (ii) Subsidy for cottage industries ;
- (iii) Co-operation ;
- (iv) Supply of agricultural implements, etc. ; and
- (v) Supply of poultry, sheep, pigs, goats, etc.

III. HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

- (i) Medical Facilities ;
- (ii) Drinking water supply schemes ;
- (iii) Provision of houses and house-sites ;
- (iv) Provision of legal aid ; and
- (v) Grants to non-official organisations working at state level.

5.22 During 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 39.49 crores was made for State Sector Schemes for all categories of Backward Classes (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and

Semi Nomadic Tribes and other Backward Classes). An outlay of Rs. 48.29 crores has been made for those schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes during 1977-78. State-wise break up of this amount is given in the statement at Annexure-VI.

5.23. A non-plan schemes of National Overseas Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes has been in operation since 1954-55 for study abroad in postgraduate and research level courses in Engineering Technology, Medicine, Agriculture and other Science subjects for which the facilities are normally not available within the country. Under this scheme, 265 scholarships have been awarded upto 1977-78.

5.24. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a new strategy has been evolved for more rapid development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. According to this strategy, greater emphasis is being placed on the role of general sectors in providing a major thrust to the development of Backward Classes. The resources and the Programmes in the Backward Classes sector are of a catalytic nature and supplementary to the general sector programmes. Efforts are being made to quantify the benefits which accrue to the Scheduled Castes from the general sector programmes.

5.25 The major programme for tribal development during the year has been the implementation of the tribal sub-plan. Sub-plans have been prepared for 18 States and Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. West Bengal Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu. The sub-plans cover areas with a tribal concentration of 50 per cent or more, and thus benefit about 70 per cent of the tribal population. Some further areas of tribal concentration wherever, possible, will be taken up for intensive development in 1978-79.

5.26 The tribal sub-plans represent the total developmental effort for the tribal areas and include (i) the flow of benefits from the State Plans (ii) resources from Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes, (iii) institutional finance, and (iv) special central assistance.

The total investment from all sources during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the sub-plan areas is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1440 crores, comprising about Rs. 975 crores from State Plan resources, Rs. 275 crores from Central and Centrally sponsored programmes and institutional finance, and Rs. 190 crores as a special Central Assistance.

5.27 The State Plan investments in the sub-plan areas have been rising rapidly. In 1974-75 it was of the order of Rs. 43 crores; this rose to about 109 crores in 1975-76 while in 1976-77 it was of the order of Rs. 171 crores and during 1977-78 it rose to Rs. 257 crores. The State Plan outlays for the sub-plan areas, during 1978-79 are expected to be of the order of Rs. 330 crores.

5.28 During the current year, States will be given special Central Assistance of the order of Rs. 55 crores, while the amount proposed for 1978-79 is Rs. 70 crores. Out of this outlay, Rs. 5 crores is for advance action in new area which may be taken up for intensive development. In 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 the amount of special Central assistance given to the States was Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 40 crores respectively.

5.29 It has also been decided that various developmental Ministries at the Centre will make specific programmes for tribal areas in their plans beginning with 1978-79, which will be earmarked. This allocation will be utilised for preparing special programmes or adapting the on going programmes wherever necessary in view of the special requirements of the tribal areas & also the programmes in the State Sector. They have also been requested to aclusively designate senior officers who can attend

to the task of tribal development in their respective sectors on a continuing basis.

5.30 The sub-plan areas in the various States have been divided into viable integrated Tribal Development Projects. In these areas, the specific problems are identified and special programmes prepared with reference to those problems. The total number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects will be 178. So far 129 Projects have been prepared and submitted. The project reports in respect of the remaining projects are being finalised.

5.31 Elimination of exploitation has been a high priority item under the new strategy for tribal development. In pursuance of this approach, follow up action has been taken in relation to vending of liquor in the tribal areas, review of forest policy, the problem of indebtedness and land alienation, with a view to providing the tribal with all his needs in one place, the State Governments have been asked to re-organise their credit and marketing structures and to constitute large size multipurpose cooperative societies (LAMPS). So far 1414 LAMPS have been set up in the various States.

5.32 With the same purpose in view, the Scheduled areas in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa have been rationalized so as to bring the entire sub-plan areas within the purview of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. This will enable Government to take advantage of the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to provide special protective measures for the Scheduled Tribes living in these areas. The rationalisation of the Scheduled Areas in the State of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan is also being considered. The question of raising the level of administration in the Scheduled Areas has also been taken up with the concerned State Governments in terms of the first proviso to article 275(1).

5.33 With the substantial stepping up of the financial investments for the tribal sub-plans, administrative unpreparedness has appeared as a major constraint in the implementation of pro-

grammes. A Working Group under the chairmanship of Sh. J. P. Naik of the Indian Council of Social Science Research has been constituted to review the administrative structure at the grass root level, particularly in relation to agriculture, cooperation, education and health, and suggest measures to overcome the existing communication barriers, and make proposals for the re-organisation of the administrative structure.

5.34 A meeting of the Central Coordination Committee for the Development of Backward Classes was held on 22nd October, 1977. At the suggestion made by the Home Minister in this meeting, a Central Team under the leadership of the Minister of State for Home Affairs has been set up to visit the tribal areas to obtain first hand information of the conditions prevailing there. The Team has already visited the tribal areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram.

5.35 A Working Group on Tribal Development has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Home Affairs to review the measures planned for the protection and elimination of exploitation of tribals and the programmes for tribals development taken up by the States and Central Ministries, and to advise on the approach, strategy and priorities during the next medium-term plan.

5.36 There are some small communities which are still at the food gathering and hunting stages of development and those have been given very high priority in the new programmes. So far 46 such primitive tribal communities have been identified in different States, and the specific problems of each of these communities are being studied. An amount of Rs. 1 crore is likely to be incurred during the current year for special programmes for these primitive tribes.

5.37 There is also a Central Scheme for the grant of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Tribes. All Scheduled Tribes subject to a means test, are entitled to such scholarships. Provisions have also been made in the Central Sector for construction of Girls' Hostels and for Research and Training. During

the current year Rs. 38 lakhs has been provided for Girls Hostels, and Rs. 20 lakhs for Research and Training. For 1978-79 the amounts provided are Rs. 43 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively.

5.38 The State Governments are also undertaking various programmes under the State Sector for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes living outside the sub-plan areas. A provision of Rs. 13 crores has been made in the Central Budget as grant-in-aid to the States in respect of those State sector Programmes. These include (i) educational programmes like the grant of pre-matric scholarships and stipends, exemption from tuitions and examination fees, construction and maintenance of school and hostel buildings (ii) economic development programmes, such as land development schemes, subsidies for cottage industry, supply of agricultural implements and (iii) health and other schemes, like the provision of medical facilities, drinking water, supply and grants, to non-official organisations working at the State level.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

6.1 During the period of 1-1-1977 to 31-12-1977 353 State legislations were disposed of as per details given below :—

| | |
|--|------------|
| (i) Bills to which assent of the President was accorded. | 99 |
| (ii) Bills to which assent was withheld. | 5 |
| (iii) Regulation assented to by the President. | 1 |
| (iv) Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Art. 304(b) was given | 14 |
| (v) Bills for prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the State legislatures. | 69 |
| (vi) Ordinances | 164 |
| TOTAL | 352 |

6.2. *Mercy Petitions*

13 Petitions for Mercy were received during the calendar year 1977 from convicts under sentence of death. The President was pleased to commute the death sentence of 4 prisoners to that of imprisonment for life and in the remaining 9 petitions, the President declined to interfere on behalf of the condemned prisoners.

CHAPTER VII

FOREIGNERS

7.1 Protected and Restricted Areas

Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, foreigners are required to obtain special permits for visiting certain specified areas on the north and north-eastern borders of India. However, permits are granted freely to visit places of tourist interest in these areas. It has been decided that foreign tourists permitted to visit Gangtok in Sikkim may be allowed to visit Rumtak and Phodank also on permits valid for upto 4 days stay in these places. Permits may also be given to the foreign tourists to trek in the Zongri area in Western Sikkim provided they travel in groups organised by recognised travel agents, are accompanied by a guide provided by the Government of Sikkim and follow the prescribed routes. In such cases permits may be issued for upto 10 days including journey time.

7.2 International Conferences

Some of the important International Conferences etc. held in India were.

1. International Institution for Production Engineering Research Commonly known as CIRP—International Congress and General Assembly.
2. International Homoeopathic Congress.
3. International Symposium on Monsoon.
4. 3rd Assian Conference on Mental Retardation.
5. 6th World Conference in Earthquake engineering.

6. XV International Congress of Pediatrics.
7. International Seminar on Application of Building, research in Developing Countries.
8. 24th Session of the World Vegetarian Congress.
9. World Mining Congress.
10. 41st Session of the International Statistical Institute.
11. International Symposium on Venoms and Toxins.
12. International Symposium on Iqbal.
13. World Conference in Malayalam.
14. International Cardiac Pulmonary Symposium.
15. Joint IUTAM/IUGG Symposium on Monsoon Dynamic with application to weather Forecasting and Floods Predictions.

7.3 Number of Registered Foreigners in India

55,578 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, 1977, as against 52,307 as on the 1st January, 1976.

The principal nationalities were Tibetan 22,803; Chinese 5,370, Iranian 3,956, French 2,832, Afghan 2,624, American 2,362, Russian 2,038, Portuguese 1,153, Thai 1,063 and West German 1,046.

The number of registered foreign missionaries (other than Commonwealth missionaries) in India as on the 1st January, 1977 was 2,368 as against 2,456 as on the 1st January, 1976. The principal nationalities were American 632, Italian 391, Spanish 253, French 233, Belgian 213 and German 191.

The number of registered Commonwealth missionaries resident in India as on the 1st January, 1977 was 1,364 as against 1,483 as on the 1st January, 1976. The principal nationalities were British 575, Irish 269, Canadian 207, Australian 125.

The above figures do not include children below the age of 16 years and nationals of Commonwealth countries other than missionaries, who are not subject to registration.

7.4 Number of Foreigners Granted Visas for India

1,07,582 foreigners were granted visas for India during the year 1977 (figures as on 31-10-1977) as against 1,28,287 in 1976.

7.5 Pakistani Nationals

12,166 Pakistani nationals were staying in India as on the 31st July, 1977. Of them, 2,398 belonged to Minority communities in Pakistan.

7.6 Indian Citizenship

According to returns received till the 30th November, 1977, 9,40,528 persons of Indian origin had been granted Indian citizenship by registration under Section 5(1)(a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, since its commencement. 108 foreigners settled in India and 340 alien women married to Indian citizenship were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively during the period from the 1st January, 1977, to the 30th November, 1977, raising the total of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 803 and 3654, respectively.

7.7. The Government has taken a decision to grant Indian citizenship to the refugees from Pakistan now staying in the border areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

8.1 The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible primarily for the registration of births and deaths, the collection of vital statistics and for taking the decennial population census. In addition, it undertakes socio-economic surveys, ethnographic studies, demographic studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics.

Census. I

8.2 During the year under report, the Census Organisation at the Centre and in the States was engaged in further analysis of the 1971 census data for publication of reports and table volumes. Annex VII shows the All India volumes of the 1971 series published so far. Annex VIII shows the All India volumes that are under print and Annexure IX shows the publications that have been published so far in States/Union Territories.

In addition to the above, the Census Organisation got involved in the preparatory work for the 1981 census. It engaged itself in methodological and sampling studies as a preparatory measure for the next census. It took part and made significant contribution in seminars and symposia where approach to 1981 census was discussed in great details.

The Census Organisation has also drawn up plans for large scale computerisation of 1981 census data and for this purpose, necessary preparatory work has been initiated. In this connection, the first data Users' conference was held in New Delhi during 13-15 Feb., 1978, which was inaugurated by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministries and Departments of the Govt. of India, State Govts.,

Universities, State Statistical Bureau, Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Demographic Research Centres and individual scholars were represented in this conference.

8.3 *Demography*

The Expert Committee on Population Projections appointed by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India finalised the All India and State Projections, based on certain fertility and mortality assumptions and these projections were also circulated. However, in its meeting held on the 1st October, 1977, the Committee decided that the projections would have to be revised keeping in view the revised family welfare programmes. Accordingly, revised series of projections by age and sex for All India upto 1991 have been worked out. The rural and urban break-up of these projections has also been finalised. The Statewise estimates are being revised.

A sub-group for the labour force projection has been constituted. The group at its meeting held on 1 Oct., 1977 has finalised the assumptions regarding future participation rates and work has been taken on hand on these bases.

Analysis of data on fertility thrown up by 1971 census was taken up and various fertility indices have been calculated. The report is under preparation.

8.4 *Vital Statistics*

Pondicherry continues to be the only area where the Registration of Births and Deaths Act (1969) has not been enforced so far. Approval of the Central Government to the State Rules for registration formulated under this Act has been conveyed to one more Union Territory bringing the total to 21 States and 9 U.Ts. Drafts rules are still awaited from Sikkim State.

Inter-departmental committees on vital statistics have been functioning in almost all the States and U.Ts. The need for frequent meetings with a view to resolving local problems has been empha-

sized. The publicity film "Vital Records" supplied to the states continued to be exhibited in most parts of the country. Radio spot publicity of registration of births and deaths has been continued during the period. Registration of births and deaths slogan in Hindi language was got printed on 10 million post cards and the same are in circulation through the Post and Telegraphs Department. A new film on registration of births and deaths "Promptness Pays" has also been got prepared for exhibition throughout the country.

Sample Registration Scheme continued to make steady progress during the period under review. The scheme is currently being run in about 2400 rural and 1300 urban units covering the approximate population of about 3.5 million. The scheme of additional sample (1700 units) has also been implemented as a plan scheme. Vital rates based on the data collected through the Sample Registration system are published regularly in the quarterly bulletin.

The Model Registration Scheme, which elicits data on causes of deaths, is in operation in all the major States/UT and about 600 primary health centres are covered under the scheme at present. The WHO Project on Mortality and Morbidity has been completed in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. A report will be prepared after the statistics are analysed in collaboration with the Directorate General of Health Services.

8.5 *Social Studies*

The Project of multi-variate analysis of the growth pattern of towns was continued and the report on Yamunagar town is now ready for going to press. The report of Chandigarh town is also likely to go to press during the current financial year. The Project of re-study of villages has been continued during the year under report. Draft reports received from State have been scrutinised and the report on Mandi village is likely to go to press by the end of the current financial year. The All India Town Directory has been finalised and sent for printing. The State Town Directories of Kerala and West Bengal are being scrutinised. Analysis of data relating to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes for the integrated tribal development plans and tribal sub-plan areas as also for other purposes have been continued.

8.6 Mapping

The Map Division has completed its work with regard to All India census atlas which is now ready for going to press. It has also been scrutinising the State atlas maps and giving guidelines from time to time.

A plan scheme to delineate natural division of India to study and evaluate census data has been taken up and it will continue during the next financial year also. Preparatory mapping work for the 1981 census has been taken on hand.

8.7 Language Studies

The Language Division at Calcutta, having completed its task of scrutiny and classification of the 1971 Mother-tongue data, engaged itself in various language surveys and studies. The following reports are ready for going to press :

1. Survey of Limbu
2. Survey of Konkani (Mysore and Goa, Daman & Diu).

The following reports are in press :

1. Survey of Halabi
2. Survey of Mandeali and Kului.

Some more studies have recently been taken up by the Language Division.

8.8 Hindi Cell

The Hindi Cell of the Registrar General's office has made significant progress in promoting the use of Hindi in official work of this office. The Hindi Officer has visited several state census directorates, reviewed the progress of use of Hindi and given necessary guidelines.

With its limited staff; the Hindi Cell has been able to bring out 3 technical manuals in use by this office and 3 periodicals. It has also taken on hand translation of a few publications brought out earlier in English. It is proposed to strengthen the Hindi Cell further so that progressive use of Hindi in official business can be made.

CHAPTER IX
OTHER MATTERS
CIVILIAN AWARDS/HONOURS

9.1 The following Awards and Honours were announced on the dates mentioned against each :—

Padma Award Series announced on 26th January, 1977

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Padma Vibhushan | 6 |
| Padma Bhushan | 17 |
| Padma Shri | 35 |

As the Attorney-General later on advised that on a harmonious interpretation of the word 'title' in clause (1) of Article 18 as well as clauses (2) and (3) thereof, Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards would fall within the prohibition of grant of titles and would be, in his view, "contrary not only to the letter, but spirit of Article 18(1)" of the Constitution, it has since been decided to abolish the above Civilian Awards and also the award of Bharat Ratna.

Honours announced on 15th August, 1977

| | |
|--|---|
| Certificate of Honour to Sanskrit Scholars | 6 |
| Certificate of Honour to Arabic Scholar | 1 |
| Certificate of Honour to Persian Scholar | 1 |

It has since been decided that the work of award of "Certificate of Honour" to scholars of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian will now be handled in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education).

Jeevan Raksha Padak Series announced on 25th February, 1978

| | |
|---|----|
| Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak | 3 |
| Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak | 2 |
| Jeevan Raksha Padak | 18 |

9.2 *Departmentalised Accounting Organisation*

Pursuant to the decision of the Government of India for installation of Departmentalised System of Accounting in the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General was relieved from the responsibility for compiling the accounts of the Ministry of Home Affairs, except those relating to :—

- (i) Such of the Union Territories whose accounts were being compiled by the C. & A.G. as on 8-9-1976.
- (ii) Pensions to Freedom Fighters and pensions in lieu of resumed Jagirs and lands, etc.

Departmentalised accounting was introduced in the Ministry from 1st October, 1976 and the Home Secretary was designated as the Chief Accounting Authority for all the transactions relating in the Ministry and its various organisations with the assistance of the financial Adviser who will function for and on behalf of the Chief Accounting Authority. Payment functions, which were till then discharged by the treasuries, were also taken over by the Principal Accounts Officer designated as Chief Controller of Accounts. The Principal Accounts Office under the Financial Adviser consolidates the monthly accounts of the entire Ministry and has also been entrusted with the task of training of Accounts staff, preparation of Manuals consistent with the objective of the Management Accounting System and for rendering functional advice to lower accounting formations.

9.3 Except for Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force whose transactions will continue to be performed by the concerned Director of Accounts in their capacity as Pay and Accounts Officer, by adopting the same procedure of the Main Departmentalised set up, there are separate Pay and Accounts Offices for the Secretariat, Census Organisation, Intelligence Bureau (with a regional office at Shillong), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Central Industrial Security Force (with regional offices at Calcutta, Ranchi and Madras), Assam Rifles and Directorate of

Coordination and Police Wireless-cum-miscellaneous organisations. Cheque drawing powers have been given to 117 Drawing and Disbursing Officers stationed at different places, to facilitate speedy disbursement of pay and allowances, contingent expenditure etc. The business of the Pay and Accounts Offices including the regional Offices is being conducted by the Branches of the State of India without the intervention of the treasuries. The accounting function earlier performed by the Accountant General is also being performed by the Departmentalised Accounting Organisation.

9.4 There is an Internal Audit Organisation which has started functioning from May, 1977, under a Controller of Accounts, with a Branch Office at Calcutta, headed by a Deputy Controller of Accounts. The Internal Audit Organisation will ensure correctness of initial payments and accounts records and other subsidiary registers, etc. The various formations under the Departmentalised Accounting Organisation will be subjected to local inspection by the Internal Audit parties from time to time to ensure efficiency and adequacy of the procedure followed and control checks exercised. The Internal Audit Organisation will also check the correctness of the maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts, accounts of loans and advances etc.

9.5 The Departmentalised Accounting System in the Ministry has acquitted well in the prompt settlement of claims and speedy rendition of accounts which facilitates greater control over expenditure. There has been marked improvement in the finalisation of pension cases and adjustment of credits in the G.P. Fund Accounts through collateral evidence.

9.6 Keeping in view the persistent demand for inquiry into certain matters of public importance, the following Commissions of Inquiry were appointed :—

- (i) Shah Commission of Inquiry to look into excesses etc. committed during the Emergency.
- (ii) Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs.

(iii) Commission of Inquiry regarding Nagarwala case.

The terms of these Commissions of Inquiry were till 31st, December, 1977, and were extended by six months.

9.7 Jails

During the year under report the Ministry made a modest beginning in rendering some financial assistance to the State Governments for the improvement and modernisation of jail administration in the country on the lines recommended by the Working Group on Prisons, 1972-73. A sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided in the Ministry budget for the year 1977-78. The allocation of funds among the State Governments was based on detailed proposals formulated by them with regard to the schemes requiring urgent attention. Priority was given to the improvement in living conditions of prisoners including basic amenities, sanitation and hygiene, construction of additional accommodation to reduce overcrowding and the strengthening of work programme in jails.

The subject of jails Reforms was also discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on July 31, 1977.

9.8 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (No. 49 of 1976) was enacted and enforced w.e.f. 5-8-1976, to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political associations and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

According to intimations received, 3,277 associations having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme have received foreign contribution amounting to Rs. 1,19,31,11,040 (concerning period from 5-8-76 to 15-6-77) Clearances in 2011 cases have been given to accept foreign hospitality/scholarships since 5-8-76. 106 associations have been notified under Section 5(1) FCRA, 1976 and have

been restricted from accepting any foreign contribution without prior permission of the Central Government.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976 have been amended to provide relief to associations falling under Section 6(1) of the foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, in respect of the following two aspects :—

- (i) Intimation about receipt of foreign contribution by an association referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 6 shall be given for every half year beginning on the first day of January and the 1st day of July every year in Form FC-3, in duplicate, within 30 days of the closure of the half year instead of within 30 days of receipt of contribution as was prescribed earlier.
- (ii) The Accounts in respect of foreign contribution will now be maintained on an yearly basis instead of an six monthly basis and the statement of accounts duly certified by a chartered Accountant will now be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi within 60 days of the closure of the year instead of within 45 days of the closure of the half year. The year for this purpose will be the calendar year commencing from first day of January.

Transitional arrangements for the former rulers

9.9 During 1977-78, ex-gratia payments amounting to Rs. 1,14,46,713 have been authorised to 8 former rulers who have undertaken that they would indemnify Government against loss in the event of constitution (26th Amendment) Act, being struck down.

USE OF HINDI

9.10 In pursuance of provisions of O.L. Act and orders and directions issued from time to time in this connection 25,108

letters were issued by this Ministry during the period under report in reply to letters received in Hindi from the offices of the Central Government, "A" Category states/Union territories and people of those areas, and 20,094 letters were, originally issued from the Ministry. 541 documents mentioned in clause 3(3) of the O.L. Act were issued bilingually.

Special attention was given during the period under review that action on letters received in Hindi was taken by employees having working knowledge proficiency in Hindi themselves without obtaining English translation. This has sufficiently encouraged noting in Hindi on the files. The higher officers have also inspired their staff by recording their observations in Hindi wherever possible.

The Deputy Secretary incharge of Hindi in the Ministry inspected various attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry located in Delhi to assess the position regarding implementation and execution of orders regarding Official language. During the year under report Official Language Implementation Committees were constituted in those attached and subordinate offices of this Ministry where they had not been constituted earlier and as such periodical reviews in regard to the implementation of orders/instructions about Official Language has become possible in those offices. The meetings of these Committees are also attended by the representative of the Ministry so that efforts made in this connection can be coordinated.

Use of Hindi in all the Sections/Desks and offices of the Ministry is continuously watched through the Quarterly Progress Reports. These reports are also reviewed and attention of the concerned officers is drawn towards the shortcomings.

- A separate section is being set up in this Ministry to keep a proper watch and to review the progress in regard to the effective implementation of orders about Official Language in the Ministry and its offices.

The Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry has been reorganised. Besides this Official Language Implementation Committee and Assessment Committee have also been constituted in this Ministry.

ANNEXURE I

List of Presidential Orders Specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
For Various States and Union Territories

(a) SCHEDULED CASTES

- (i) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. For all States, except Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- (ii) The Constitution (Union Territories) Scheduled Castes Order, 1951. For Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Mizoram.
- (iii) The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956. For Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iv) The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962. For Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (v) The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964. For Pondicherry.
- (vi) The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968. For Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) SCHEDULED TRIBES

- (i) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. For all States, except Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) The Constitution (Union Territories) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1951. For Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, and Mizoram.
- (iii) The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959. For Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (iv) The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962. For Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (v) The Constitution (Uttar Pradesh) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1967. For Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968. For Goa, Daman and Diu.
- (vii) The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970. For Nagaland.

ANNEXURE II

Salient features of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955,

(i) All offences under the Act have been made both cognizable and non-compoundable.

(ii) Punishment for untouchability offence has been considerably enhanced, and both imprisonment and fine are now simultaneously awarded for such offences. For the first offence, the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for one month and fine of Rs. 100 and the maximum imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs. 500. For the second offence, the minimum punishment is imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs. 200 and the maximum imprisonment for one year and fine of Rs. 500. For the third and subsequent offences, the punishment may be imprisonment for one to two years and fine of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000.

(iii) Every offence, except where it is punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term exceeding three months, may be tried summarily.

(iv) Direct or indirect preaching of untouchability or its justification on historical, philosophical, religious or traditional grounds has been made an offence under the Act.

(v) Privately owned places of worship, along with such lands and subsidiary shrines appurtenant to such privately owned places of worship, as are allowed by the owner to be used as places of public worship, have been brought within the purview of the Act.

(vi) The compelling of any person out of "untouchability" to do scavenging, sweeping, removing of carcasses, flaying of animals or removing of umbilical cord, has been made punishable.

(vii) The State Governments have been empowered to impose collective fines on the inhabitants of any area where such inhabitants are concerned in or abetting the commission to untouchability offences.

(viii) Persons convicted of untouchability offences have been debarred from contesting elections to the Central and State Legislatures by an amendment of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(ix) The provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, would not apply to any person above the age of fourteen years who is guilty of an offence under the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

(x) A public servant, who wilfully neglects the investigation of any offence punishable under this Act, shall be deemed to have abetted an offence punishable under this Act.

(xi) The Act enjoins on the State Governments to take necessary measures to ensure that the rights accruing from the abolition of "untouchability" may be available to persons subjected to disability arising out of "untouchability". For this purpose, the special measures enumerated in the Act are :—

- (a) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights ;
- (b) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provision of this Act ;
- (c) the setting up of special courts for the trial of offences under this Act ;
- (d) the setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures ;

- (e) provision for periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provisions of this Act ;
 - (f) the identification of the areas where persons are under any disability arising out of "untouchability" and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from such areas.
- (xii) The Central Government are required to coordinate the measures taken by the State Governments and place every year, on the Table of each House of Parliament, a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments in pursuance of provisions listed at (xi) above.

ANNEXURE III

Development of Backward Classes
Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Annual Plan 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | Programmes | Fifth Plan Outlay | Total Anticipated expenditure 1974-78 | Recommended outlay 1978-79 |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. Continuing Schemes : | | | | |
| 1. | Post-matric Scholarships | 10000.00 | 5230.00 | 2000.00 |
| 2. | Pre-matric Scholarships for children of those non-Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations | .. | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 3. | Girls' Hostel | 337.00 | 268.81 | 93.00 |
| 4. | Coaching and Allied Schemes | 158.00 | 101.00 | 37.00 |
| 5. | Research and Training | 132.00 | 82.06 | 30.00 |
| 6. | Aid to Voluntary Agencies | 297.00 | 203.00 | 80.00 |
| 7. | Machinery for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act | 51.00 | 17.91 | 50.00 |
| | TOTAL (A) CONTINUING SCHEMES | 11015.00 | 5917.78 | 2305.00 |
| B. New Schemes : | | | | |
| | | .. | .. | 100.00 |
| | TOTAL A & B | 11015.00 | 5917.78 | *2405.00 |

*In addition an amount of Rs. 70 crores has been recommended as special Central assistance to tribal sub-plan areas for 1978-79.

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing the names of the voluntary organisations schemes run, area of operation and the grants-in-aid sanctioned during 1977-78 under the scheme aid to voluntary organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes

| S. No. | Name of the Organisation | Schemes run | Area of operation | Grants in-Aid sanctioned during 1977-78 |
|--------|--|--|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Ramakrishan Ashrama, Narendrapur (W.B.). | Hostels for Sch. Caste/ Sch. Tribe students, Training in Crafts and dispensary. Training in automobile Engineering. | 24-Parganas (W.B.) | 2,29,692 |
| 2. | Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Cherrapunji. | Hostels and educational facilities for Sch. Tribes, Training in Crafts & Health Unit, Renovation of electrical wiring, construction of two teacher quarters, books & furniture for library, equipment for science laboratory, children play centre and extension of girls hostels at Sohban, purchase of Bns. and construction of Primary School Building. | Meghalaya | 10,16,325 |
| 3. | Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong. | Hostels for Sch. Tribe students and a mobile dispensary. | Shillong | 83,160 |
| 4. | Sri Ramakrishan Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, Kerala. | Hostel for Sch. Tribes students. | Ernakulam Distt. | 85,630 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|---|-----------|
| 5. | Ramakrishan Mission Ashram, Silchar. | Hostel for Sch. Tribes students | Cachar Distt. | 92,900 |
| 6. | Ramakrishan Mission Ashrama, Puri. | Hostel for Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribe & Other Backward Classes students, Production oriented training for boys, Diary & Bakery and Type writing training of boys, Ashram schools for Sch. Caste boys. | Puri Distt. | 1,20,250 |
| 7. | Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. | Ashram schools for Sch. Tribes, Training of Workers, Training of operation, Publication of magazine, Socio-economic work & Agricultural Extension Scheme etc. | Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra & Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh. | 2,80,633 |
| 8. | Servants of India Society, Poona. | Hostels, educational institutions, Ashrama schools for Sch. Tribes Women's Welfare Centres Training in Crafts, Maternity Centres. | Uttar Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Orissa & Karnataka, Madras. | 3,66,903 |
| 9. | Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore. | Training in Crafts for Sch. Tribe students. | Guntur, Chittoor Nellore & Krishna Distt. | 67,238 |
| 10. | Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi. | Ashram, Schools, Sanskar Kendra, Technical Training Schools, propaganda & publicity against Untouchability, Improvement in the conditions of sweepers children, Harijan Udyogshala etc. | Anand, Calicut, Raipur, Bhopal, & Ganjam, Bhilwara, Madurai, Ghazipur, Rajasthan, Delhi, Tripura & Orissa. | 11,13,606 |
| 11. | Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi. | Training of Tribals in modern agriculture techniques, Animal Husbandry & Poultry farming and visual Unit & Workshop. | Around Ranchi and Chhotanagpur Areas. | 1,69,760 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|---|---|----------------------|
| 12. | Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi. | Maternity and child welfare services in backward areas. | Tehri Garhwal & Jaunsar Bawar Areas (UP) | 6,49,022 |
| 13. | Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi. | Propaganda and Publicity against untouchability, hostels for post-matric & pre-matric Sch. Castes students. | All India | Under consideration |
| 14. | Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, New Delhi. | Improvement in the working conditions of Sweepers, Training in Crafts, Social Welfare Centres, Hostels & Ashram School for Sch. Caste students. | Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal & Madhya Pradesh. | Under consideration. |
| 15. | Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad. | Propaganda & Publicity against Untouchability training in Printing Technology & Library, Purchase of Diesel Vehicle. | Around Allahabad Distt. | 1,22,522 |
| 16. | Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi. | Schemes for the benefits of S.Cs. and STs. in Orissa. | Orissa | 32,064 |
| 17. | Nagaland Gandhi Ashram Mokokchung. | Schemes for the benefits of STs. in Nagaland. | Nagaland | 30,000 |
| 18. | Sri Ramakrishna Society, Dimpapur, Nagaland. | Additional Staff for Medical Service Centre. | Nagaland | 25,000 |
| 19. | Ashok Ashram, Dehradun. | Ashram Schools for Tribal girls, Training of Lady Social Workers. | Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh | 1,29,760 |
| 20. | Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sava Ashram Sangh, New Delhi. | Mobile Dispensary Van, Dairy Farms, Modern Agriculture. | Assam. | 1,23,600 |
| 21. | Sri Rama-Krishna Sevakendra, Calcutta. | Training of tribal boys at Divyodayen; Farmers training Institute, Tripura. | Tripura | 6,952 |
| 22. | Shri Girinanasana Pragati Mandal. | For medicines and Medical equipment for the eye camp at Amarkantak (M.P.). | Madhya Pradesh. | 2,50,000 |

ANNEXURE V

Terms and Conditions

1. The funds will not be used for party, political or anti-Government propagaḡanda. If it is found that this has been done, future grants will be withheld and those already sanctioned recovered.

2. Quarterly progress reports on the schemes undertaken by the organisations should be submitted in triplicate to the Government of India under intimation to the State Government concerned.

3. The organisation will submit to the Government of India a detailed report of the work done with the statements of accounts audited by a registered auditor within a month of the close of the financial year.

4. The organisation will agree to the occasional visits of the Government officers and consider their suggestions for the progressive working of the schemes.

5. The organisation will agree to take a nominee of the Government as a member of their managing committee appointed for this purpose.

6. The accounts in so far as they relate to the Central grant for the proposed schemes will be subject to the text check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretions.

7. The organisations will have no authority to dispose of any capital equipment for which grant-in-aid has been sanctioned to them without prior approval of the Government of India and in the event of the organisations dropping the schemes or being wound up the ownership of such equipment and property, would

vest in the Government. The assets acquired by an organisation out of Central Grants should not be utilised for purposes other than those for which the grants are sanctioned. The organisation will also maintain an audited record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the Government grants (the terms assets will mean (i) immovable property (ii) movable property of a capital nature where the value exceeds Rs. 1,000).

8. The funds will be spent exclusively for the purpose for which they are meant.

9. **Propaganda for the removal of untouchability has to be conducted systematically and vigorously specially in the rural areas. The worker should be drawn both from Harijans and Non-Harijans.

10. The organisation will agree to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts under it on the lines of the reservations provided in service under the Central Government for these communities.

**Only to the organisations engaged in publicity and propaganda for removal of untouchability.

ANNEXURE VI

Welfare of Backward Classes-State Sector-Allocation made by Planning Commission for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | Name of States/U.T. | Outlays for 1976-77 | Outlays for 1977-78 |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 355.00 | 552.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 115.00 | 125.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 300.00 | 325.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 170.00 | 298.00 |
| 5. | Haryana | 30.00 | 36.00 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 33.00 | 35.00 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 15.00 | 21.00 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 300.00 | 325.00 |
| 9. | Kerala | 100.00 | 110.00 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 315.00 | 450.00 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 400.00 | 550.00 |
| 12. | Manipur | 30.00 | 31.00 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | .. | 32.00 |
| 14. | Nagaland | .. | .. |
| 15. | Orissa | 105.00 | 105.00 |
| 16. | Punjab | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 620.00 | 567.00 |
| 20. | Tripura | 50.00 | 55.00 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 325.00 | 460.00 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 130.00 | 163.00 |
| | | <u>3855.00</u> | <u>4702.00</u> |

| S. No. | Name of States/U.T. | Outlays for 1976-77 | Outlays for 1977-78 |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 23. | Andaman & Nicobar Island | 4.20 | 8.00 |
| 24. | Delhi | 50.00 | 80.00 |
| 25. | Mizoram. | .. | 2.00 |
| 26. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 34.39 | 31.00 |
| | | <u>93.59</u> | <u>127.00</u> |
| | | 3948.59 | 4829.00 |
| | | or | or |
| | | 39.49 | 48.29 |
| | | crores | crores |

ANNEXURE VII

All India volumes of the 1971 Census series published so far.

1. Paper I of 1971 and its supplement—Provisional Population Total.
2. Paper I of 1972—Final Population.
3. Paper 2 of 1972—Religion.
4. Paper 3 of 1972—Economic characteristics of population (selected).
(Tables)
5. Paper I of 1973—Brochure on tribal wood-carving in India.
6. Paper I of 1974—Report on resurvey on economic questions.
7. Paper 2 of 1974—Age and Life Tables (1% sample).
8. Part II-A(ii)—Union Primary Census Abstracts.
9. Part II—Special—All India Census tables (based on 1% sample).
10. Census Centenary Monograph (No. 1 to 10) dealing with different topics.
11. Pocket Book of Population Statistics.
12. Summaries of proceedings and papers of the Census Centenary Seminar (1972).
13. Part VI-B-Special Survey Reports on selected towns for three towns.
14. Part VII(i) and (ii) special Tables on degree-holders and technical personnel.

15. Monograph on 'Birthplace migration in India'.
16. Monograph on Pasi—a scheduled caste in Uttar Pradesh.
17. Monograph on Tiyar—scheduled caste in West Bengal.
18. Ethnomusicology—Tribal music (a monograph).
19. Three monographs, viz., Socio-economic profiles of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Socio-economic survey report of Dapada village in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Ritual complex and social structure in "Jaunsar Bawar", which were carried over from the 1961 Census have been published.
20. Monograph on ritual terra-cotta toys of Darbhanga.
21. Part IV-B-Housing Tables.
22. Part-II-A(i) General Population Tables.
23. Ethnographic Note on Koraga-a scheduled caste in Karnataka.
24. Paper I of 1975-Table C-VIII Parts A & B relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
25. Monograph on "Incidence of Polygynous marriages in India—a survey"—
26. Monograph on Chaura—an island in the Bay of Bengal.
27. Socio-economic survey of Bupa—a Sherdubpen village in Arunachal Pradesh.
28. Part III-B(i) Establishment Tables except table E-II Part-B which will appear in Part III-B(ii).
29. Final Report on the Kaira Project.
30. Part II-C(i)—Social and Cultural Tables (C-V) Language; C-VII; religion; C-VIII; Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)

31. Part-II-C(ii) Social and Cultural Tables (C-II, C-III and C-IV).
32. Part II-B(i)—General Economic Tables (B-I Part A and B-II).
33. Part II-B(iii) Economic Tables (B-IV-A, B.C. & D. with appendices)—All India.
34. Part III-B-(ii)—Establishment Tables [E-II(B)].
35. Socio-Economic Survey of Verna—A Village in Goa.
36. Paper No. 1 of 1977—Life Tables—All India.
37. Paper No. 2 of 1977—Fertility Tables—All India.
38. Report on Modernisation and Elites in Arunachal Pradesh.
39. City of Patna—A Study.
40. Ethnographic Note on Parhaiya—A Scheduled Tribe in Bihar.
41. Fertility Differentials in India (Results of the Fertility Survey in a sub-sample of SRS-(1972).
42. Monograph of Moharrum in Hyderabad.
43. Annual report of the Registrar General for the year 1975 on the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.
44. Fertility Differentials in India, 1972.
45. Report on Sample Registration System under Kaira Project.
46. Quarterly sample registration bulletins upto July, 1977.

ANNEXURE VIII

1971 Census Publications which are under print

1. Part II-B(ii)—Economic Tables (B-I Part-B) B-III, (B-VII, B-VIII and B-IX).
2. Part V-A(i)—Special Tables for scheduled castes—1971 Census—All India.
3. Part V-A(ii)—Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes—1971 Census—All India.
4. Part II-D(i)—Migration Tables—All India (D-I to D-IV).
5. Part II-D(ii)—Migration Tables—All India (D-V to D-VI).
6. Part II-B(iv)—Economic Tables—All India (B-V).
7. Part-II B(v)—Economic Tables—All India (B-VI).
8. Age Tables—1971 Census—Paper 3 of 1977.
9. All India Town Directory—1971 Census.
10. Monograph on Veeragatham—(a de-classified) town in Andhra Pradesh.
11. The Vital Statistics of India, 1972.
12. The Vital Statistics of India, 1973.
13. The Model Registration Report, 1974.
14. Report on evaluation study on Model Registration Scheme (Survey of causes of death in rural areas).

ANNEXURE IX

Part I General Report

Jammu & Kashmir

Mysore (Karnataka) Volume I & II

Goa, Daman & Diu

Portrait of Population

Gujarat

Jammu & Kashmir

Kerala

Mysore (Karnataka)

Orissa

Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh

Goa, Daman & Diu.

Part II-A General population tables

Andhra Pradesh

Assam

Bihar

Gujarat

Haryana

Himachal Pradesh

Jammu & Kashmir

Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Manipur

Meghalaya

Mysore (Karnataka)

Nagaland

Orissa

Punjab
 Rajasthan
 Tamil Nadu
 Uttar Pradesh
 West Benagl
 A & N Islands
 Arunachal Pradesh
 Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 Delhi
 Goa, Daman & Diu
 L. M. & A. Islands (Lakshadweep)
 Pondicherry

Supplement to Part II-A Standard Urban Areas

Gujarat
 Haryana
 Maharashtra
 Orissa
 Tamil Nadu

Part II-B Economic tables

Bihar II-B(i)
 Gujarat II-B(i)
 Haryana
 Jammu & Kashmir
 Kerala (complete)
 Madhya Pradesh II-B(i)
 Maharashtra II-B(i)
 Mysore II-B(i)
 Orissa II-B(i)
 Rajasthan II-B(i)
 Tamil Nadu II-B(i)
 Uttar Pradesh II-B(i)

ANNEXURE IX

West Bengal II-B(i)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (complete)
Goa, Daman & Diu (complete)
Pondicherry (complete)

Part II-C Social and Cultural tables

Assam II-C(i)
Bihar II-C(i)
Gujarat II-C(i)
Haryana II-C(i)
Jammu & Kashmir II-C(i)
Kerala II-C(i)
Maharashtra II-C(i)
Uttar Pradesh II-C(i)
Arunachal Pradesh II-C(i)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli II-C

Part II-D Migration tables

Haryana
Jammu & Kashmir
Manipur
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Goa, Daman & Diu
L. M. & A Islands (Lakshadweep)

Part III-A Establishment report

Gujarat
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir (Report and tables)
Kerala (Report and tables)
Maharashtra
Meghalaya (Report and tables)

Mysore (Karnataka)

Punjab

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal

Arunachal Pradesh

Chandigarh (Report and tables)

Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Report and tables combined with part IV-Housing Report and tables)

Delhi (Report and tables)

Goa, Daman & Diu

L. M. & A. Islands (Lakshadweep)

Pondicherry (Report and tables)

Part III-B Establishment tables

Andhra Pradesh

Bihar

Gujarat

Haryana

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Orissa

Punjab

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

L. M. & A. Islands (Lakshadweep)

Part IV-A Housing report and B Housing tables

Andhra Pradesh

Assam

Bihar

Gujarat

Haryana
 Himachal Pradesh
 Jammu & Kashmir
 Kerala
 Maharashtra
 Meghalaya
 Mysore (Karnataka)
 Nagaland
 Orissa
 Punjab
 Rajasthan
 Tamil Nadu
 Tripura
 Uttar Pradesh
 West Bengal
 Arunachal Pradesh
 Chandigarh
 Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 Delhi
 Goa, Daman & Diu
 L. M. & A. Islands (Lakshadweep)
 Pondicherry

Part V Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Haryana Part V-A Special tables for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
 Kerala Part V-B(1)
 Tamil Nadu Part V-B(i) and (ii)

Part VI-A Town directory

Assam
 Bihar
 Gujarat
 Haryana
 Jammu & Kashmir
 Madhya Pradesh
 Maharashtra

Mysore (Karnataka)
Orissa
Punjab

Part VI-B Special survey reports on selected towns

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | Bhongir |
| | Manthani |
| | Kakinada |
| Assam | Kamakhya |
| Gujarat | Sanand |
| | Glimpses of Surat |
| Kerala | Neyyattinkare |
| | Soranur |

Part VI-C Survey report on selected villages

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | Panchalamarri |
| Maharashtra | Shirvali |

Part VIII (A) Administration report on enumeration and (B)

Tabulation

Andhra Pradesh Part A
Assam Part A
Bihar Part A
Gujarat Parts A & B
Haryana Part A
Himachal Pradesh Part A
Jammu & Kashmir Part A
Kerala Part A
Madhya Pradesh Part A
Meghalaya Part A
Nagaland Part A
Orissa Part A
Punjab Part A
Tamil Nadu Parts A & B
Tripura Part A
Uttar Pradesh Part A
West Bengal Part A
A. & N. Islands Part A
Arunachal Pradesh Part A
Chandigarh Part A

Delhi Part A
Goa, Daman & Diu Parts A & B.

Part IX-A Administrative Atlas

Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat
Haryana
Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala
Nagaland
Orissa
Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu

Part X-A and B District Census Handbook :

(Denominator represents No. of districts and numerator represents No. Published).

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 21 |
| | <hr/> 21 |
| Assam | 8 |
| | <hr/> 10 |
| Bihar | 17 |
| | <hr/> 17 |
| Gujarat | 19 |
| | <hr/> 19 |
| Haryana | 7 |
| | <hr/> 7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5 |
| | <hr/> 10 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 10 |
| | <hr/> 10 |
| Kerala | 10 |
| | <hr/> 10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43 |
| | <hr/> 43 |