

REPORT

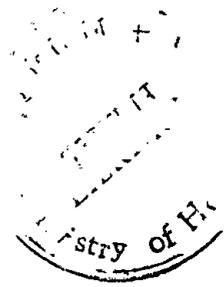
1978-79

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



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1979

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CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

The current year witnessed the final phase of the process started in the preceding year of restoring civil liberties. MISA was repealed with effect from 3rd August, 1978 and persons still in detention under MISA were released. 2568 Nexalities who agreed to abjure violence were released by State Governments.

2. The Government have been concerned over the outbreak of communal violence and the continuance of atrocities against Harijans. In an effort to evolve a national consensus on these aspects, in particular of the law and order problem; the Prime Minister initiated a series of meetings with the Leaders of the Opposition Parties in Parliament and Chief Ministers. An important outcome of one such conference held in December, 1978 was the setting up of a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister (Defence) to evolve measures for promoting communal harmony and national integration.

3.1 In view of the political development in Mizoram and Pondicherry, President's rule was imposed in these two Union Territories, and the Legislative Assemblies were dissolved.

3.2 The Union Territory of Delhi is to have a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. Legislation for this purpose was introduced in Parliament.

4. The forum of Zonal Councils for discussing matters of common interest to the Central and State Governments was revived. Meetings of the Southern, Western and Central Zonal Councils were held during the year and a number of important matters discussed. The North Eastern Council took steps to formulate and implement important Plan Schemes and projects in sectors like agriculture, power and communications.

5.1 In the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the efforts of the Ministry were geared more fully towards, first, their speedy economic development and, secondly, prevention of violence on Harijans. The two aspects are inter-related for the weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes are vulnerable largely because of their economic backwardness. A series of regional conferences on these aspects were held. The State Governments and Central Ministries also undertook to earmark

Plan allocations for the Scheduled Castes in the shape of Special Component Plans. Following the Prime Minister's call to the nation for removal of untouchability under a time-bound programme, an action plan has been prepared for the eradication of untouchability.

5.2 During 1978-79, the outlay for the tribal Sub-Plans will be Rs. 414 crores, including Rs. 70 crores of Special Central assistance. The outlay is roughly one third more than that in the preceding year. Also the Sixth Plan provides for intensive development of tribal pockets with more than 10,000 population and with 50 per cent or more of tribal concentration. As a result, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes covered by the sub-Plans will increase from 65 to 75. For the remaining viz. 25 per cent of the population, family-based programmes will be undertaken.

5.3 A Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. A Minorities Commission has been set up to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the minorities under the Constitution and to recommend the measures to be taken by the Central and State Governments. To make the two Commissions statutory bodies under the Constitution, the necessary legislation has been introduced in Parliament.

5.4 A Backward Classes Commission has been set up to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and make recommendations for their advancement. It is to submit its report by the end of 1979.

6.1 A National Police Commission, set up to go into the question of increasing the operational efficiency of the police force, submitted its first report in February, 1979. Government are most anxious that the report should be quickly processed and all the recommendations that are accepted should be implemented expeditiously. Central financial assistance of about 7 crores was sanctioned to the State Governments during 1978-79 for the modernisation of police forces. Sizeable Central assistance has also been provided for police housing.

6.2 The law and order situation in the Capital continued to receive special attention. The Police Commissioner system has introduced in the Union Territory so that the disadvantages of the duality inherent in the police and magistracy system are overcome.

7. Loans and grants of Rs. 6 crores have been sanctioned to State Governments for improvement of conditions in jails. Measures are also being taken to reduce the number of under-trials in prisons by speeding up investigations and disposal of cases. The question of amending the law for the purpose wherever necessary has also been taken up.

8.1 A Bill to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of offences committed by persons holding high political and public offices during the emergency has been introduced in Parliament.

8.2 A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code to give effect to certain recommendations made by the Law Commission to make improvements in the law has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is due for consideration by the Lok Sabha in the Budget Session. By another enactment, the Code of Criminal Procedure has been amended to remove certain difficulties and to expedite trials.

9. The findings of the three reports submitted by the Shah Commission have been accepted by the Government and follow-up action taken. FIRs have been registered against persons who appear to have committed criminal offences. The Reddy Commission submitted its report on the Nagarwala case in October, 1978. It is under examination. The Gupta Commission is expected to give its report on Maruti affairs soon.

10. 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 political sufferers etc. were the other important subjects handled by the Ministry. A detailed account of the various activities is given in the chapters that follow.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1.1. MISA was repealed with effect from 3rd August, 1978 and with this, all persons under detention were released. Also, on the advice of the Central Government, the State Governments reviewed the cases of Nexalities and 2568 of them, who agreed to abjure violence were released.

1.2 As against 321 communal incidents in 1971 there were 240 in 1972, 242 in 1973, 248 in 1974, 205 in 1975, 169 in 1976 and 188 in 1977. In 1978, 230 incidents have been reported of which two—one at Sambhal (UP) and the other in Aligarh (UP)—were of a particularly serious nature.

1.3 During 1978, there were a few instances of serious law and order situations giving rise to expressions of public concern. The Government of India have taken a number of steps not only to contain these situations, but, more importantly, to work out enduring solutions to the law and order problem.

1.4 The Prime Minister initiated a series of meetings with Leaders of the opposition in Parliament in July-August, 1978 to enlist their co-operation and to involve a consensus on the measures for tackling the problem. All aspects leading to violence and law and order situations arising out of atrocities on Harijans and communal incidents were discussed in three meetings with the Leaders of the Opposition. As a follow-up, a Conference of Chief Minister was convened in New Delhi in September 1978 to review :

- the communal situation, particularly atrocities against Harijans ;
- the crime situation in general as also crime in the Railways ;
- student unrest, labour unrest and other socio-political agitations ; and

- the policy on licensing of fire-arms and measures to check the growth of illicit fire-arms and explosives.

It was the unanimous view that while at no stage could there be any room for complacency, in no State could the law and order situation be regarded as alarming. The decisions taken at this Conference have been circulated to all State Governments for further action.

1.5 In December 1978, the Prime Minister held another Conference with Chief Ministers and Leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament to discuss the problems of communal violence and atrocities against Harijans. The decisions taken at the Conference are under implementation. In pursuance of one of the decisions, a small Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister (Defence) to evolve a code of conduct for all political parties, to go through the reports of the various commissions of inquiry into communal disturbances appointed by the Government in the past and to examine the recommendations made by the National Integration Council. The Committee will suggest measures for an effective check on communal incidents.

2. The Minorities Commission set up in January 1978 to safeguard the interests of minorities has submitted reports on communal riots at Pernambut (Tamil Nadu) in July-August 1978 and at Aligarh in October-November 1978. The Aligarh report is under the consideration of the U. P. Government. Tamil Nadu Government has sent its comments to the Minorities Commission where it is under examination.

3. The Centre continued to keep in close touch with the State Governments in regard to offences against members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Suggestions were made to them from time to time for strengthening the administrative machinery, etc., in order to provide protection and to instil a sense of security among the weaker sections. At the Zonal Conferences held at various State capitals during the year, the State Governments were impressed upon to tackle this problem more effectively and to take preventive action before incidents of atrocities actually occur.

Nagaland

4.1 The situation in Nagaland ever since the signing of the Shillong Agreement in November 1975, has been calm and peaceful. There have been no incidents of violence except for

the attack on January 5, 1979 by armed miscreants on some villages along the Assam-Nagaland border. This was a most brutally violent incident and resulted in the loss of 54 lives and property. Prompt and effective measures have been taken by the Governments of Assam and Nagaland for restoring normalcy and preventing retaliatory moves. According to available information, 103 persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents. Steps have also been taken to ensure proper relief and rehabilitation to the inhabitants of the affected area. The two Chief Ministers have also been advised by the Prime Minister to settle the long standing border dispute between Assam and Nagaland by mutual discussion. The Chief Ministers met and discussed on January 28, 1979 and the talks are to continue. The Home Minister had discussions with them on 1st February, 1979.

4.2 While clauses 1 and 2 of the Shillong Agreement have been implemented, clause 3 thereof under which it was agreed that the ex-underground "should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussion for final settlement" is yet to be implemented. With a view to persuading the China Returned Group (CRG) of the Naga underground (who are at present in the Burmese territory across the international border and have not yet accepted the Shillong Agreement) to accept the same, some of the ex-underground leaders requested Government's permission to meet the CRG. After careful consideration of their request, permission was given to them to meet the representatives of the CRG within Indian territory near Pangsha village in Tuensang District of Nagaland. According to information available with the Government, the ex-underground Naga leaders have made the contracts with representatives of the CRG. It is learnt that discussions amongst the same are to continue.

Mizoram

5. Despite the calling-off of the talks between the representatives of the underground Mizo National Front and those of the Government of India, the situation in Mizoram has been, by and large, peaceful. Operations by the Security Forces continue to remain suspended.

Imposition of President's Rule in the Union Territory of Mizoram and Pondicherry.

6. In view of the political developments in the Union territories of Mizoram and Pondicherry, the President made two

orders on 11-11-1978 and 12-11-1978, respectively, under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 suspending for a period of 6 months in relation to those two Union territories, the provisions of the said Act relating to the Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers. The Orders also dissolved the Legislative Assemblies of Mizoram and Pondicherry and directed that the Councils of Ministers in those territories shall cease to hold office.

Delhi

7. The Union Territory of Delhi is to have a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. Legislation for this purpose has been introduced in Parliament.

Elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar.

8. In pursuance of the directions issued by the Central Government in February 1978 under section 72 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 providing for the necessary legal cover and the mechanism for holding the elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Shri Harbans Singh, retired Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, was appointed the Chief Commissioner, Gurdwara Elections. He took over charge in June, 1978. Certain modifications in the Sikh Gurdwaras Board Elections Rules, which became necessary in view of some of the constituencies extending into the territories of more than one successor State, were notified. Elections are being held on 31st March, 1979 and the results, will be declared by 3rd April, 1979.

Sikkim

9.1 The economic development of Sikkim 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 1978-79 has an outlay of the order of Rs. 15.80 crores. The programme included in this plan lay stress on rural development, agricultural and allied sectors, village and small-scale industries and exploitation of mineral and forest wealth of the State. Budget

provision of Rs. 4.92 crores towards the non-Plan Central assistance to the State for the current financial year 1978-79 has been made.

9.2. In order to bring the laws of the State of Sikkim in line generally with the rest of the country, seven more Central enactments have been extended to the State of Sikkim during the year 1978. This brings the total number of the enactments extended to the State to 82.

CHAPTER III

THE ZONAL AND THE NORTH EASTERN COUNCILS

1.1 During the current year, meetings of the Southern, Western and Central Zonal Councils were held in Madras on 25th September, 1978, in Gandhinagar on 16th October, 1978 and in Bhopal on 15th January, 1979, respectively.

1.2. Some of the important matters discussed at these meetings related to :

- Setting up of Scheduled Castes Development Corporations ;
- Development of Leather Industry for the benefit of Scheduled Castes ;
- Tribal Development ;
- Eradication of Untouchability ;
- Family Welfare and Maternal & Child Welfare Programmes ;
- National Malaria Eradication Programme ;
- Modalities for inter-State cooperation and coordination in implementing prohibition policy.

Nationalisation of all inter-State routes in the Southern Zone, joint spot verification of the inter-State boundary between Gujarat and Maharashtra and construction of bridges across rivers on the border between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were some of the other matters discussed. It is intended to hold the meetings of the Zonal Councils more regularly in future.

2.1 The main function of the North Eastern Council is to formulate a co-ordinated regional plan with a view to securing the balanced development of the region as a whole, comprising Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The Council also reviews the measures taken by the Member-States for maintenance of security and public order.

2.2 The outlays and utilisation during the previous Plan period and the outlays proposed for the current Plan of the North-Eastern Council are given below :

Period	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
<i>Fifth Plan</i>		
1974-78 (First 4 years)	65.10	53.91 (83% of outlay)
1977-78 (Annual plan)	28.61	26.50 (93% of outlay)
<i>Sixth Plan</i>		
1978-83 (Plan period)	210.48	..
1978-79 (Annual plan)	35.85	35.85 (Anticipated)
1979-80 (Annual plan)	44.83	..

Agriculture and allied services

3.1 During 1977-78, an expenditure of Rs. 356.97 lakhs was incurred against a Plan outlay of Rs. 480 lakhs in this sector. During the current year, a Plan outlay of Rs. 525.97 lakhs has been allocated, of which Rs. 42.12 lakhs are earmarked for new schemes.

3.2 As reported for 1977-78, regional foundation seeds potato farms were started in Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Mizoram. A regional ginger station farm was also started in Mizoram. During the current year, a seed farm for root crops is proposed to be established in Meghalaya.

3.3 Mention was made in the annual report for 1977-78 about the various animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries schemes (e.g. regional sheep breeding farms, regional exotic cattle breeding farm, fish seed multiplication farms, etc.) that were under implementation. For the current year, a scheme for augmenting the feed testing laboratory at Gauhati and a scheme for fish seed in Nagaland have been approved.

3.4 The ground water and hydrological surveys in Dimapur area of Nagaland and Cachar District of Assam were undertaken in 1977-78. During 1978-79, a scheme for ground water exploration in Pagladia and Jiabharali area of Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs has been approved.

3.5 The scheme for a Regional Agriculture Marketing Corporation was accepted in principle in 1977-78. The necessary formalities for setting up the Corporation are being completed. The Corporation is expected to start its activities next year.

Water and Power development

4.1. The following are the two main investigation and survey schemes in progress :—

- (i) Investigation of a high dam at Tipaimukh on the Barak river at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.33 crores.
- (ii) Residual investigation for the Kameng Hydel Project, Arunachal Pradesh. This is expected to be completed in 1979-80.

4.2. For power generation, the major project taken up in 1977-78 was the Kapili Hydro-electric project. During the current year, administrative approval has been accorded to the preliminary investigation of four major hydro projects viz., Papu, Ranganadi, Damwe and Tuivai at an estimated cost of Rs. 280.84 lakhs.

Industries & Mining

5.1 It has been decided to have an aeromagnetic survey carried out by the N.G.R.I. of Arunachal Pradesh, foot hills of Nagaland, Cachar and part of Mizoram. A scheme for the repetitive flood mapping of the Brahmaputra through Satellite Imagery and Bank Migration Studies has also been approved.

5.2 The following major schemes under Sericulture have been approved :—

- (i) establishment of Muga Food Plant and Oak Plant Nurseries ;
- (ii) 14 Grainage-cum-Training Centres for development of Oak Tasar ;

- (iii) production of Oak Seed Cocoons ;
- (iv) establishment of an Oak Tasar Seed Station in Meghalaya ;
- (v) establishment of a basic Muga Seed Station in Assam ; and
- (vi) expansion of training facilities in Sericulture.

Transport and Communication

6.1. An Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission carried out a socio-economic-cum-cost-benefit analysis of railway lines in the region. On the basis of its report, the following railway projects have been approved and will be taken up soon :

- (i) Gauhati-Bunihet (to link Meghalaya)
- (ii) Balipara-Bhalukpong (to link Arunachal Pradesh)
- (iii) Silchar-Jiribam (to link Manipur)
- (iv) Lalaghat-Bhairavi (to link Mizoram)
- (v) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (in Tripura, where a paper mill is proposed to be set up at Kumarghat); and
- (vi) Amguri-Tuli (to link up a paper mill under construction at Tuli in Nagaland).

6.2. Under the scheme for improvement and construction of roads, work on 280 Kms. was completed during 1977-78, bringing the total length of such roads to 510 Kms.

6.3 As reported for 1977-78, Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., submitted a detailed investigation report on the construction of a second bridge over the Brahmaputra at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.27 crores. The Committee of Experts which was set up to examine the reports submitted a report in September, 1978. On the basis of the latter, it has been decided to construct the bridge. The Prime Minister has recently laid the foundation stone of the bridge at Bhomoriguri.

CHAPTER IV

UNION TERRITORIES

Development Plans

The approved plan outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan of all the Union Territories is Rs. 634.06 crores. The ceiling for Annual Plan 1978-79 is Rs. 214.78 crores. The break-up of the approved plan outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan for 1978-79 is given at Appendix I.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

2.1 Against an approved Plan outlay of Rs. 10.57 crores for 1978-79, the expenditure is likely to reach Rs. 10.79 crores. Major outlays are under Communication and Roads (Rs. 4.37 crores), Forests (Rs. 1.29 crores), Education (Rs. 1 crores) and Power (Rs. 90 lakhs).

2.2 Expenditure on Ports and Harbours and Road Transport will exceed approved outlays by more than 40 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Outlays in other sectors will be utilised almost fully except that there is likely to be a shortfall of 56 per cent under Minor Irrigation. The progress made under the various sectors is described below.

Communication

2.3 Shipping

- 3 more inter-island ships will be procured during the 6th Plan period at a cost of Rs. 9 crores. Orders are being placed for their construction.
- 8 ferry vessels and one 150-200 ton cargo vessel are under construction.
- The first stage of construction of a hospital-cum-banking-cum-supply ship, primarily meant for use in the Nicobar Group of Islands, will be completed this year.

2.4. Ports and Harbours

- Jetties at Haddo, Marine Dockyard, and 4 other places will be completed and commissioned for ferry services.
- One ramp-cum-jetty will be completed at Kadamtala creek.
- Construction of harbour facilities at other places is in hand.

2.5 Civil Aviation

- A weekly air service between Madras and Port Blair is likely to be started by early 1980 by the Indian Airlines.

2.6 Roads and Bridges

- 100 Kilometres of rural roads and 5 Kilometres of Andaman Trunk Road in North Andaman are likely to be constructed.
- 10 passenger sheds will be constructed on bus routes.

2.7 Road Transport

- Body construction on 6 bus chassis will be completed. 3 more bus chassis have been ordered and will be received.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

2.8 Agriculture and Horticulture

- By bringing 6,697 hectares under high yielding variety, 5051 hectares under improved variety and 50 hectares under double cropping, rice yield is expected to be 20,740 tonnes.
- Loans to cultivators will be of the order of Rs. 2 lakhs.
- Coconut seedlings, arecanut seedlings, fruit plants, pineapple suckers and banana suckers will be distributed.

- 380 hectares will be brought under coconut and arecanut plantation and 200 hectares under fruit.

2.9 *Animal Husbandry*

- One veterinary dispensary is being established which will be in addition to the existing 4 such dispensaries and 3 hospitals.
- 42 live stock are being procured for the cattle breeding farm.
- 50 progressive farmers will be trained.
- Birds will be reared and distributed on a subsidised basis.

2.10 *Fisheries*

- 1800 fingerlings/fry were supplied to pisciculturists on a no profit no loss basis.
- 16 candidates have been enrolled for training in fisheries at Port Blair and 14 more candidates are likely to be enrolled shortly. 2 candidates have been sent for advanced training at Madras and 1 at Bombay.
- 25 floating fishermen have been selected for permanent settlement in these islands where a local fishing community is absent.
- Construction of buildings for an ice plant and cold storage, fish curing etc. is in progress.

2.11 *Forests*

- Over 2000 hectares will be put under natural regeneration and 300 hectares under industrial and commercial species.
- Bamboo and cane will be planted over 80 hectares at Car Nicobar and other places while 30 hectares will be covered by casuarine and cashew.

Irrigation and Power

2.12 A report on planning for irrigation, hydro power and water supply for these islands was prepared in December, 1978 by the Central Team of the Central Water Commission. This report enunciates the approach and guidelines.

2.13 The entire approved outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs for Power is likely to be spent mainly on :

- procurement of 2 DG sets of 800 K. W. ;
- purchase of H. T. lines material etc. for rural electrification ;
- augmenting generating capacity of existing power houses at Campbell Bay, Kamorta, Katchal and Aerial Bay ; and
- Setting up new power houses at Little Andaman and Long Island.

Social Services

2.14 Education

- The targets for giving free books to 1400 poor students, free uniform to 500 students, mid-day meals to 3800 students, free travel concessions to 1000 students and stipends to 80 students of middle classes are likely to be achieved.
- 10 new primary schools, 30 additional sections in primary schools and 17 in middle schools will be opened.
- 2 middle schools will be upgraded to high schools and 3 high schools of Ten plus Two.
- 50 candidates will be given pre-service training and 240 teachers will be given in-service training.
- Post-graduate classes in English and Political Science have been started in the Government College at Port Blair.
- Zonal Libraries at Diglipur, Mayabunder and Car Nicobar will be set up.
- A Hindi Cell for development and propagation of Hindi is likely to be set up.

2.15 Health

- Primary Health Sub-Centres will be opened at Teresa and Chowra.

- A dispensary will be opened at Sabari.
- Two radiographers are to be appointed in Pant Hospital at Port Blair.
- A 5 bedded T. B. ward will be opened at Noncowrie.
- Rs. 71,000 have been sanctioned for implementing the Children Health Scheme.

2.16 *Housing and Urban Development*

- Foot paths would be provided in slum areas.
- Residential accommodation for industrial workers taken up during the last year will be completed and construction of 16 other quarters will be taken up.

2.17 *Backward Classes Welfare*

- Against a target of 30 huts for the Onges, 20 huts have been completed and 6 more are in progress.
- Food articles have been supplied to the Onges.
- Ration articles etc. have been provided to the other two tribals namely the Andamanese and the Shompens.
- Text books, stationery etc. for Nicobarese (tribal) students are being procured.

2.18 *Social Welfare*

- Women will be admitted in the Home for Women in Distress, bringing the total admissions to 15.
- 10 physically handicapped children will be awarded scholarship for education.
- 4100 children upto the age of six and 200 pregnant/lactating mothers will be given nutritious food.

2.19 Tourism

The following measures are being taken to promote tourism :—

- A three-star hotel has been set up by the Hotel Corporation of India. Another private hotel is likely to come up at Port Blair soon.
- A Government tourist lodge for accommodating 25 tourists is proposed to be set up.
- A youth hostel providing dormitory type of accommodation will be constructed.

2.20 Re-settlement of Ex-Servicemen

The work relating to resettlement of ex-servicemen in the island of Great Nicobar was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Department of Rehabilitation on 1-7-78. In addition to 287 families of ex-servicemen already settled on this island, 25 more families will be selected for induction there shortly.

2.21 Martyrs' Memorial

The Cellular Jail at Port Blair was formally inaugurated as a Memorial in February 1979. For this purpose Wing No.6, Wing No. 7 and the Entrance Block of the Cellular Jail have been vacated and repaired. The remaining wing, i.e. wing No. 1, which is being presently used as a District Jail, will be vacated as soon as the new Jail complex comes up at Port Blair.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

3. The entire Plan outlay of Rs. 23.40 crores for the current year is expected to be utilised. Important developments under various sectors are listed below :—

(1) Agriculture :

- Food production target of over 1 lakh tonnes has been reached.

- 5,000 hectares of land have been brought under medium and minor irrigation schemes.
- Cultivation of crops like mustard, soya-bean, potato, ground-nuts, cotton, pulses, spices etc. is being popularised.
- 380 hectares of land have been earmarked for horticultural development.

(2) *Forest :*

- A Forest Development Corporation has been set up for cultivating cash crops and tea-plantation.
- Artificial plantation in 1,000 hectares of land and natural regeneration in 400 hectares of forest land have been taken up.

(3) *Power :*

- 300 villages are to be electrified.

(4) *Industries :*

- An Industrial Development Corporation has been established.
- An Industrial Estate has been established at Itanagar.
- A Khadi and Village Industry Scheme has been taken up with the technical and financial assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(5) *Co-operation :*

- A Cooperative Apex Bank with a share capital of Rs. 9.29 lakhs has been established, which provides financial assistance to persons engaged in agriculture, industries and transport.

(6) *Education :*

The following institutions have been opened :

- 14 Pre-School Education Centres ;
- 75 Primary Schools ;

— 6 High Schools

Also, 10 Primary Schools have been upgraded to M. E. Schools.

CHANDIGARH

4. The development activities in the Union Territory during the current year are described below :—

(1) Industries :

- The Chandigarh Small Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. which increased its share capital from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1974 to Rs. 26 lakhs, continued to
 - supply raw material to SSI units ;
 - grant seed money ;
 - provide industrial-cum-development centres ;
 - and
 - allot industrial sheds on hire-purchase basis to entrepreneurs.
- 13 large and medium scale units and 684 Small Scale units continued to manufacture a variety of industrial products.

(2) Road Transport :

The fleet strength of the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has been raised to 134 vehicles by adding 28 more vehicles. 17 more are to be added by March, 1979.

(3) Cooperation :

With the restartion of 15 more Cooperative Societies, the number of such societies is now 439 covering all villages.

(4) Housing :

- The Chandigarh Housing Board got sanctioned from H.U.D.C.O. 3, 582 dwelling units of various types. Of these 80 per cent are for economically weaker and low income groups and the remaining for the middle income group.

- The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of residential houses.

(5) *Health :*

- There are 21 out-door-dispensaries in different sectors of the city and one mobile dispensary.
- One Ayurvedic dispensary and one Homoeopathic dispensary have been opened.
- 34,133 persons were vaccinated against small-pox and protection against Cholera was given to 24124 persons.
- All the villages and labour colonies were sprayed with residual insecticider.
- T.A.B. inoculation was given to 2509 persons.

(6) *Family Welfare :*

The achievements were

Sterilization	802
I.U.C.	3215
C.C. Users	8523
M.T.P.	1725

(7) *Education :*

- In the rural areas, 7 primary schools were upgraded to middle standard and one middle school upgraded to High standard.
- Under the Mid-day Meals programme, children upto Class VI have been covered in all rural and labour colonies and Class I to IV in urban government schools and from Nursery to Class II in recognised schools. The number of beneficiaries thus increased from 14,500 to 20,500.
- Free stationery and books are being supplied to 1,000 children from the weaker sections of society.

(8) *Forest :*

- A hilly area of 6280 acres in Sukhna lake catchment was acquired for intensive soil conservation.

- 1,250 acres of private land was closed under Section 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900, and is being managed by the Forest Department.

(9) *Prohibition*

The prohibition programme was pursued vigorously. Surprise inspections were carried out. Penalties imposed for violating Excise Laws amounted to Rs. 30,000.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

5. The developmental activities in the Union Territory during the current year are described below :—

(1) *Agriculture*

- Under the scheme for distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds, 53.3 M.T. of paddy and 21 M.T. of wheat were distributed.
- 193 M.T. of fertilizers were distributed to cultivators.
- Paddy and wheat seeds worth Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively were produced at the two Seed cum Demonstration Farms and distributed to farmers.

(2) *Land Reforms*

- About 400 hectares of land were distributed to 449 landless persons and compensation of Rs. 2,75,263 was paid.

(3) *Soil Conservation*

- Soil conservation by bench terracing is to be taken up in 300 hectares of area.

(4) *Irrigation*

- 4 lift irrigation schemes, 5 check dams and 1 well have been completed and 46 hectares brought under irrigation.
- Area under irrigation is to be raised to 770 hectares. 6880 hectares will be irrigated on completion of the Damanganga Reservoir Project.

(5) *Animal Husbandry*

- A Poultry Demonstration cum Breeding Farm has been set up at Silvassa for supply of chicks to farmers on a no-profit-no-loss basis.
- 22 village poultry units and 9 small poultry units were set up.
- 60 piglets of improved breed were distributed to 10 families by the Piggery Farm at Silvassa.
- 175 cows are to be covered under the artificial insemination scheme.
- A Feed Compounding Unit and a Fodder Seed Multiplication and Demonstration Farm are being set up.

(6) *Forests*

- Teak and Khair plantation was raised over 380 hectares.
- Plantation of trees over 195 hectares of forest land has been taken up to prevent soil erosion.
- 18 Kms. were covered under the road-side plantation scheme.

(7) *Industries*

- 19 provisional and 4 permanent SSI registrations were granted. Licences for import of raw material worth Rs. 12 lakhs were issued to 3 SSI units.
- Goods worth Rs. 15 lakhs were exported.

(8) *Power*

- A 66 KV sub-station is to be set up at Silvassa.
- 3 villages were electrified, bringing the total number to 52.
- Motive power connections were given to 18 industrial units, bringing the total number to 137.
- 195 pump sets have been energised so far.

(9) (a) *Health*

- An Eye Unit was opened in the Cottage Hospital at Silvassa.
- 1,32,116 outdoor and 1,486 indoor patients were treated.

(b) *Family Welfare*

Vasectomy	—	149 cases
Tubectomy	—	26 cases
IUD	—	1 case
MIP	—	12 cases

(10) *Education*

- Under the Adult Education Programme launched on 1-10-1978, 30 centres are functioning with an enrolment of 992 adults.
- 4 public libraries were set up at Silvassa, Dadra, Nareli and Khanvel.
- 58 trainees were trained in the Industrial Training Institute at Silvassa.
- 2 public libraries are to be set up in the interior.

DELHI

6.1 This Section gives sector-wise achievements of the Delhi Administration as also those of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation, including the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

(A) METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

6.2 Bye elections were held for 2 seats of the Metropolitan Council after a thorough revision of the electoral rolls for the two constituencies.

(B) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Legal and Judicial Matters

6.3 During the year, the prosecution agency examined 8628 cases investigated by the police and instituted. 7655 cases decided by the metropolitan courts were conducted by the agency.

6.4 The Delhi Wakf Board was reconstituted under the Delhi Wakf Act, 1954.

Vigilance

6.5 During the period from April, 1978 to 30-9-1978, 371 complaints were received in the Vigilance Department. Out of these, 266 complaints were sent to the Departments concerned for taking action at their end, 64 complaints were filed being unsubstantiated and 41 complaints were forwarded for enquiry and report to the Anti-Corruption Branch as these contained specific allegations.

6.6 During the same period, 4 officers were given recordable warning, 2 officers were reduced to lower stage, increments in the case of 2 officers was withheld, 1 officer was removed from service and 2 officers were cautioned and departmental proceedings against 11 Gazetted Officers were initiated.

6.7 The Anti-Corruption Department organised eight successful traps in which one sanitary Inspector, two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors of Delhi Police, three Patwaris and one Baillif of Deputy Commissioners Office were caught red handed while demanding/accepting bribe and regular cases were registered against them.

6.8 One Principal, two Teachers of Government Higher Secondary Schools, one Sister-in-Charge of G. B. Pant Hospital and one member of the public were arrested in five cases registered on the basis of enquiries conducted into complaints. Investigation was also carried out in twenty-seven regular cases pertaining to the period prior to 1-4-1978. Investigation was completed in thirty-four cases which were sent to the Court of Special Judge, Delhi. The Department recommended departmental action against fifty-four officials of Delhi Admn. in seventeen complaints, fifteen preliminary enquiries, two registered cases and two unsuccessful traps.

Passports

6.9 During the period ending September 1978, Indian-Bangladesh Passports were issued to 28 Indian Nationals, 23 Indian-Bangladesh Passport holders were granted fresh long term visas. 456 long term visas granted previously to Pakistani

nationals were renewed. 134 applications were received from foreigners for grant of Indian Citizenship out of which 82 applicants were registered as Indian Citizens.

Stamps and Registration

6.10 The results achieved by Registration Offices were —

(a) Number of documents registered	33,867
(b) Registration fees collected	Rs.6.21 lakhs
(c) Number of penal cases of unstamped/under-stamped documents	122
(d) Penalty and composition fees levied	Rs.0.15 lakhs.

Chit Funds

6.11 The activities under the Madras Chit Fund Act, 1961 as extended to the Union Territory Delhi were :—

(a) Number of Chits for which bye-law were registered	284
Total value of the Chits	Rs.50.32 lakhs
(b) Number of challans filed in the Court for violation of Chit Funds Act	63

Languages

6.12 A Punjabi Advisory Board was set up to encourage the use of Punjabi in the work of the Administration. The Language Department gave training in typing at its two centres to 81 persons in short-hand and 234 in typing.

6.13 A class for imparting elementary knowledge of Urdu was organised in which 30 employees participated.

Pensioners

6.14 The waiting time of pensioners at treasuries has been reduced. The payment procedure has been streamlined by replacing the Disbursers-half Guard File by a Ledger System and by introducing an electronic display system.

(C) POLICE AND PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Delhi Police

6.15 On the introduction of the Commissioner of Police system in Delhi from 1st July, 1978, certain statutory powers have been vested as follows :—

- Powers under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code with the Commissioner only.
- Powers under Section 107 of the Cr. P.C. with the Assistant Commissioners in charge of 21 Sub-Divisions.
- Powers to grant licences under the Arms Act and certain other Acts with the Police.

6.16 Besides intensifying general policing, the following special measures to check crimes and ensure safety of the citizen have been taken :—

(i) *Law and Order*

- The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police has been increased by 969 raising it to 22,468.
- A new West Delhi Police District, 8 new Police Stations and 12 Police Posts have been set up.
- The number of C.R.P.F. Battalions at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police has been increased from 6 to 8.
- Special drives were launched prohibiting, under the relevant Acts, possession and sale of knives of 3 inches or more in length and half an inch in breadth and spring actuated knives.
- Special squads have been set up in each district to check eve-teasing and pick-pocketing.

(ii) *Road Safety*

- Prosecution for violation of traffic rules has been intensified. The pattern followed in Bombay has been introduced. A driver arrested for a traffic offence is released on the spot on payment of a cash security deposit under Section 445 of Cr.P.C. The

deposit is later adjusted by the Court towards the fine payable, if any.

- Additional roads now carry restrictions on (a) the plying of heavy, slow-moving vehicles; (b) their speed; and (c) parking.
- A seminar on road safety was held in Delhi in May, 1978.
- A cell has been set up to study the causes of all fatal accidents and suggest remedial measures.

6.17 The following figures indicate the results of the special measures described above :—

	1977	1978
IPC Cases	35,856	39,765 (upto 30-11-1978)
Traffic violations		
Prosecutions	2.29 lakhs	4.46 lakhs
Fines realised	Rs. 28.57 lakhs	Rs. 49.77 lakhs

6.18 An Expert Committee has been set up to formulate yardsticks for the manpower, transport and communication requirements of Delhi Police. The Committee has submitted its recommendations on Traffic Police.

6.19 Plan outlay for police housing is Rs. 3.10 crores for 1978-79 as against Rs. 2.25 crores for 1977-78.

Jails

6.20 To relieve the over-crowding in the Central Jail, Tihar, a Camp Jail adjacent to it and with a capacity of 500 prisoners was opened in April 1978. Special jails with a capacity of 500 each at (i) ITI Tilak Nagar, (ii) Model Town Stadium, (iii) Polytechnic G. T. Karnal Road, (iv) Alipur and (v) GHS Lawrence Road were notified.

6.21 During 1978, 3 teams of prisoners were sent to participate in the regional sports meet at Patiala for the first time.

(D) GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Planning

6.22 The Planning Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Councillor was reconstituted to make it more effective. Against an approved Plan outlay of Rs. 108 crores for the current year, expenditure till September 1978 was Rs. 26.07 crores i.e. 24 per cent.

Excise and Prohibition

6.23 The further measures taken to reduce availability of liquor be apparent from the following figures :—

	1977-78	1978-79
(a) Number of dry days	77	156
(b) Sale hours	10 (From 10 am to 8 pm)	8 (From 11 am to 7 pm)
(c) Number of licensed vends	67	52

In addition, restrictions were imposed on the sale of liquor to residents of hotels. Liquor licences to civilian clubs were withdrawn from 1st April, 1978. De-addiction clinics were opened in 4 hospitals in Delhi.

6.24 For educating the public about the prohibition policy, the Directorate of Information and Publicity organised 5 dramas, 40 public meetings and cultural programmes and 292 film shows in the urban, rural and jhuggi-jhonpri areas of Delhi.

6.25 The activities of the Excise Intelligence Bureau are summarised below :—

(a) Special raids	244
(b) Persons arrested	199
(c) Value of illicit liquor, opium and charas seized	Rs. 2.86 lakhs

Sales Tax

6.26 The activities of the Sales Tax Department yielded the following results :—

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u> (upto 30-9-78)
(a) Revenue collection till end of September	Rs. 46.77 crores	Rs. 51.65 crores
(b) Number of raids conducted		50
(c) Number of assessment cases disposed of	74,100	29,600
(d) Number of assessment cases pending at the end of year	251,500	

Cooperation

6.27 The developments in this sector were :—

- Of the 3547 consumer, industrial, thrift and credit, agricultural credit, housing and other registered co-operative societies, 2903 are functioning and 644 in liquidation.
- 584 consumer stores were entrusted with the supply of essential commodities at reasonable rates in rural areas.
- The Delhi Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Growers and Marketing Federation Ltd. has opened 18 fruit and vegetable shops in Delhi under a scheme for opening 150 such shops.
- A programme for timely supply of fertilisers and improved variety of seeds has been taken up through the Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., Nangloi.
- The existing multipurpose societies are being reorganised into 70 viable societies. They advanced Rs. 13.45 lakhs for loans to members.

(E) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES**Agriculture**

6.28 The activities in this sector were :—

	[Achievements 1978-79
(a) Foodgrain production	1.30 lakh Metric Tonnes (Approx.)
(b) Cereal and vegetable seeds distributed	99.59 M.T.
(c) Area brought under cultivation—high yielding varieties	12,260 hectares (Kharif season)
—vegetables	11,340 hectares (upto 30-9-1978)
(d) Small Farmers development Agency	
—Number of persons assisted including those from weaker sections, and agricultural labourers	538
—Subsidy disbursed	Rs. 5.01 lakhs
—Loans disbursed	Rs. 15.48 lakhs
(e) Agricultural produce marketed	Rs. 72 crores worth
(f) Trees planted on roadsides, railway tracks, canals, etc.	1.70 lakhs

Animal Husbandry

6.29 The activities in this sector were :—

(a) Cattle heads artificially inseminated	3,000
(b) Birds and cattle vaccinated	1.65 lakhs

Fisheries

6.30 The activities in this sector were :—

(a) Fish meat production	300 Metric tonnes
(b) Fast growing fish collected raised	7 lakhs fry/fingerlings

Food and Civil Supplies

6.31 There was no shortage of wheat and rice for supply through the public distribution system. The provisions under the

Delhi Guest Control Order, 1976 were relaxed. However, because of the upward trend in the prices of pulses, distribution of selected pulses was arranged through Fair Price Shops.

6.32 The following measures were also taken :—

- Under the Delhi Tea Dealers Registration Order promulgated in May 1978, a manufacturer, dealer, broker, commission agent or ware-house keeper with a stock of tea exceeding 1000 kgs. must obtain a registration certificate.
- Under an amendment to the Cement (Licensing and Control Order, 1972, cement obtained for consumption cannot be transferred and must be utilised within 60 days.
- For violation of various control orders, 240 FIRs were lodged and departmental action was taken in 923 cases.

(F) INDUSTRY

Industry

6.33 The number of industrial units in Delhi is estimated at 40,000 and they employ 3.5 lakh persons. The following steps were taken to assist these units :—

(i) Industrial loans during 1978-79

—budget provision	Rs. 20 lakhs
—sanctioned	Rs. 13.38 lakhs
—disbursed (to 114 industrial units)	Rs. 9.68 lakhs
—recovered	
principal	Rs. 14.11 lakhs
interest	Rs. 5.56 lakhs

(ii) Delhi Financial Corporation

—amount sanctioned to industrial units	Rs. 185.00 lakhs
—number of such units covered	108

(iii) Paraffin allocated to industrial units

Furnace oil to be released through IOC	1223 M.T.
	276 K.L.

6.34 The following assistance was rendered to small scale industrial units :—

(i) Allocations recommended	
—Cement	5,198 M.T.
—hard coal	692 M.T.
—steam coal	24,134 M.T.
(ii) Import of controlled raw materials sponsored	164 applications
(iii) Supply of machinery on hire-purchase recommended	40 cases
(iv) Bank Certificates issued	
—number	65
—value	Rs. 88.94 lakhs
(v) Capacity Certificates issued	129
(vi) Telephones recommended for	49 units

6.35 The other developments were :—

- A weavers colony, with a Design Cell, was set up at Bharat Nagar, 5 double-storeyed blocks were allotted to 12 selected co-operative societies employing approximately 300 workers.
- Two blocks of the building for leather goods factories, comprising 60 work places and 4 halls for common facilities, were completed and the work places allotted. A composite block will be completed during the year.
- 45 new electronic units were approved for being set up in Delhi, 25 from the indigenous angle and 20 from the import angle.
- A Tool Room Training Centre was set up in collaboration with the Government of Denmark.

6.36 Construction of the Weights and Measures Standard Laboratory at Wazirpur Industrial Area was completed. The activities under the Weights and Measures Act were :—

(i) Number of weighing and measuring instruments verified and stamped	2.60 lakhs
(ii) Fees collected for stamping	Rs.3.50 lakhs
(iii) Prosecutions decided by courts	258
(iv) Fines imposed	Rs.0.49 lakhs

Delhi Financial Corporation

6.37 The paid-up capital of the Corporation is likely to be increased from Rs. 1.75 crores to Rs. 2 crores. Profits are expected to increase from Rs. 64.65 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 75 lakhs in 1978-79.

(G) WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Flood Control

6.38 The following flood control schemes are being implemented :—

- (i) Remodelling and lining of Najafgarh Drain from Bharat Nagar Bridge to its outfall into the Yamuna.
- (ii) Shahdara Drainage scheme.
- (iii) Construction of marginal embankment on the north of Bawana. Escape upto Delhi-Haryana border.
- (iv) Raising and strengthening of banks of Bawana Escape and Drain No. 6.
- (v) River Yamuna Anti-Erosion Work.
- (vi) Desilting of Drains I/C Burari Creak and restoration of Shah Alam Bund.

Electricity

6.39 The performance of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was as follows :—

(i) Generation.

- The average utilisation of the generating units of I.P. Station (Which accounted for over 90 per cent of the total electricity generated by DESU's Thermal Units) was 64.38 per cent.
- Two of the 5 generating units of I.P. Station were overhauled.

(ii) Transmission and Distribution.

	220 KV		33 KV		11 KV & LV	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
				(Till 30-9-78)	(Till 30-9-78)	
Transformation capacity	100 MVA	50 MVA (Transformer to be commissioned shortly).	195 MVA	75 MVA	80 MVA	35.185 MVA
Distribution lines	..	..	..	..	400 KM	167 KM
New Connections	..	..	..	..	40,000	22,270
Expenditure on transmission and distribution schemes	Rs. 300 lakhs	Rs. 99 lakhs (Till 30-9-78)	..	..	..	..

(iii) Rural electrification.

Against a target of 600 tube-well connections for the year, 140 connections were given by DESU till the end of September, 1978. Progress was hampered because of the unprecedented rains, floods and water-logging.

(H) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Education

6.40 The Municipal Corporation of Delhi opened 55 new primary schools and continued to provide text books, uniforms, spectacles and mid-day meals to children from the weaker sections of society and biscuits to nursery class children. Under a massive programme of replacing tented schools, 1300 prefabricated and pucca rooms will be completed in 1978-79, representing 2½ times the number for 1977-78.

6.41 The New Delhi Municipal Committee provided :—

- Mid-day meal to 25,000 students in nursery, primary and middle schools;

- text books to 14,000 students at a cost of Rs. 1.73 lakhs;
- free uniforms to students at cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs; and
- scholarships and other incentives involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs to children from the weaker sections of societies, for whom 61 primary and 36 additional nursery schools are being run.

6.42 The Administration provided the following facilities :—

- 5 middle schools, 23 secondary schools and 12 adult schools were set up. 3 of the adult schools were upgraded to class XII to give more facilities to students who are unable to join a shift school.
- 2700 girl students from 112 villages availed of the facility of free transport to the nearest school.
- 13 higher secondary school buildings and extensions to 6 school buildings were completed. 18 higher secondary school buildings were under construction.

Technical education

6.43 The Directorate of Training and Technical Education undertook the following activities :—

- Of the 10 I.T.Is, one ITI i.e. ITI Khichari Pur has been started as Guest Institute from 1978-79 session in the campus of ITI Shahdara with 192 training seats, raising the total sanctioned strength to 6380 seats.
- The ITI at Tilak Nagar will be shifted to the new building at Jail Road, where construction of 2 workshop sheds was completed.
- Out of a total of 1802 students admitted to the 4 Polytechnics, the College of Pharmacy and the Institute of Commercial Practice, 197 students belonged to schedule castes/tribes.

Archives

6.44 A large quantity of records in private custody was acquired by the Delhi Archives. This included papers of the

Mughal period and documents on political and social matters. Notable acquisitions were the papers of the late Lala Hanumant Sahai, a revolutionary and the family papers of R.B. Mine Mal and old leading banker of Delhi.

Health and Family Welfare

6.45 The following new medical facilities have been, and are being provided by the Administration :—

- (i) The Casualty Department of LNJP Hospital was re-organised with better equipment.
- (ii) Two mobile coronary care unit vans were introduced for picking up heart attack cases.
- (iii) Out of a total of 19 dispensaries to be opened during the current year, 1 allopathic and 8 homoeopathic dispensaries were opened.
- (iv) A pilot school health scheme for 50,000 children in 90 higher secondary schools in the Trans-Yamuna area is being implemented.

6.46 The P.W.D. constructed.

- 96 type I quarters at the LNJP Hospital;
- an extension for the Animal House at Maulana Azad Medical College; and
- a laundry block at the LHMC Hospital.

6.47 Despite stagnating water over large areas as a result of the unprecedented floods in Delhi, there was no incident of cholera, jaundice etc. This was the result of the coordinated measures taken by the Health, Education, and other departments of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Corporation also

- increased the number of malaria clinics from 50 to 100;
- brought all hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi under malaria surveillance; and
- doubled the area to be covered under anti-larval measures.

The Corporation completed a multistoreyed OPD block at Swami Dayanand Hospital, Shahdara.

6.48 The New Delhi Municipal Committee continued to provide medical facilities through its dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, child guidance clinic and hospital. The scheme of comprehensive medical coverage to persons working in food handling establishments and of immunising them from communicable diseases was continued.

6.49 Performance under the family welfare programme of the Administration was as follows :—

Method	Proportion- ate target for first 6 months	Achievements for period ending September, 1978	
		Number	Column 3 as a percentage of column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
IUD	3,850	8,569	223
Sterilisation	12,750	3,095	24
C.C. users	12,950	57,052	441
Medical termination of Pregnancies	..	6,852	..

6.50 During the period of 6 months ending September 1978, 455 drug manufacturing and 1242 drug sale premises were inspected by the Drug Control Organisation. Of the 351 samples taken, 75 (21 per cent) were not of standard quality. The Intelligence Cell of the Organisation carried out 75 raids, of which 28 (37 per cent) were successful. Spurious or adulterated drugs and cosmetics worth Rs. 12,000 were seized.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

6.51 The activities of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking during the year were :—

- (i) Supply of water which stood at 228 MCD at the end of March, 1978, has increased to 253 MCD. The second phase of the water treatment plant at Haiderpur to be commissioned shortly will increase the supply to 303 MCD.

- (ii) A 100 MCD water treatment plant is being set up at Shahdara.
- (iii) Out of 221 villages, 55 have been provided with water supply.
- (iv) Water supply and sewage disposal facilities are proposed to be provided to the 105 regular and 500 unauthorised colonies in the Corporation area, subject to payment of development charges by residents these works are under scrutiny.
- (v) At Shahdara, a new 12 MCD sewage treatment plant is to be constructed and the capacity of the existing plant is to be increased by 22 MCD. Tenders for these works are under scrutiny.

The capacity of the oxidation ponds is proposed to be increased by 20 MCD.

Development of Colonies

6.52 A high-powered Committee under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor was constituted to review the progress made by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority in regard to colonies and their development plans.

6.53 15 colonies were regularised and their development plans prepared. An expenditure of Rs. 5.36 crores was incurred by DDA on development of land.

Housing Loans

	Approved outlay	Amount released by Govt. of India	Loans disbursed	Physical achievement
			(Rs. lakhs)	
L.I.G.H.S.	40	30	19.84	146
M.I.G.H.S.	50	35	25.00	120
V.H.P.S.	25	12.50	7.98	12.6

Labour

6.54 There were 18 strikes and lockouts involving about 13,800 workers and a loss of 2.3 lakh man-days.

6.55 The minimum rates of wages were revised in the employment in the following :—

- Local Authority;
- Pottery industry; and
- Textile industry, including hosiery, niwar, handloom, lace, threadball manufacture, name label and textile printing.

6.56 Under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, 65 new Trade unions were registered.

6.57 The following tables gives details of disposal of disputes/complaints :—

Nature of disputes/ complaints	No. of disputes/complaints				Remarks
	Recei- ved	settled	Dispo- sed of	Failure repor- ted	
Non-payment of mini- mum wages etc.	1,946	...	1,689	...	1,002 workers were benefited to the extent of Rs.5.98 lakhs.
Industrial disputes for conciliation	2,603	478	508	595	
Complaints under Bonus Act	316	...	247	...	

6.58 Classes for the education of labourers and their families were arranged. One additional labour welfare Centre was set up.

Employment

6.59 A mobile units has been set up for rendering employment assistance to residents of resettlement colonies and in areas with

a heavy concentration of minority communities. Special employment exchanges/cells have been set up for the physically handicapped, ex-Servicemen, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6.60 *Activities of Employment Exchanges during 1978-79.*

(As at the end of September, 1978)

(i) Registration	99,266
(ii) Placements	30,470
(iii) Percentage of placement to registration	30.7
(iv) Number of candidates on the live register	2,56,028

Social Welfare

6.61 The New Delhi Municipal Committee continued to run 4 Mahila Shilpa Kendras, 41 Social Education Centres, 23 Craft Centres and 3 Creches. The Committee:—

- constructed a Baratghar at a cost of Rs. 8.5 lakhs in Sarojini Nagar ;
- took over 30 centres run by the Grih Kalyan Kendra ; and
- disbursed Rs. 78,000 as assistance to 159 persons under the scheme of financial assistance to the aged, deserted and physically handicapped.

Relief Measures

6.62 During the year 1978-79, Union Territory of Delhi witnessed unprecedented floods which caused heavy damage to standing crops, houses etc. As many as 18 people lost their lives and about 399 cattle were drowned.

The Government of India allotted Rs. 3.00 crores for assistance to the flood victims in the Union Territory of Delhi. About 1200 bags of wheat etc. were distributed besides dry rations and cooked food supplied to the flood victims for whom initially 64 relief camps were set up.

(I) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

6.63 The facility of depositing road tax through post offices was extended to commercial vehicles.

6.64 The important activities during the year were as follows :—

	Till 30-9-78
(i) Vehicles registered	14,225
(ii) Tax/fee collected	Rs. 3.03 crores
(iii) Vehicles inspected by Board of Inspection	
— Number declared fit	22,033
— Number rejected	2,347
(iv) Number of vehicles	
— Challaned	15,084
— impounded	997
(v) The Motor Accident Claims Tribunal	
— cases received	356
— cases disposed of	304

Roads

6.65 A number of roads were strengthened by the P.W.D. A road under bridge near Chanakya Cinema in New Delhi was constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee at a cost of Rs. 110 lakhs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Fiscal Measures

7.1 The Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964, has been amended to provide for additional tax on sales tax payable by dealers whose gross turnover of sales exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs. Also, sales tax has been made payable by dealers monthly instead of quarterly.

7.2 Rates of entertainment tax have been enhanced on certain types of entertainment especially cinema.

Planning and Development

7.3 The approved Plan outlay for 1978-79 is Rs. 2750.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 2755.61 lakhs is anticipated. Important achievements under certain sectors are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

7.4 The Plan includes the Western Ghats Programme of assistance for poultry keeping, dairying, agriculture, minor irrigation and forestry to people residing in the Ghat areas.

7.5 Daman district has been selected as a Tribal Sub-Plan area. Besides providing educational and housing facilities, family based programmes for the tribals have been taken up.

Agriculture

7.6 Under the high yielding variety of paddy programme, an area of 18,445 hectares has been covered during the Kharif season and a target of 9,500 hectares has been fixed for the Rabi. As a result, an additional production of about 5,000 tonnes of paddy is expected.

Horticulture

7.7 4,40,000 cashew seedlings, 80,143 coconut seedlings, 13,294 mango grafts, 48,819 banana suckers, 46,500 pineapple suckers and 20,000 other fruit stalks like lime, guava, chicoo etc. were distributed.

Fisheries

- 7.8 — 6 fishing vessels have been acquired under the scheme "Experiments and Exploratory Fishing in off-shore areas".
- Loans/subsidies were given for the construction of hulls and purchase of marine diesel engines.
 - It is proposed to construct jetties along the coast to provide landing and berthing facilities for mechanised fishing trawlers.

Forest

- 7.9 — An area of 1677 hectares was covered with plantation of various economic species. Besides, 392 hectares were brought under cashew plantation and 80 hectares under rubber plantation.

- Three schemes with an outlay of Rs. 10.08 lakhs have been implemented under the Wild Life and Environmental Conservation Programme. A watch tower has been constructed in the wild life sanctuary.

Animal Husbandry

- 7.10— Veterinary dispensaries have been started in all talukas. The dispensary in Panaji is being up-graded to a fullfledged hospital.
- The Government poultry farm has been expanded to 6,500 layers. It has so far supplied 65,000 chicks to farmers.
 - A marketing organisation has been set up for collection and marketing of eggs and meat. So far 12 lakhs eggs and 15,000 kgs. of meat have been marketed.
 - Under the Piggery Development Programme, 225 pigglings bred at the piggery farm have been distributed.
 - A pork processing unit is being set up.
 - A centralised modern slaughter house is being constructed through the National Dairy Development Board.
 - The Department has appointed subject matter specialists in various disciplines of Animals Husbandry.

Irrigation

- 7.11— Various schemes under the minor, medium and major irrigation projects have been launched.
- An amount of Rs. 81 lakhs has been spent on minor irrigation projects during the year.
 - Expenditure of Rs. 564 lakhs has been incurred on medium and major irrigation projects including Salauli Irrigation Project and Daman Ganga Project.

Education

- 7.12— Under the Adult-education scheme, 2 programmes, namely Farmers Functional Literacy Project and Non-Formal Education for the age group of 15—25 have been implemented.

- The construction of a building for the Goa College of Art at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs has been undertaken at Campal, Panaji.
- A plot of land admeasuring 10,000 sq. metres has been acquired for construction of a new multipurpose museum building across Ourem Creek. The complex is estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs.

Tourism

7.13 To cater for the increasing tourist traffic :

- setting up of low and middle income group tourist hostels is being considered ;
- additional accommodation is being constructed along sea beaches ; and
- pleasure cruises and luxury launches are being provided in scenic spots.

Administration

7.14 The Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms completed :

- work studies of the Departments of Cooperation, Forest and Education (including Engineering College) ;
- organisational pattern studies of Public Works Department, Electricity Department, Medical College and attached hospitals to ensure better service to the public.

LAKSHADWEEP

8.1 Against a total plan outlay of Rs. 243.64 lakhs for the current year, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 232.55 lakhs. Major outlays are under Fisheries (Rs. 41 lakhs), Power (Rs. 24 lakhs) and Health (Rs. 27 lakhs). The progress made in the various sectors is outlined below :

8.2 Families rendered destitute by the cyclone in Kalpeni in November 1977 continued to receive free rations till the end of December 1978. From January 1979, long-term measures to provide them employment are being implemented.

Immediate relief was provided to people affected by the cyclone of moderate intensity which hit all the islands except Minicoy in November 1978 and caused damage estimated at Rs. 21.60 lakhs. Long-term relief measures are under consideration.

8.3 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

The annual production of coconuts has gone down as a result of cyclones in 1977 and 1978 from 218 lakhs to 180 lakhs. The yield is being improved through control of pests and diseases, subsidised issue of fertilisers and agricultural equipment etc. Various schemes to improve milk and egg production have been taken up.

8.4 Fisheries

The Tuna Canning Factory at Minicoy exported cans worth \$ 26,250 to Belgium during the first half of the year. 145 mechanised fishing boats have been issued at subsidised rates. 35 mechanised boats constructed locally are expected to be issued. This will provide employment to 420 persons.

8.5 Cooperation

- During the cooperative year ending 30th June, 1978, the 33 cooperatives of different types distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 127.08 lakhs.
- Marketed the entire copra produce worth Rs. 129.26 lakhs ; and
- Issued consumption/production credit of Rs. 12.345 lakhs. The loan outstanding against members as on 30th June, 1978 amounted to Rs. 12.66 lakhs.

8.6 Power

- Extension of power house buildings at Kadmat and Kalpeni has been completed.
- DG Sets (4×50 KW) for Minicoy, Kalpeni and Androth have been procured.
- 0.750 kms. of 3 phase L. T. lines and 0.560 kms. of single phase L.T. lines have been drawn.
- Thirty domestic connections and 7 street lights have been provided.

— L.T. and service lines in cyclone hit Kalpeni were reconstructed.

8.7 Industries

Some highlights of industrial production are :—

Unit	Product	Production upto end of	
		Oct. '77.	Oct. '78
Three Coir Production cum-Demonstration Centres.	Coir yarn	13,500 tonnes	14,213 tonnes
Two Mechanised Defibering Units	{ Bristle fibre	13 tonnes	13 tonnes
	{ Mattress fibre	18 tonnes	37 tonnes
Hosiery factory	Banians and drawers	7,386	7,689

Two new coir yarn training centres with 30 trainees each have been set up at Androth and Amini.

8.8 Education

The number of students on the rolls are 228 in the junior college, 3383 in 7 high schools, 6572 in 17 primary and 5 middle schools and 692 in 9 nursery schools. For higher studies or technical courses, local students are admitted to institutions on the mainland and the entire cost is met by the Administration.

8.9 Medical and Public Health

Besides providing free health care to residents, the scheme of financial assistance for specialised treatment in the mainland hospitals has been continued.

The scheme for controlling filaria by DEC medicated salt is continuing in all the islands except Minicoy.

There were no cases of small-pox, cholera, polio, diphtheria, etc. during the year. There has been a steady decline in the incidence of filaria, malaria, T.B. and leprosy.

8.10 Community Development

There are five NES books. The entire annual outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

8.11 Public Works

The following buildings are at various stages of construction :

Being constructed for	Number of Buildings	
	Residential	Non-residential
(1) Local Administration —Plan	74	35
" " —Non-Plan	4	43
(2) Other Govt. Departments	12	9

8.12 Revenue Survey and Settlement

The second stage of settlement work is in progress. Revenue rates have been published and objections raised have been heard by the Settlement Officer. Issue of rough patta and hearing of objections by Assistant Settlement Officers is going on.

MIZORAM

9.1 The following funds have been made available by the Centre to the Union territory Government to meet the situation arising from the Thingtam famine which occurred in 1977 :—

Budget provision 1978-79

	Rs. (lakhs)
(1) Employment Generation Scheme	100
(2) Purchase of potato and ginger seeds	30
(3) Supply of foodgrains through FCI without insisting on prepayment	82
(4) Re-imbusement of loss to NAFED on account of purchase of ginger at Rs. 90 per quintal.	40
(5) Purchase of skimmed milk powder, vitamin preparations and medicines	9.48

9.2 The Plan outlay for the current year is Rs. 16,65 lakhs and is expected to be utilised fully. In addition, Rs. 169.11 lakhs have been allocated by the North Eastern Council for agriculture and allied programmes. Important developments during the year in various sectors are given below :—

(1) *Agriculture and allied Sectors*

- 3,300 hectares of land are to be reclaimed for permanent cultivation.
- 427 Kms of agricultural link roads are to be constructed.
- Emphasis is also being laid on orchard development, irrigation, and supply of seeds.

(2) *Small Scale Industries*

- A semi-mechanised dyeing centre has been established at Chattang for achieving better quality in dyeing of yarn.
- A number of schemes for handicraft, khadi and village and handloom industries have been taken up. Budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made for the development of handloom industry.

(3) *Power*

- A diesel power station is to be set up at Damagiri.
- The capacity of power stations at Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Hnahthial, Serchhip, Champahai and Darlawn is to be augmented.
- Budget provision of Rs. 35.5 lakhs has been made for transmission and distribution of power in urban areas.

(4) *Education*

- A five year scheme for adult education was inaugurated, so as to cover 52,000 adults in the age group of 15—35.
- 160 Adult Education Centres were opened and 4,000 adults covered.

(5) *Health and Family Welfare*

— Aizwal and Lunglei Civil Hospitals have been up-graded.

(6) *Communication*

— A Satellite Earth Station is to be established at Aizawl. The site has been selected and work is in progress.

*PONDICHERRY*10.1 *Legislation*

The following bills were passed by the Legislative Assembly:—

1. The Pondicherry Survey & Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
2. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1978.
3. The Appropriation Bill, 1978.
4. The Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1978 ; and
5. The Pondicherry General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

10.2 *Legal Matters*

All laws/regulations etc. relating to the U.T. and all enactments of the Legislative Assembly are being codified. The first volume of the Pondicherry Code is under print.

Notices in criminal courts and depositions in civil and criminal courts are now in Tamil.

10.3 *Industry*

44 Factories were newly registered under the Factories Act, 1948 bringing the total number of such factories to 473.

10.4 *Power*

All the census villages in the Union territory of Pondicherry and all the hamlets in Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions have been electrified except the newly formed hamlets. Top priority was given to those occupied by the weaker sections of society.

10.5 *Labour*

Apart from implementation of the Apprentices Act, a special scheme for placement of 1,000 Pondicherry apprentices in Central Establishments and the setting up of a basic training centre were taken up.

Under the Apprentices Act, the increased number of seats against the target of 200 fixed during the Fifth Plan period was achieved.

10.6 *Employment*

2,267 vacancies for the year were notified and 607 registered applicants were placed in employment.

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(A) GENERAL MEASURES

Constitutional and Legal Safeguards

1.1 The Constitution provides a number of safeguards to protect and promote the interests of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In particular, Article 17 forbids the practice of untouchability and makes it an offence punishable under law. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, lays down the various actions which would amount to the practice of untouchability, makes them cognizable and non-compoundable offences, and prescribes both imprisonment and fine for such offences. As required by this Act, an Annual Report on the measures taken during 1977 by the Central and the State Governments in pursuance of its provisions was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament.

1.2 A Special Officer, designated as Commissioner, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution. Considering the magnitude of the problems involved, and, in particular, the urgent need for eradicating untouchability, a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed by the Government of India under its Resolution of 21st July, 1978. To give statutory power to the Commission, a Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill, 1978 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The Commission, which consists of eminent persons in public life, has been presently entrusted with functions broadly corresponding to those of the Special Officer under Article 338 of the Constitution viz., those relating to the Constitutional and legal safeguards referred to in the preceding para. Every year the Commission will submit to the President an annual report with its recommendations.

Specifying Castes, Tribes etc. as Scheduled Castes/Tribes

2.1 Two Presidential orders under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution were issued during the year specifying the Sche-

duled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Sikkim. This brings the total of such orders to 15.

2.2 By a motion adopted on 14th August, 1978, in the Lok Sabha, a Joint Committee of the two Houses consisting of 20 members of the Lok Sabha and 10 of the Rajya Sabha was constituted for the following purposes :—

- To examine the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders of 1950.
- To suggest amendments to the lists after considering the claims and representations of various castes/tribes for inclusion therein and exclusion therefrom.
- To examine the question of including in the lists certain synonymous names of scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Specifying Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

3. A Backward Classes Commission has been appointed by the Government for the following purposes :—

- To define the criteria for specifying socially and educationally backward classes.
- To recommend steps for the advancement of such classes, including reservations in public services.

The Commission, while making recommendations, will also take into account the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission set up in 1953. The Commission is required to submit its report by 31st December, 1979.

Eradicating Untouchability

4. Following the Prime Minister's call to the nation for the removal of untouchability under a time bound programme, a note has been prepared by the Ministry, outlining an action plan for the eradication of untouchability. The note is to be formally approved by Government. Meanwhile, comments of Central Ministries and State Governments are being obtained for finalising the action plan.

Educational and Economic Development of Weaker Sections

5. In pursuance of Article 46 of the Constitution, the Government of India have been initiating various schemes designed to

promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people viz., the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other Backward Classes including De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. All these schemes which are either Centrally sponsored or Centrally Aided are implemented through State Governments.

5.2 A series of regional conferences were held in Bombay, Lucknow, Delhi, Bangalore, Calcutta, Patna and Bhopal with the concerned State Governments where stress was laid on the economic development of the Scheduled Castes, while, at the same time, evolving area-wise measures to deal with atrocities on Harijans.

(B) SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Strategy for Development

6. A Working Group for the formulation of the strategy and programme priorities for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during the Medium Term Plan 1978-79 was constituted with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs as Chairman. In its report, the Working Group has emphasised the critical importance of economic development programmes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes. The new strategy for the development of the Scheduled Castes is to ensure that a firm economic basis is first created. Following the report of the Working Group, action on its recommendations is being pursued with the State Governments/Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries.

Financing Development Plans

7. As will be seen from the table below, the total Plan investment on supplementary special programme for the Backward Classes in the Central and the State Sectors has been increasing over successive Plan Periods :

Plan	Period	Expenditure (Rs. crores)
First	1951-56	30.04
Second	1956-61	79.41
Third	1961-66	100.41
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	68.50
Fourth	1969-74	172.49
Fifth	1974-78	177.99

The anticipated expenditure in the Annual Plan for the current year viz., 1978-79 is Rs. 103.55 crores.

In addition to Plan funds, State Governments spend a considerable part of their non-plan (i.e. committed) budgets on the welfare of Backward Classes.

Special Component Plan

8. To ensure that Scheduled Castes receive the maximum possible benefits from the process of development, it is necessary to identify suitable schemes, earmark outlays and quantify the flow of benefits to them. Accordingly, State Governments as well as Central Ministries are preparing optimal Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes to be incorporated in the Medium Term Plan 1978—83 from the Annual Plan for 1979-80 onwards. The broad approach is that family-oriented schemes are to be separately identified within each sector. Similarly, under the Intensive Rural Development Programme, the bulk of the benefits from schemes for animal husbandry, cottage and village industries including sericulture are to be earmarked for them. As beneficiaries of such schemes need not possess land, these would be eminently suitable for Scheduled Castes.

Most State Governments have prepared Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes in their Annual and Medium Term Plans and these have been discussed with the Planning Commission.

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

9. For the rapid improvement of the economic condition of Scheduled Castes through activities like animal husbandry, fisheries, agricultural and village industries, etc., larger institutional credit should become available to them. For this purpose, State Governments have been advised to form Scheduled Caste Development Corporations, which will act as financiers, guarantors and promoters. The Government of India is considering giving Central assistance to the various States for strengthening these Corporations. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for 1979-80.

Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes

10. Special schemes in the Backward classes Sector are additive to the benefits which these communities derive from the general sectors of development like, Education, Agriculture,

Cooperation, Communication, Housing and Health etc. The Central and Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Backward Classes Sector together with outlays for 1978-79 are given in Appendix II. In addition there is a scheme of National Overseas Scholarships on the non-Plan side. The programme made in implementing these schemes is described in the succeeding paragraphs.

Scholarships

11.1. The scheme of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing approved courses of study in recognised institutions was continued during the year under report. Information received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in regard to the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes students awarded post-matric scholarships and the total expenditure incurred annually is tabulated below :

Post Matric Scholarships

Year	Number of students (in lakhs)			Expenditure (Rs. crores)		
	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total*	Centre	States	Total
1975-76	2.90	0.50	3.40	12.71	14.18	26.89
1976-77	3.17	0.59	3.76	14.18	15.54	29.72
1977-78	3.48	0.65	4.13	15.76	15.40	31.16
1978-79*	3.83	0.72	4.55	20.00	15.40	35.40
1979-80@	4.21	0.79	5.00	14.60	35.40	50.00

*Figures provisional

@Figures anticipated

11.2. Another continuing scheme introduced in 1977-78 is the granting of 500 post-matric scholarships to children of persons (other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) who are engaged in unclean occupations, like scavenging of dry latrines, tanning and flaying.

11.3. Yet another scheme introduced in 1977-78 for the benefit of persons engaged in unclean occupations is the awarding

of 1000 pre-matric scholarships to their children studying in Classes VI to X. The allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs for the current year is proposed to be increased to Rs. 131 lakhs for 1979-80.

11.4. The non-plan scheme started in 1954-55, provides for National Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other economically backward classes for study abroad in postgraduate and research level courses in engineering technology, medicine, agriculture and other science subjects. 311 scholarships have been awarded upto 1978-79.

Book Banks

12. A Scheme of Book Banks in each medical and engineering (including architecture, marine engineering, electronics, etc.) degree college, including I.I.Ts, All India Medical Institute etc. is being implemented on an ad-hoc basis from 1978-79 with a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs. A budget provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for 1979-80. Under the scheme, text books for these degree courses will be provided to Scheduled Castes/Tribes students who can not afford expensive education.

Girl's Hostels

13. The scheme of financial assistance to State and Union Territory Governments for constructing hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes studying at various levels was continued during the current year. Budget allocation for this scheme during 1978-79 is Rs. 50 lakhs as against Rs. 45 lakhs released during 1977-78.

Coaching and Allied Schemes

14. The following schemes are designed to assist Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates in securing employment and have been allocated Rs. 37 lakhs for the year 1978-79 and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1979-80 :—

- (i) For candidates appearing for competitive examination 21 Pre-Examination Centres (7 for All India and Central Services, 12 for State Civil Services and 2 for Engineering Services) provide intensive coaching. From 1974-75 to 1977-78, 190 candidates so coached were selected for appointment to All India and Central Services, The Scheme is likely to be expanded further.

- (ii) For candidates appearing for clerical and stenographer grade examinations, a special scheme of coaching is in operation in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. 500 trainees (320 for clerical and 180 for stenographer grades) are being coached in 10 schools in Delhi and 1 in Ghaziabad.
- (iii) For candidates registered with employment exchanges for Group C posts 4 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres continue to provide confidence-building.

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act

15. As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1977-78, machinery in the Central as well as the State Governments for enforcing the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 needs to be augmented. The Centrally Sponsored scheme for strengthening the machinery in the States was continued. Allocation for the scheme is Rs. 50 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 2 crores in the next.

Aid to Voluntary Organisations

16. Grants-in-aid continued to be given to voluntary organisations of an all-India character working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Particulars of organisations which received such grants during 1978-79 are given in Appendix III.

Schemes in the State Sector

17.1. The nature and content of 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 equipment ; and
- (iv) Construction and maintenance of school and hostel buildings.

II. Economic Development

- (i) Provision of land and land development schemes ;
- (ii) Subsidy for Cottage industries ;

- (iii) Cooperation ;
- (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 of non-official organisations working at state level.

17.2. The outlay on State Sector schemes for all categories of Backward Classes (i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Backward Classes) was Rs. 48.68 crores in 1977-78 and is Rs. 72.07 crores in 1978-79. State-wise break-up of the outlays is given in Appendix IV.

(C) SCHEDULED TRIBES

Tribal Plans and Sub-Plans

18.1. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have predominantly tribal population and hence their entire State Plans have been treated as tribal development plans. For 16 other States and 2 Union Territories, Development Blocks with 50 per cent or more of tribal population were delineated during the Fifth Five Year Plan and tribal sub-plans prepared.

18.2 Initially, the sub-plans were to include all Scheduled Areas, Tribal Development Blocks and Blocks with 50 per cent or more of tribal population. With this criterion, sub-plans in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Manipur, Rajasthan and Andaman and Nicobar Islands covered substantial tribal population. In the remaining States and Union Territories where tribals are more widely dispersed, the criterion

has been modified as shown below so as to cover a reasonable proportion of the tribal population :

States/UT	Criterion for a sub-plan area
Andhra Pradesh } Assam } Maharashtra }	— Minimum population of about 20,000 with 50 per cent or more of tribals.
Kerala } Tamil Nadu }	— Minimum population of about 10,000 with 50 per cent or more of tribals.
Tripura } West Bengal }	— Groups of village with 50 per cent or more of tribals.
Karnataka, Goa, Daman and } Diu and Uttar Pradesh }	— Family based approach as tribals are fully dispersed.

At present, about 65 per cent of the tribals in the above 18 States and Union Territories are covered by tribal sub-plan programmes.

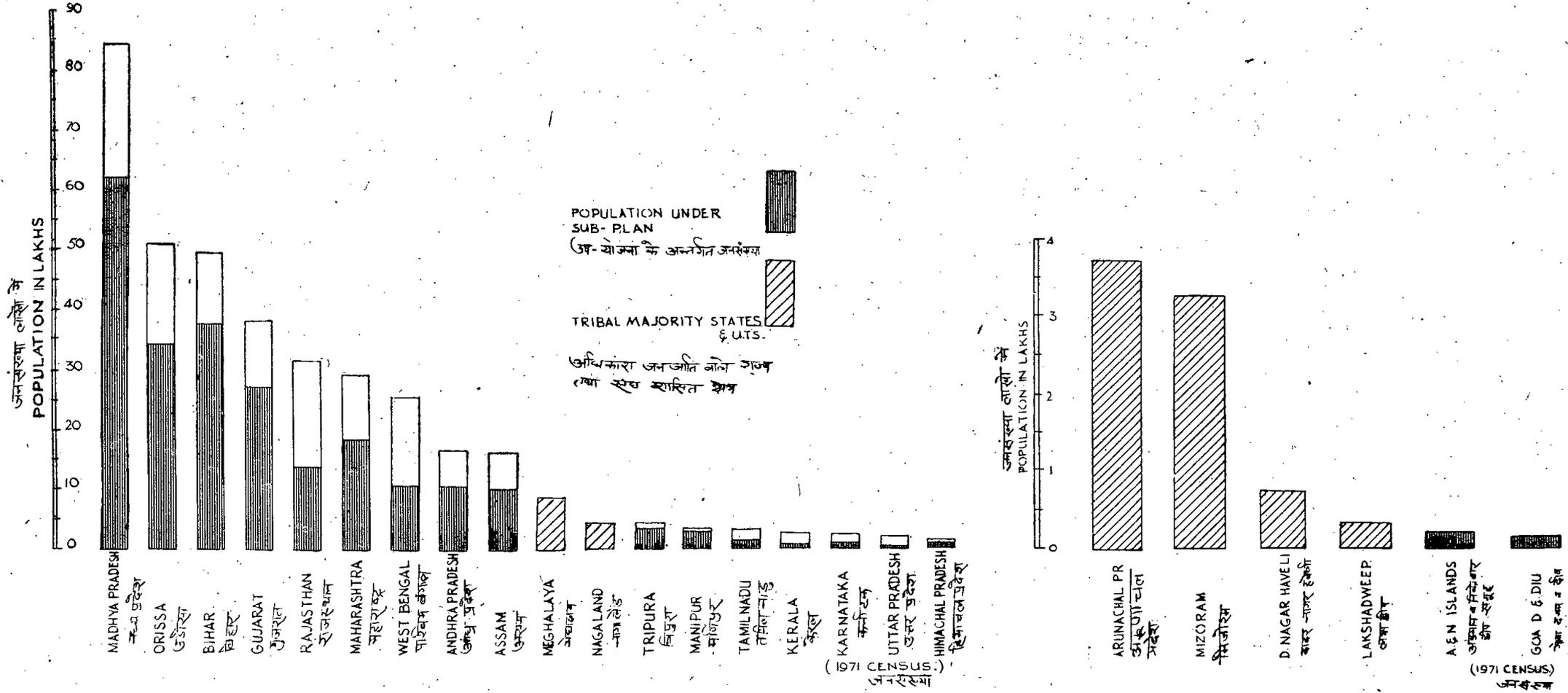
18.3. The adjoining charts depict (a) the tribal population in the different States and Union Territories and the proportions of such population brought under the sub-plans and (b) the major Scheduled Tribes and their population. Relevant statistics are at Appendix V.

18.4. The sub-plan areas have been divided into 180 operational units termed the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. In each Project, problems of the tribals concerned are identified and socio-economic development programmes formulated with reference to their specific needs.

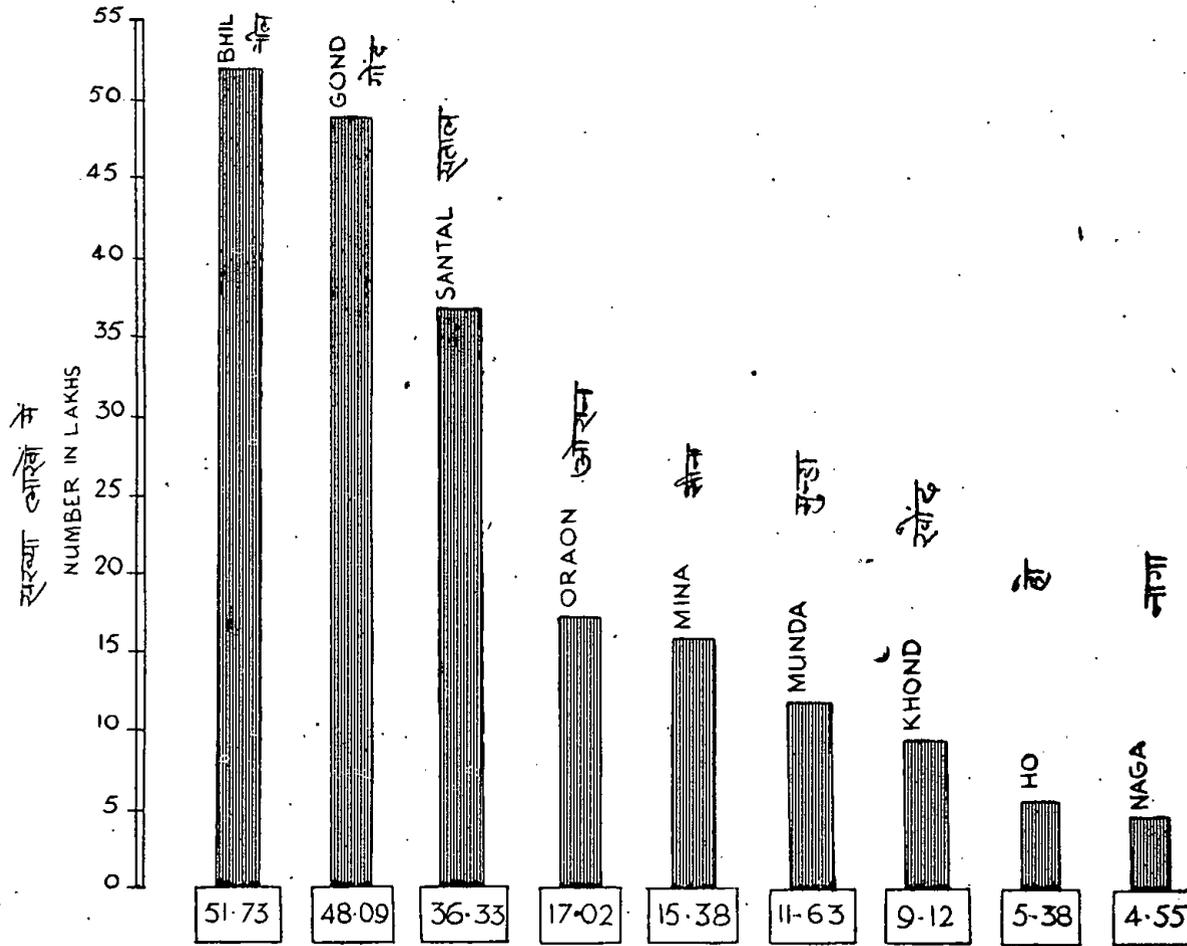
18.5. With a view to bringing a larger proportion of tribals under development programmes, it has been decided that, during the Medium Term Plan 1978—83, pockets with a total population of 10,000 and 50 per cent or more tribal population should be included. Under this Modified Area Development Approach, the percentage of tribal population covered by sub-plans is likely to increase from 65 to 75. Identification of such tribal pockets is under way in all the States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan where considerable progress has been made. The exercise is likely to be completed by the end of March 1979 and thereafter suitable programmes will be initiated.

18.6. The dispersed tribals who will not come under the Modified Area Development Approach would constitute roughly

अनुसूचित जन जाति जनसंख्या SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION



मुख्य अनुसूचित जन जातियां
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES



(1971 CENSUS)
(जनसंख्या)

25 per cent of the total tribal population. It is proposed that development programmes for them should be family-based and built on general rural development programmes, keeping in view specific needs as also the many characteristics common to them and the rural poor.

18.7. Among the most backward tribals, 52 communities have so far been identified. Special programmes for the development of these primitive tribes are being taken up in a phased manner.

Plan Objectives and Priorities

19. The broad objectives of the tribal sub-plan are :-

- to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribal areas and other areas; and
- to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities.

To achieve these objectives, high priority is given to elimination of all forms of exploitation of tribals particularly in land, money-lending and in the exchange of agricultural and forest produce. Excise and forest policies are also reviewed and corrective measures taken. In formulating development programmes, priority is given to agriculture and allied sectors, horticulture, irrigation, shifting cultivators, cooperation and education.

Strategy for Tribal Development

20.1. The programme for tribal development in the States and the physical and financial achievements so far were reviewed comprehensively at Minister's level in June-July 1978. In August 1978, the Working Group on Tribal Development set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Chairmanship of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State in the Ministry submitted its report. Its recommendations are being processed by the various authorities concerned.

20.2. The following are the important aspects dealt with in the above report in connection with the Medium Term Plan 1978—83 :—

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- Identification of major thrust programmes in agriculture, adaptive research and large-scale field trials of improved techniques of agriculture.

- Integrated programmes for shifting cultivators in compact areas.
- Large-scale horticulture, cattle development, dairying, piggery and poultry programmes in selected areas.

Irrigation and Drinking Water

- Preparation of master plan for minor irrigation.
- Provision of drinking-water sources in tribal villages and hamlets.

Cooperatives

- Re-organisation and streamlining of the Cooperative structure.

Forests

- Preparation of forestry and mixed plantation programmes with limited ownership rights for the tribals.
- Complete rights over minor forest produce for tribals and marketing of minor forest produce through co-operatives.
- Organisation of forest working through forest labourers' cooperatives and participation of tribal communities in forest management.

Education

- Universalisation of elementary education.

Health

- Provision of a Primary Health Centre for every 10,000 population.

Developmental Administration

- Making village Panchayats responsible for supervising development programmes and attending to citizens' problems in their dealings with the administration.
- Training of a progressive tribal from each village with reference to the programmes in his area so that

he can become the diffusion point of new practices and technology.

General Administration

- Simplification of legal systems and procedures and greater use of the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.
- Improvement of administrative structure.

Other Aspects

- Integrated development of zones of influence of large industrial complexes.
- Starting of intensive programme for dispersed tribals built on the general development programmes.
- Preparation of special programmes for primitive tribal groups having regard to the individual needs of each group.

Financing Tribal Development Programmes

21.1. Investments for the tribal sub-plans flow from four sources, namely :—

- (i) State plans;
- (ii) Special Central Assistance controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (iii) Sectoral outlays from the Central Ministries/Departments; and
- (iv) Institutional Finance.

The following are the investments from the first two sources since 1975-76 :

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	State Plans	Central Assistance	Total
1975-76	Not Quantified	20	20
1976-77	170	40	210
1977-78	258	55	313
1978-79	344	70	414
1979-80 (Proposed) (Provisional)	405	70	475

Special Central Assistance for the Medium-Term Plan 1978—83 has been fixed at Rs. 350 crores as against Rs. 120.00 crores for the period 1974—78.

21.2 As regards the third source mentioned above, the resources to be made available out of the sectoral outlays of Central Ministries/Deptts. are being quantified. For this purpose, Ministries/Deptts. have been preparing tribal sub-plan programmes in their respective sectors of the Medium-Term Plan 1978—83 in accordance with the following guidelines issued by the Planning Commission :—

- Special programmes will be prepared or on-going ones adapted in consultation with State Governments, keeping in view the requirements of the tribal areas.
- Programmes considered as having the highest priority and needing substantial supplementation by the Centre will be identified. These will be in the nature of additional efforts built up on the base provided by State sector programmes.
- Some programmes can be taken exclusively by a Ministry/Department, but these will be exceptions. Some programmes can be jointly undertaken by a Ministry/Department and the State Department, the respective responsibilities of each being clearly defined.

21.3. The Central Coordination Committee for the welfare of the Backward classes, headed by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, which held two meetings during the current year, suggested measures for the speedy development of tribal areas. It also recommended that the Central Ministries/Departments should earmark funds proportionate to the Scheduled Tribes' population for tribal development. Meetings of developmental ministries were convened for this purpose by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Funds have now been earmarked tentatively by the Ministries of Agriculture & Irrigation, Health and Family Welfare, Shipping & Transport and Education and Social Welfare.

21.4. On the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, Non-Plan grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution will be given to 22 States over the period 1979—84 for the upgradation of standards of administration in the tribal

areas. Grants totalling Rs. 30.71 crores will be towards payment of compensatory allowance to transferable government servants working in tribal areas and Rs. 11.92 crores towards provision of residential buildings for them. The amount payable to each State will be as indicated by the Commission.

Credit and Marketing

22.1. To protect tribal people from exploitation by middlemen, money-lenders and traders, primary cooperative societies are being reorganised. So far 2427 Large Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) have been established in tribal sub-plan areas. These societies procure surplus agricultural and forest produce, supply consumer items to the tribal people at reasonable prices and extend production and consumption credit, thus meeting the major needs of the tribals at a single point.

22.2 The Differential Rate of Interest Scheme had not made much progress in tribal areas. To increase the utilization of credit, the scheme has been liberalised to ensure a minimum fixed percentage of flow to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes through Cooperatives.

Forests

23. A meeting of State Forest and Tribal Welfare Ministers held in July, 1978 at New Delhi in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation underlined the need for associating the tribals in bringing large areas under forest so as to restore ecological balance. As regards forest policy in relation to the tribals, the consensus was that :—

- (i) the tribals should have rights of collection of minor forest produce and receive the maximum possible market price for such produce;
- (ii) forest contractors should be replaced by forest labour cooperatives;
- (iii) the forest economy should subserve tribal interest along with commercial interest in forest; and
- (iv) large-scale plantation should be taken up with the help of tribals giving them rights on the trees planted by them as well as their usufruct in assigned areas.

Land Alienation

24. Protective Regulations are in force in the Scheduled Areas to regulate transfer of land belonging to the Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals. A review has been carried out of the measures so far adopted to make these Regulations more effective and restore alienated land to the tribals. State Governments have been advised to draw up a time-bound programme for restoring alienated land to the tribals.

Education

25. The important Centrally Sponsored Schemes are :

- Award of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.
- Coaching and allied schemes.
- Aid to voluntary organisations.
- Research and training.
- Girls' hostels for Scheduled Tribes. These have been dealt with in paras 10 to 16 above.

Excise and Prohibition

26. In the context of the declared objective to enforce full prohibition in the country in four years, the excise policy in tribal areas has assumed significance. Exploitation of tribals by liquor vendors is the main problem in these areas. States which have not introduced prohibition have been advised to stop liquor vending in their entire tribal areas. Some States have been taking steps in this direction.

Administration

27. Suitable re-structuring of administration in tribal areas has been carried out in many States and is likely to be completed soon in the remaining. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a Group to suggest changes in the administrative structure in States so as to lead to more effective implementation of tribal development programmes.

Tribal Research Institutes

28. The eleven Tribal Research Institutes in the country, have so far been devoting themselves largely to anthropological

research and routine evaluation studies. In July 1978, a meeting of the Directors of Tribal Research Institutes was convened by the Ministry. It was decided to re-structure the Institutes so that they could provide competent staff support in planning, formulating and evaluating need-based programmes for tribal areas. A budget provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for 1979-80 as against Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1978-79, has been made for such re-structuring.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

29.1. Senior Officers of the Ministry visited selected States and reviewed tribal development programmes, with a view to removing bottlenecks in implementation.

29.2. Systematic monitoring of tribal development programmes is essential in view of the heavy investments involved. As a first step, a universal Bench Mark Survey has been launched and is in progress in the tribal sub-plan areas of the different States. The objective is to know the base level in various fields. By the middle of the next year, the survey is expected to provide adequate information for planning future programmes. Also, a working group constituted in the Ministry is expected to finalise by the end of the financial year its recommendations on streamlining the reporting and monitoring system for tribal development.

CHAPTER VI

MINORITIES

1.1 Consequent upon the resignation of Shri M. R. Masani from the Chairmanship of the Minorities of Commission w.e.f. 31st May, 1978, the Commission has been reconstituted with Shri Justice M. R. A. Ansari as its Chairman and Dr. (Miss) A. J. Dastur, Shri Kushak Bakula, Shri V. V. John and Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh (Retired) as Members with effect from 28th July, 1978.

1.2 To make the Commission a statutory body under the Constitution, the Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 1978.

2. The Minorities Commission is responsible for :

- investigating all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the minorities under the Constitution;
- submitting to the President, at such intervals as he may direct, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- making in such reports such recommendations as the Commission may deem fit as to the measures to be taken by the Union or any State Government for the effective implementation of those safeguards; and
- discharging such other functions, in relation to the protection of the minorities as the President may by rule specify.

3. The Commission has under consideration a number of substantive problems affecting the minorities. After a visit to Pernamburt, North Arcot District in Tamil Nadu, where communal disturbances had taken place in July-August, 1978, the Chairman sent a report with his suggestions to the State Government. The Commission, after a visit to Aligarh, sent a report to the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of P. P. on the communal disturbances which occurred there in October-November, 1978.

CHAPTER VII

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

1.1 The following schemes for improving police administration within the country are being implemented by the Ministry :—

- (i) *Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces.*— Assistance of Rs. 7 crores during the current year is being provided to State Governments for purchase of vehicles, telecommunication equipment, scientific aids to investigation, data processing equipment and training aids. The total assistance given so far will amount to Rs. 51 crores.
- (ii) *Scheme for police housing.*—Central assistance of Rs. 7.25 crores has been made available to State Governments for constructing residential accommodation for non-gazetted police personnel, bringing the total such assistance disbursed so far to Rs. 78 crores.
- (iii) *Upgrading the Standards of Police Administration.*— On the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, 17 States will receive grants for upgrading the standards of police administration. A monitoring system is being drawn up to ensure that the funds so provided are utilised according to the norms laid down by the Finance Commission.

1.2 With a view to increasing the operational efficiency of police forces in the country and transforming them into an instrument of public service, a National Police Commission was appointed in November, 1977 with very wide-ranging terms of reference. The Commission submitted its first Report on 7th February, 1979.

1.3 To strengthen the provisions of law for the prevention of espionage, a Study Group was appointed to examine the Official Secrets Act in the light of the recommendations of the Law Commission (53rd Report). It has submitted its report which is being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

1.4 A Committee has been set up to review the working of the Intelligence Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation in the light of the observations contained in the report of the Shah Commission.

2. The succeeding paragraphs describe the main activities of the para-military and police sub-formations of the Ministry.

(A) PARA-MILITARY FORCES

Assam Rifles

3.1 The Assam Rifles continued to be developed in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim. Working under the operational control of the Army, it assisted in ensuring internal security as also security of international boarders in these areas. It also carried out escort/guard duties in the elections of local bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland at the instance of the State/UT Governments.

3.2 Assam Rifles personnel were awarded 3 Governor's Gold Medals and 2 Governor's Silver Medals besides Commendation Certificates.

Border Security Force

4.1 The force continued to remain deployed along the line of actual control in J&K and the Indo-Pak, the Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Burma borders. Its Units were also deployed on internal security duties and counter-insurgency tasks. Some of the tasks accomplished by the force were :

- There was a sudden influx of Mog tribals from Bangladesh during July-August, 1978. The entire lot of about 3,200 tribals was handed back to Bangladesh authorities.
- A large-scale movement of Burmese Muslims who tried to cross over to Pakistan with a view to settling there was checked.

Appendix VI gives details of its anti-smuggling and other activities during the current and the preceding years.

4.2 The Tear Smoke Unit, which went into production during 1977 (July)—1978 (June), achieved its production targets.

4.3 Training facilities continue to be provided to the various Central and State Police Organisations and persons from foreign countries.

4.4 During the year, BSF personnel were awarded 2 President's Police Medals for distinguished service and 36 Police Medals for meritorious service. At the annual Passing out Parade at Tekanpur, 31 members of the force received awards.

4.5 A Re-settlement and Rehabilitation Cell has been set up to assist BSF personnel in their rehabilitation after retirement. More family welfare centres with better facilities like creches etc. have been established.

Central Reserve Police Force

5. 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 significant services rendered by the force particularly during the floods in Delhi and West Bengal were appreciated by the concerned State Governments. CRP Personnel were awarded 30 medals in recognition of their work.

Central Industrial Security Force

6. The force has been inducted in 97 public sector undertakings where it provides security cover and keeps a check on the incidence of thefts and pilferage. 1439 persons were apprehended in theft cases and property worth Rs. 7,56,748 was recovered.

(B) POLICE INVESTIGATION

Central Bureau of Investigation

7. The CBI is responsible for collecting and disseminating information in regard to specified types of crime to State Police forces and for dealing with inter-State and international ramifications of crime. The various types of activities of the Bureau and statistical data on the volume of work handled are given at Appendix VII.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

8. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi continued to accept case work in criminal investigation, to assist the Central Bureau of Investigation, Delhi Police, Government of

India Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and the State Governments. Difficult and urgent cases received from State Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad were also undertaken.

(C) POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

9.1 The Directorate provides telecommunication facilities to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments in the maintenance of 'law and order' and internal security in the country. The major activities of the Directorate during the year were :—

- Assisting the commissioning, for the first time, of microwave multi-channel trunk routes in Tamil Nadu.
- Augmenting the receiving systems at the ISPW Stations at Panaji, Kohima, Simla and New Delhi by installing sophisticated equipment.
- Sanctioning a high power transmitter of 10 Kw for improving Interpol communications to Paris and Tokyo.
- Assisting Delhi Administration, Haryana and U.P. Governments in installing quick inter-border communications system for curbing inter-border crime. Found to be extremely useful, the systems are being extended to Rajasthan and Punjab as well.

9.2 The Central Police Radio Training Institute, New Delhi, conducted 22 courses including 5 courses carried over from the previous year. A new course on 'Data Communication' has been introduced for the first time. Two foreign candidates have been trained in Basic Radio Technician Course. The number of persons trained at the Institute in the current and preceding years is given below :

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
No. of trainees	150	160	165	234	250

(D) POLICE COMPUTERS

Directorate of Coordination (Police Computers)

10. The Directorate's main function is to assist State Governments in the Introduction and use of computers for police work under the Modernisation Scheme and to coordinate computer activities. The developments during the year were :—

- (i) Rajasthan and Gujarat were supplied, and Kerala and Madhya Pradesh allotted, one computer each through the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (Computers had already been supplied to Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tāmīl Nādu and West Bengal).
- (ii) The Computer Centre at Hyderabad has started functioning. Those at Bombay, Delhi and Madras have started retrieving crime/criminal information. Computer hardware has been augmented to enable the use of 7.25 million byte disk-packs.
- (iii) 23 training courses for 462 officers were conducted.

(E) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Bureau of Police Research and Development

11.1. The Bureau completed studies on 13 projects, examined a number of proposals on the reorganisation of police forces in some Union Territories, and prepared a working paper reviewing the entire Arms Act for discussion by a high-powered committee appointed by the Government.

11.2. On the development side, the Bureau has been concentrating on 12 projects dealing with weaponry, tear munitions and riot control equipment including indigenisation and import substitution of various items of tear smoke munitions. Of these, 5 projects have been satisfactorily completed.

The Bureau in collaboration with ARDE, Pune, of the Defence R&D Organisation has prepared manufacturing drawings and specifications for the indigenous manufacture of tear gas, 1-5" practice shells and practice grenades. Such manufacture will make import of these items unnecessary.

(F) RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Allocation of Indian Police Service Probationers of 1977 Batch

12. The allocation of the candidates appointed on the basis of the results of IAS etc. Examination 1976, to the various cadres and joint cadres is given at Appendix VIII.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy

13. The Academy organised the following courses :—

- (i) One year's basic course of IPS probationers. It was also attended by 10 police officers from Bhutan, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- (ii) Three courses each of 14 weeks duration for senior officers of the rank of Supdt. of Police with seniority ranging from 6 to 10 years and for Dy. Supdts. of Police on the select list of promotion.
- (iii) A special course on "Crime Prevention" for officers of the level of Superintendent of Police and Senior Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (iv) Training course of 9 months duration for Sub-Inspector Cadets of the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (v) Capsule courses on behavioural sciences, work study, agrarian life and economy, report writing, judo and karate, rockclimbing, archery, etc. as a part of the syllabus of the basic and senior courses.

The number of persons trained during the current and the preceding years are shown below :—

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
No. of trainees	480	502	309	529	280

Training abroad of Police Officers

14. During the year, 9 IPS officers were deputed for training courses abroad under the Colombo Plan. Out of them six went to UK and 3 to Japan.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

15. The Institute imparts in-service training to officers of the Police, Judicial Correctional Services and experts in Forensic Science. The Table below gives the number of officers trained in the current and the preceding years. The Institute also organises/promotes research in the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science.

No. of	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Training Courses	21	21	30	37	31*
Officers trained	251	253	391	479	434*

*As on 31-12-1978.

(G) CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS

Civil Defence

16.1. Civil Defence aims at saving life, maintaining continuity of production and minimising damage to property in the event of hostile attacks. Towns which are vulnerable to air attack are selected for Civil Defence measures. Against a target of 4.9 lakhs volunteers, the present strength is 3.7 lakhs.

16.2. During the current year, the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur conducted courses for instructors, staff officers, lady officers, N.C.C., IAS and IPS probationers. The following new courses were also conducted :—

- (i) Civil Defence against nuclear, biological and chemical warfare course.
- (ii) Civil Defence Lady Officers' Refresher Course.
- (iii) Disaster Relief Instructors' Course.

The number of officers trained during the current and the preceding years is shown below :—

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Courses	20	19	23	22	23
Officers trained	619	671	796	850	778

Fire Services

17.1. The following were the important Fire Service activities during the year:—

Considerable work has been done at the ISI, for standardisation, of, fire, safety, and, fire fighting, equipment.

— Fire protection survey was carried out in Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and Rajasthan.

— A scheme for fire protection in rural areas and semi-rural areas has been sent to all State Governments for implementation.

— Fire protection advice and guidance was rendered by the Ministry to a number of Central and State organisations and undertakings.

— 12 Fire Officers from various Fire Services in the country have been nominated for training courses in UK under the Colombo Plan.

17.2. The twentieth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held at Hyderabad in March 1978.

17.3. The National Fire Service College, Nagpur conducted six courses during the year. A post-Graduate BE (Fire Engineering Course) has been started in the Nagpur University in December, 1978.

Home Guards

18.1. Home Guards is a voluntary force, which serves as an auxiliary to the police in the maintenance of law and order and helps the community in any kind of emergency. Against a target of 5.16 lakh Home Guards, 4.78 lakhs, have been raised and trained.

18.2. During the year, State Governments utilised Home Guards, extensively for maintaining law and order, providing essential services, relief and rescue work during floods, social welfare activities and election to Vidhan Sabhas. Petrolling railways lines and assisting in the Adult-Education Program are two other activities of the Home Guards.

18.3. The Mobile Civil Emergency Force did commendable rescue and relief work during the unprecedented floods in Delhi and Calcutta.

19.1. Central assistance of Rs. 6.5 crores has been provided in the current year to State Governments for raising and training Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel.

19.2. The 7th Biennial All India Civil Defence and Home Guards Conference held at New Delhi from 2nd to 5th December, 1978 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

CHAPTER VIII

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Although "Prisons" is a State subject, the Government of India advises States from time to time to bring about uniformity in procedures and for raising the standard of reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. To improve living conditions in prisons, a beginning was made to provide financial assistance to States and a sum of Rs. 6 crores was advanced in the shape of non-Plan loans and grants for the following purposes :—

	(Rs. to nearest lakhs)
1. Sanitation, water supply and drainage	248
2. Improvement of Buildings and medical facilities	224
3. Development of Industries	83
4. Development of Agriculture	28
5. Training equipment	4
6. Equipment for security	13
TOTAL	600

The Government are examining the possibility of continuing financial assistance for "Improvement of Prisons" as a Central Plan Scheme or otherwise on a continuing basis besides the recommendations made in this regard by the Seventh Finance Commission, for a few States in respect of the most urgent requirements.

2. The Law Commission have been requested to suggest judicial reforms and other changes in the law to deal with the problem of large number of undertrials. Meanwhile, action has been initiated on priority basis to reduce their number by speeding up investigations and quicker disposal of cases pending in courts.

3. The Director, National Institute of Social Defence, Department of Social Welfare continued to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs as ex-officio Prison Adviser.

CHAPTER IX

LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND ALLIED MATTERS

Amendment of the Indian Penal Code

1. A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as reported by the Joint Committee, was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 23rd November, 1978. The Bill is due for consideration in the Lok Sabha in the Budget Session.

Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1978 (45 of 1978) was enacted to remove certain doubts, difficulties and lacune that had come to light in the working of the Code. The important amendments incorporated in the Act are as follows :—

- (i) Special Courts of Judicial Magistrates can be established for the trial of any particular case or class of cases in any local area which may even comprise an entire State (Section 11) ;
- (ii) powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class can be conferred on Special Judicial Magistrate and Special Metropolitan Magistrates. (Sections 13 & 18) ;
- (iii) the State Government can appoint Public Prosecutors out of a regular cadre, if any. (Section 24) ;
- (iv) the Magistrate can demand sureties in case of breach of the peace (Section 107) ;
- (v) an Executive Magistrate on whom powers of a Judicial Magistrate have been conferred can grant remand for a period not exceeding 7 days where a Judicial Magistrate is not available. The period during which a person can be remanded to custody has also been

enhanced from 60 days to 90 days for offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of not less than 10 years. (Section 167) ;

- (vi) The State Government can extend the facility whereby the accused can plead guilty by post and send the amount of fine specified in the summons to the court, to offences which are compoundable under Section 320, or to any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or with fine or with both. (Section 206) ;
- (vii) the provision that no *de novo* trial is obligatory on the change of a Magistrate has been extended to trials by Courts of Sessions. (Section 326) ;
- (viii) an appeal can be filed in the High Court against an order of acquittal passed by Court of Sessions in revision (Section 378) ;
- (ix) where a sentence of imprisonment for life is imposed on conviction of a person for an offence for which death is one of the punishments provided by law or where the sentence of death imposed on a person has been commuted into one of imprisonment for life, such a person shall not be released from prison, unless he had served at least 14 years of imprisonment. (Section 433 A).

The Special Courts Bill

3.1 The 'Special Courts Bill, 1978' which provides for trial of offences committed by persons holding high political and public offices during the Emergency was referred by the President to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion under Article 143 of the Constitution on the validity of the Bill. The Supreme Court which gave its opinion in December 1978, considered the Bill to be within the Parliament's legislative competence, but pointed out certain infirmities in its provisions.

3.2 The 'Special Courts Bill, 1978' was introduced in Parliament, after removing the infirmities pointed out by the Supreme Court and was passed by Lok Sabha on 9-3-1979.

State Legislation

4. The following State Legislations were disposed of during the current and the preceding years :—

	1977-78	1978-79 (Upto 31-12-78)
Bills to which assent of the President was:		
accorded	114	122
withheld	4	1
Regulation assented to by the President	1	1
Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given	10	21
Bills for prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the State Legislature	70	56
Ordinances	118	90
TOTAL	317	290

Central Legislation for Union Territories

5.1 The Delhi Police Act, 1978, was enacted by Parliament. The Act was preceded by the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 which was promulgated by the President on 1st July, 1978, introducing the Commissioner of Police system in Delhi on that date.

5.2 For creating a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi, the following Bills were introduced in Parliament in August 1978 :—

- (i) The Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1978 which seeks to amend Article 239A of the Constitution for enabling Parliament to enact the necessary legislation.
- (ii) The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1978, to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, for the purpose.

Extension of enactments to Union Territories

6.1 The enactment extended to Dadra & Nagar Haveli under Section 10 of the Dadra & Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 were :—

- (i) The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1972 (Central Act).
- (ii) The Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Act, 1969 (Maharashtra Act).

6.2 The following Punjab enactments were extended to Chandigarh under Section 87 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 :—

- (i) The Punjab Affiliated Colleges (Security of Service) Act, 1974.
- (ii) The Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board Act, 1976.
- (iii) The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972.
- (iv) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1973.

Regulations for Union Territories

7. During 1978, the Lakshadweep Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Regulation, 1978 and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Sales Tax Regulation, 1978 were promulgated by the President under Article 240 of the Constitution.

Legislation by Union Territories

8. During 1978, seven Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Union territories, which were reserved for the consideration of the President, received the assent of the President.

Mercy Petitions

9. The number of petitions for mercy from convicts under sentence of death decided by the President are as under:—

President's decision

President's decision	1977-78	1978-79 (Upto 31-12-78)
Commuted death sentence to life imprisonment	2	..
Declined to interfere	15	15
TOTAL	17	15

The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal

10. In pursuance of the provisions of Article 371D of the Constitution, an Administrative Tribunal for the State of Andhra Pradesh was constituted in July 1976 with a Chairman and two members to decide grievances regarding appointments, seniority, promotions and other allied matters relating to State Government servants. In order to enable the Tribunal to clear the backlog of cases transferred to it from law courts and accelerate the pace of disposal of new institutions, the strength of the Tribunal has been augmented by the addition of one more member who assumed office on 20th September, 1978.

CHAPTER X

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

Protected and Restricted Areas

1.1 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. Permits are granted freely to visit places of tourist interest in these areas. The Inner Line (beyond which are the Protected areas) in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been revised; Swargarohini, Gangotri, Gaumukh etc. in Uttar Pradesh have now become open to foreigners.

1.2 Foreign tourists are also allowed to visit certain Gompas in closed areas in Ladakh for short durations provided they give advance intimation and obtain specific permission from the District Magistrate. Similarly, foreign tourists can visit the Gompas at Gya, Miru and Rumtse provided they are in possession of necessary permits issued by the District Magistrate, they travel in groups of upto 20 and are accompanied by a guide provided by the State Government.

Grant of visas for India

2. The number of foreigners granted visas for India is given below :—

1978	1,96,333
1977	1,46,702

Some important international conferences held in India are listed in Appendix IX.

Registered Foreigners in India

3.1 The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Rules made there-

under, who were reported to be resident in India is given below :—

As on 1st January	Number of registered foreigners
1978	57,853
[1977	55,578]

The above figures do not include children below the age of 16 years and nationals of Commonwealth countries. But they include missionaries from Commonwealth countries as they are subject to registration. A break-up of the above figures by principal nationalities is given in Appendix X.

3.2 The number of registered missionaries in India is as follows :—

As on 1st January	Number of missionaries from	
	Commonwealth countries	Other countries
1978	1,409	2,323
[1977	1,364	2,368]

A break-up of the above figures by principal nationalities is given in Appendix XI.

Indian Citizenship

4. During the period of one year ending 30th November, 1978, 8,551 persons of Indian Origin were granted Indian Citizenship by registration under Section 5(1) (a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 bringing the total number of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 9,49,079.

145 foreigners settled in India and 415 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively during the period from 1st December 1977 to 30th November, 1978 raising the total of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 948 and 4,069 respectively.

CHAPTER XI

PENSION AND OTHER SCHEMES FOR POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme

1.1. Under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, pension has been sanctioned to 1.17 lakh applicants. They comprise freedom fighters, including ex-INA personnel, and if freedom fighters are not alive, such of their dependents as are eligible. The estimated expenditure of these pension during the current year is Rs. 23 crores. Further details in regard to disposal of applications for such pension are in Appendix XII.

1.2. In the case of ex-Andaman Political Prisoners who are alive, it has been decided that their monthly pension should be uniformly enhanced to Rs. 500, in view of their old age and known facts of sufferings undergone. The additional expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 7 lakhs a year. So far, enhanced pension has been sanctioned to 186 ex-Andamans political prisoners.

1.3. Complaints are being received alleging drawal of pension by furnishing incorrect/false information or evidence. These are promptly examined and, in doubtful cases, referred to the State Governments concerned for verification and report. In a case where there is a strong presumption that the freedom fighter is not entitled to get pension, action is taken to suspend pension immediately pending further investigation. If on completion of enquiry, pension is found to have been wrongly obtained, it is cancelled and action taken to recover the amount drawn. In cases where it is found that the persons concerned had adopted fraudulent means to obtain pension, State Governments are asked to consider prosecuting them.

Out of a total of 7616 complaints received upto 31-1-79 pension has been stopped in 720 cases, restored in 648 cases and suspended in 5020 cases. The remaining cases are under investigation. Detailed reports from the concerned State Governments have been called for in all these cases.

Pension for dependents of MISA & DISIR detenus and of victims of Police Firing

2.1 In July, 1977, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme for the grant of pension to the dependents 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 Emergency from 25th June, 1975 to 21st March, 1977. A similar scheme for dependents of DISIR detenus was introduced in the current year.

2.2 The pension schemes cover only those families of deceased detenus and victims who have been left 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 dependent parents and the quantum varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, per family.

2.3 The State Governments were requested to give wide publicity to the two schemes, collect information in respect of all such cases and forward them to Government of India with their recommendations. The progress made in sanctioning pensions is indicated below :—

- (a) Under the MISA Scheme, 79 applications have so far come through the State Governments. In 43 cases pension has been sanctioned to eligible dependents. 25 cases have been rejected and the remaining 11 cases are pending finalisation for want of information/clarification from the concerned State Governments.
- (b) 31 cases of death of DISIR detenus during the period of Emergency had been reported by various State Governments. Pension had been sanctioned in two cases so far. The State Governments concerned have been requested to expedite verification and recommendation in the remaining cases.
- (c) 31 applications were received from dependents of victims of police firing, and in 30 cases pension has been sanctioned.

Tamrapatras

3. In May, 1978 a final decision was taken to discontinue the scheme of award of Tamrapatras to the freedom fighters.

Home for Freedom Fighters

4. The Freedom Fighters' Home which was established at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi on 2-10-1974 continued to function. The inmates are provided boarding, lodging and medical facilities and are required to contribute Rs. 100 per month out of their pension towards their maintenance. There are at present 9 inmates in this Home.

CHAPTER XII

CENSUS

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for registration of births and deaths, collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of his organisation comprise :

- socio-economic survey ;
- demographic, ethnographic and linguistic studies ;
and
- cartographic depiction of census statistics.

Registration of births and deaths

2.1 As reported for 1977-78, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act (1969) had been enforced in all States and union territories except Pondicherry. By the end of that year, rules for registration had been formulated under this Act by all these governments, except the Government of Sikkim, and the rules had received the approval of the Central Government.

2.2 During the current year, the Act has been enforced in Pondicherry. Draft rules for registration under the Act are still awaited from Sikkim. All the other states and union territories except Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram and Pondicherry, have notified the rules of registration.

2.3 Inter-departmental Committees on Vital Statistics set up by all States and Union territories except Maharashtra and Meghalaya have held frequent meetings for the improvement of civil registration.

2.4 The annual report for 1977-78 described the publicity measures being undertaken to encourage prompt registration of birth and deaths viz., exhibition of films on the subject, radio spot publicity and printing of a slogan in Hindi on postal stationery. In the current year, State Governments have been

advised to introduce their own measures for spreading the message of registration.

Collection of Vital Statistics.

Sample Registration Scheme

3.1 The progress made in extending the coverage of the Sample Registration Scheme is indicated below :

	Coverage by the end of	
	March 1978	December 1978
Rural Units	2,400	3,700
Urban Units	1,300	1,700
Population	3.5 million	Over 5 million

During the remaining part of the current year, 600 Units are proposed to be added. Vital rates based on the data so collected are published in bi-annual bulletins.

Model Registration

3.2 The Model Registration Scheme is designed to collect data on the causes of deaths. It is now in operation in 925 Primary Health Centres as against 600 such Centres covered by the end of March 1978. Manipur is the only State where the scheme is still to be introduced.

3.3 Arrangements have been made to impart training to State Statistical Supervisors in lay-reporting technique and investigational procedures for determining the causes of death.

Infant and Child Mortality

3.4 As part of the activities connected with the International Year of the Child, 1979, a survey on infant and child mortality is proposed to be undertaken along with the first half-yearly survey of 1979 that has already started in the rural and urban units of the Sample Registration Scheme referred to above. A monograph will be brought out on the results of the survey.

Publications

3.5 The publications on vital statistics brought out during the current year are listed in Appendix XIII.

Census

4.1 During 1977-78, the Census Organisations at the Centre and in the States had continued their analyses of 1971 census

data and publication of reports and table volumes. They had also been engaged in preparatory work for the 1981 Census. A plan for the computerisation of the 1981 census data was drawn up and the first Data Users' Conference held.

4.2 During the year under report, further analyses of 1971 census data are being carried out. The All India Volumes listed in Appendix XIV have been published while those listed in Appendix XV are under print. The publications brought out by State and Union Territory Governments are at Appendix XVI. The following table summarises the progress made in bringing out publication.

	Printed		Under print	
	Upto 1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
All India Volumes	46	7	14	126
Publications of States/Union Territories	525	28	..	..

4.3. On the basis of the recommendations of the Data Users' Conference, questionnaires, concepts and definitions were developed to enable pilot studies to be carried out in preparation for the 1981 census. Pilot studies were then undertaken in June, 1978 in 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Delhi. With the experience gained by these studies, pre-tests comprising the entire process of census-taking were designed. In September-October, 1978, pre-tests were undertaken in all the states and union territories except Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry. Despite unprecedented floods in some states, the pre-tests were successfully completed except that the one in West Bengal could not be conducted fully.

4.4. The results of the pilot studies and the pre-tests were discussed at the Second Data Users' Conference held in New Delhi from 21st to 23rd December, 1978. The Conference generally endorsed the proposals outlined by the Registrar General. Presently, work is in progress for the second round of pre-tests scheduled to be undertaken in the first half of 1979.

4.5. The following are the other preparatory measures for the 1981 census :

- The Census Organisations in the States are being strengthened. Posts of Directors of Census Operations are being filled up and the number of Deputy/Assistant Directors is being increased.
- The jurisdictional changes taking place are being monitored.
- State Governments will be requested to freeze boundaries by 1st April, 1980 and thereafter stop jurisdictional changes until the census is over.

Socio-economic Surveys

5.1. During the current year, draft reports and tables relating to town studies and village studies continue to be received from State Census Directorates. Scrutiny of 10 such reports has been completed by the Social Studies Division of the Census Organisation at the Centre.

5.2. As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1977-78, the All India Town Directory has been sent for printing. During the current year, further analytical work connected with Part C volume of the District Census Handbook Series has been undertaken. The All India Standard Urban Area Report has been sent for printing. Further analytical work on 304 standard urban areas is in progress and 30 subsidiary tables have been prepared.

Studies

Ethnography

6.1. An ethnographic study is in progress. The Census Organisation actively participated in the Xth International Anthropological Congress held in Delhi in December, 1978. The Social Studies and the Language Divisions contributed a monograph and two papers for the occasion.

Languages

6.2. The Language Division at Calcutta continues to engage itself in studies. Reports on "Survey of Limbto" and "Survey

of Konkani (Mysore, Goa, Daman & Diu)" which were completed in the preceding year have been sent for printing. The studies that will be taken up in pursuance of certain Plan schemes are :

- (i) Reference book for the Minority languages in India.
- (ii) Changing pattern of language loyalty in India.
- (iii) Trends of bilingualism in India.
- (iv) Language socialisation of the Scheduled Castes in India.

As part of the preparatory work for the 1981 census, the list of mother-tongues returned at the previous censuses is being scrutinised and codified for purposes of data-processing.

Demography

6.3. During 1977-78, the Expert Committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission and which is headed by the Registrar General decided to revise the all India and State projections keeping in view the revised family welfare programmes. Accordingly, revised series of all-India projections upto 1991 by age and sex as also their rural and urban break-up were finalised.

6.4. During the current year, a report on population projections has been prepared and is being printed. The types of projections that have been finalised in respect of all the States and Union Territories are :—

- (i) projections for quinquennial years for the period 1971-1991, and also the plan years, 1974, 1978, 1983 and 1988 by broad age-groups and sex, cross-classified by rural and urban areas ;
- (ii) projections by single year for ages 5—24 for the years 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 and also for the plan years ; and
- (iii) annual estimates as on 1st March, 1st July and 1st October for the period 1971—1991.

6.5. Appendix XVII gives a list of the studies on sampling for the 1981 census which have been completed as well as those which are in hand.

Cartographic depiction

7.1. The All India Census Atlas completed during 1977-78 is under print. The Map Division of the Census Organisation continues to guide cartographers in the State Governments and to scrutinise their maps.

7.2. The following activities started in 1977-78 have continued during the current year :—

- (a) Delineating the natural divisions of India for studying and evaluating census data (—a Plan scheme).
- (b) Preparatory mapping work for the 1981 Census.

CHAPTER XIII

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

1.1. Of the three Commissions appointed by the Government of India under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the Shah Commission of Inquiry submitted its first and second interim reports on 11-3-78 and 26-4-78, respectively, and the third and final report on 6-8-78. All the three reports have been placed on the Table of both the Houses with memoranda of action taken thereon.

1.2. Remedial and follow-up action on the constitutional, legislative, administrative and miscellaneous issues arising from the above reports, has either already been completed or is nearing completion. The Special Cell which was set up in the CBI has registered 19 FIRs upto 20th February, 1979 against persons who appeared to have committed criminal offences. In one case relating to alleged mis-use of Government machinery for preparation of designs of election posters for election campaign, charge-sheet was filed against Shri V. C. Shukla, former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and others, on 7th February, 1979. In four cases (in three of which the former Prime Minister is involved), after completion of investigations, sanction of the Government under Section 197 Cr. P.C. has been sought. Substantial progress in the investigation of the remaining cases has been made.

2. The report submitted by the Reddy Commission of Inquiry on 23-10-78 on the Nagarwala episode is under examination. The Gupta Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs is expected to submit its report by the end of March, 1979.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER MATTERS

Regulation of Foreign Contributions

1.1. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 completely bars acceptance of foreign contribution by any :—

- (a) candidate for election ;
- (b) correspondent, columnist cartoonist, editor, owner, printer or publisher or a registered newspaper ;
- (c) government servant or employee of any corporation.
- (d) member of any legislature ; and
- (e) political party or office-bearer thereof.

According to a notification issued on 22nd June, 1978, a person specified above can accept a gift or presentation as a member of an Indian delegation if its market value in India does not exceed one thousand rupees. In case the value of such a gift is over one thousand rupees according to the assessment of the Toshakhana, the person has the option to purchase the gift or presentation on payment of the difference between the market value of the gift and one thousand rupees.

1.2. About 4,500 associations in India having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme, received foreign contributions amounting to Rs. 1,83,26,67,165 during the period 5-8-76 to 31-12-77. Clearance in 2936 cases had been given for accepting foreign hospitality/scholarship from the date of enforcement of the Act upto July, 1978.

Internal Work Study Unit

2. The Internal Work Study Unit services the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Department of Official Language and the Department of Justice. In pursuance of a decision taken by

Government in relation to all ministries/departments, the IWSU has been placed under the Integrated Financial Adviser. The Unit continued to carry out work measurement and work improvement studies.

Research and Policy Division

3.1. The Research and Policy Division has assigned a study on "Insurgency in North-East" to the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi.

3.2. A number of studies have been undertaken by the Division itself relating to subjects which are of interest to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Eight of these studies have been completed and six studies are in progress.

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

Departmentalised Accounting Organisation

4.1. Claims of government servants were generally settled promptly. Also, receipt and payment figures were made available in time to enable the Ministry to monitor the physical and financial progress of schemes and apply correctives.

4.2. The progress made in the completion of Provident Fund accounts and issuance of annual statements of accounts to subscribers, during the period from 1st October, 1976 to 31st March, 1978, is as under :—

(i) Missing credits for the pre-departmentalised period in the accounts transferred by the Accountants General	
—Total	51991
—Adjusted on collateral basis	27998
(ii) Annual Provident Fund Account Statements for 1977-78	
—Total number of subscribers	55403
—Issued within time schedule	53740

There are no missing credits for the post-departmentalisation period.

5. The Internal Audit Wing guided Drawing and Disbursing Officers in the maintenance of initial account records. It detected overpayments totalling Rs. 11,854, on which appropriate action is being taken.

Civilian Awards

6. The following Awards were announced on 24th March, 1979 :—

Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak	2
Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak	4
Jeevan Raksha Padak	27

Use of Hindi

7.1 During the year under review, letters sent originally in Hindi to Central Government offices located in 'A' and 'B' areas, State Governments and Union Territories of these areas and to the people of category 'A' exceeded the target fixed in the annual programmes. Check points in the Despatch sections in the Ministry have been strengthened for strict compliance with the Official Language Rules.

7.2 61 employees were nominated for various training courses under the Hindi teaching Scheme. 51 stenographers were sent for Hindi stenography training and 40 typists were sent for Hindi typing training. Three translators were sent to the Central Translation Bureau to take training in translation techniques.

7.3 The Ministry continued the cash incentive scheme this year to encourage the use of Hindi in official work, Hindi translation of standard drafts and reference literature was provided to the staff to help them to use Hindi in their official work.

7.4 To assess the progress of use of Hindi in the work of Sections/Desks of the Ministry, intensive inspection was conducted in each Section/Desk. During the inspection the staff was encouraged to work in Hindi. They were advised to use simple language and common words in their noting and drafting and they were also acquainted with the rules and orders about Hindi.

7.5 The Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs was reorganised on 10th March, 1978. During the year two meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. Follow-up action is being taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

7.6 During this period two meetings were held of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry.

7.7 To co-ordinate the implementation of orders on the use of Official Language in the Attached/Subordinate offices of the Ministry, a meeting of Hindi Officers of the offices located in Delhi was held.

7.8 More than 80 per cent staff of the Ministry of Home Affairs have gained working knowledge in Hindi. Hence the Ministry has been notified under Official Language Rule 10(4). An "Official Language Implementation Section" has been set up in the Ministry to look after the implementation of the official language orders in the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices.

8.1 During the period under report, special attention was paid to the progressive use of Hindi in official work in the Office of the Registrar General, India including its subordinate offices.

8.2 During the period under report, 4 Manuals and 8 periodicals were brought out in Hindi. Steps are being taken to publish other publications bilingually.

8.3 Almost all the forms used in this office have been translated into Hindi.

8.4 Technical terminology frequently used in the Census organisation is under compilation.

APPENDIX I

Name of the Union Territory	Approved Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1978-79
	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 Rs. (crores)	Rs. (Crores)
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.72	10.57
2. Arunachal Pradesh	63.30	23.40
3. Chandigarh	39.76	12.12]
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.41	3.20
5. Delhi	316.01	108.00
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	85.00	27.50
7. Lakshadweep	6.23	2.44
8. Mizoram	46.59	16.65
9. Pondicherry	34.04	10.90
TOTAL	634.06	214.78

APPENDIX II

*Development of Backward Classes-Centrally Sponsored
Programme-Annual Plan 1979-80*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	Recommended outlay
A. Continuing Schemes:		
1.	Post-matric Scholarships	14.60
2.	Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in in unclean occupation	0.31
3.	Book Banks for Medical and Engineering Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	0.30
4.	Girls' Hostels	1.45
5.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	0.50
6.	Research and Training	0.50
7.	Machinery for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights	2.00
8.	Aid to voluntary Organisations	1.00
	Total (A) continuing Schemes	20.66
B. New Scheme		
1.	Financial Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes	20.00*
	Total of A&B	40.66**

* This is subject to the scheme being cleared by Finance Ministry and approved by the Cabinet.

** In addition an amount of Rs. 70 crores has been recommended as special Central assistance to tribal sub-plan areas for 1979-80.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the names of the voluntary organisations schemes run, area of operation and the grants-in-aid sanctioned during 1978-79 under the scheme aid to voluntary organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Schemes run	Area of operation	Grants in aid sanctioned during 1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ramakrishana Ashram, Narendrapur (W.B.)	Hostels for Sch. Castes, Sch. Tribe students, Training in Crafts and dispensary, Training in automobile Engineering.	24-Parganas (W.B.)	2,91,160
2.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, 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 girl's hostels at Sohban, purchase of Bus, and construction of primary School Building.	Meghalaya	9,32,327
3.	Ramakrishna Shillong.	Mission, Hostels for Sch. Tribe students and a mobile dispensary.	Shillong	1,56,820

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Kalady, Kerala.	Hostel for Sch. Tribes students	Ernakulam Distt.	1,11,11 5
5.	Ramakrishana Mission Ashram, Silchar.	Hostel for Sch. Tribes students	Cachar Distt.	1,00,400
6.	Ramakrishana Ashrama, Puri.	Mission Hostel for Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribes & other Backward Classes students, production oriented training for boys, Dairy & Bakery and Typewriting training of boys, Ashram schools for Sch. Caste boys.	Puri Distt.	99,350
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. Life Membership Scheme Worker Trg. Centre Mandl Seminar Conference.	Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra & Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh.	7,35,437
8.	Servants of India Society, Poona.	Hostels, educational institutions, Ashram schools for Sch. Tribes Women's Welfare Centres Training in Crafts, Maternity Centres.	Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa & Karnataka, Madras.	4,20,584
9.	Andhra Rashtira Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore.	Training in Crafts for Sch. Tribe students.	Guntur, Nellore & Krishna Distt.	Under consideration.

10. Harijan Sevak Sangh Delhi.	Ashram Schools, 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.	10,33,620
11. Ramakrishna Ashram, Ranchi.	Mission, Training of Tribals in modern agriculture techniques, Animal Husbandry & Poultry farming and visual Unit & Workshop.	Around Ranchi and Chhotanagpur Areas.	1,96,95
12. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.	Maternity and child welfare services in backward areas.	Tehri Garhwal & Jaunsar Bawar, Areas, Nanital (U.P.).	Under consideration
13. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.	Propaganda and Publicity against untouchability.	All India	Under consideration
14. Hind Sweepers Sevak New Delhi.	Sماج, 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. Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.	Propaganda & Publicity against untouchability training in printing Technology & Library, Purchase of Diesel Vehicle.	Around Allahabad Distt.	Under consideration
16. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi.	Scheme for the benefits of S. Cs. and STs. in Orissa.	Orissa	43,904
17. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Mokokchung.	Scheme for the benefits of STs. in Nagaland	Nagaland	Under consideration

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sri Rama Krishna Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.	Additional Staff for Medical Service Centre Nagaland	Nagaland	25,000
19.	Ashok Ashram, Dehradun	Ashram, Schools for Tribal girls, Training of Lady Social Workers.	Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pra- des.	1,92,6166
20	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Seva Ashram Sangh, New Delhi.	Mobile Dispensary Van, Dairy Farms, Modern Agriculture.	Assam	1,57,832
21.	Sri Ramakrishna Seva- Kendra, Calcutta.	Training of tribal boys at Divyodaya, Far- mers training Institute, Tripura.	Tripura	21,81

APPENDIX IV

*Welfare of Backward Classes-State Sector-Allocations made by
Planning Commission for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79*

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Outlays for 1977-78	Outlays for 1978-79
1.	Andhra Pradesh	732	832
2.	Assam	126	140
3.	Bihar	307	423
4.	Gujarat	298	1225
5.	Haryana	36	38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21	41
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	25
8.	Karnataka	575	580
9.	Kerala	110	172
10.	Madhya Pradesh	450	495
11.	Maharashtra	550	979
12.	Manipur	31	34
13.	Meghalaya	...	...
14.	Nagaland	...	...
15.	Orissa	105	115
16.	Punjab	230	255
17.	Rajasthan	60	75
18.	Sikkim	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	481	900
20.	Tripura	55	82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	366	415
22.	West Bengal	161	200
	TOTAL	4733	7030
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.00	7.30
24.	Delhi	75.88	104.00
25.	Mizoram	1.50	2.27
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11.00	13.00
27.	Pondicherry	38.62	50.00
		135.00	176.57
	TOTAL	4868.00 or 48.68 crores	7206.57 Cr.72.06 crores

APPENDIX

Total Population, Scheduled Tribe population and Area under each State/Union

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total Popn.	Sch. Tribe Popn. *(1971 Census)		Percentage of S.T. Popn. to total Popn.	
			Pre-revised	Revised	Pre-revised	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	535.03	16.58	22.26	3.81	5.12
2.	Assam	146.25	16.07	16.07	10.90	10.99
3.	Bihar	463.53	49.33	49.33	8.75	8.75
4.	Gujarat	266.97	37.34	37.57	13.98	14.07
5.	H.P.	34.60	1.42	1.42	4.09	4.09
6.	Karnataka	292.99	2.31	2.62	0.79	0.89
7.	Kerala	213.47	2.69	1.93	1.25	0.90
8.	M.P.	416.54	83.87	98.15	20.13	23.56
9.	Maharashtra	504.12	29.54	38.41	5.86	7.62
10.	Manipur	10.73	3.34	3.34	31.13	31.13
11.	Orissa	219.45	50.72	50.75	23.11	23.13
12.	Rajasthan	257.66	31.26	31.35	12.13	12.17
13.	Tamil Nadu	411.99	3.12	4.50	0.76	1.09
14.	Tripura	15.56	4.51	4.51	28.98	28.98
15.	Uttar Pradesh	883.41	1.99	1.99	0.23	0.23
16.	West Bengal	443.12	25.32	26.03	5.71	5.87
17.	A&N Islands	1.15	0.18	0.18	15.65	15.65
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8.57	0.07	0.07	0.82	0.82
GRAND TOTAL		5125.14	359.66	390.48	7.02	7.62

NOTE: *List of Scheduled Tribes was amended by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. Col. 4 gives the original population; 1971 Census, (pre-revised) and Col. 5 gives the revised estimated population of Scheduled Tribes as would have been at Census of India 1971.

Territory and under Sub-plan in each State/Union Territory

Sub Plan Area		%age of @S.T. to total Popn.	%age of S.T. Popn. under Sub-Plan to S. T. Popn. (Pre- revised) in State	Total Geogra- phical area of State	Total Geogra- phical area under Sub-Plan	%age of area covered under Sub-Plan
Total Popn.	S.T. (Pre- revised)					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.88	9.11	50.95	54.95	276754	30294	10.95
18.43	9.97	54.10	62.04	633.01	10189	16.10
74.93	37.86	50.53	76.75	173876	43604	25.08
39.23	27.04	68.23	7.42	195984	24420	12.46
1.14	0.84	73.68	59.15	55673	23954	43.03
**	1.00	..	43.29	191773	**	..
1.15	0.74	64.35	27.51	38864	6128	15.77
103.94	62.30	59.94	74.28	442841	159288	35.97
29.96	18.47	61.65	62.53	307762	38654	12.56
3.48	3.13	89.94	93.71	22356	20126	90.03
62.23	34.71	55.78	68.43	155842	69407	44.54
20.76	13.62	65.61	43.57	342214	19608	5.73
2.17	1.45	66.82	46.47	130069	919	0.71
4.89	3.43	70.14	76.05	104.77	6679	63.75
0.29	0.25	86.21	12.56	294413	187	0.06
14.89	10.42	69.98	41.15	87853	4952	5.64
0.22	0.18	81.82	100.00	8293	1953	23.55
0.39	0.07	17.95	100.00	3813	72	1.89
395.98	234.59	59.34	65.23	2802158	460434	16.43

Revised population of Scheduled Tribes covered under Sub-Plan area is not available. Therefore only pre-revised population of Scheduled Tribes as per Census of India, 1971, is given in Col. 9.

**Total population and area under Tribal Sub-Plan in Karnataka is 21.25 lakh and 15.781 Sq. Km. respectively. Since the tribals are scattered in the Sub-Plan area, these figures are not quite relevant and hence are not included in the statement against Karnataka and Grand total.

APPENDIX VI

Anti-smuggling and other activities of the Border Security Force

	1977-78	1978-79
1. Persons apprehended for clandestine border crossing	3,510	6,058
2. Smugglers apprehended	1,056	618
3. Goods seized (value in lakhs of Rs.)	68.53	49.34
4. Currency seized (in thousands)		
Bangladesh (Takas)	148	110
Burmese (Kyats)	300	119
Indian (Rupees)	72	52
Pakistan (Rupees)	9	5

APPENDIX VII

Statistical data on the activities of the Central Bureau of Investigation

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I. (i) New Criminals indexed for Interpol	1696 3476	2082 4563	1841 3945	1479 5537	1256 5968
(ii) Items of property indexed	5102	9862	5986	3440	7388
(iii) Source documents prepared	14857	20343	17525	15016	14446
II. Finger Prints from National Crime Bureau verified	195	276	348	348	173
III. ICPO-Interpol Notices circulated to other officers	420	448	489	578	345
<i>Antiques Record Unit:</i>					
IV. (i) New Criminals for whom records built up	359	538	595	378	119
(ii) Indexes/source documents prepared	4273	5605	4201	4279	1904
<i>Arms Cell</i>					
V. (i) New Criminals brought on record	5024	2815	1155	748	304
(ii) Indexes prepared for fire-arms lost/recovered	6273	2125	1419	3337	—*
(iii) No. of recovered fire arms coordinated with loss/theft cases	49	68	50	43	40

*No indexes could be made as the new card design was not available from Data Section.

APPENDIX VIII

Allocation of Indian Police Service Probationers of 1977

	No. of Officers		
Appointed on the basis of IAS etc. Examination, 1976.	123	(The number includes one candidate each from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in place of two candidates from the corresponding categories who had declined the offer of appointment).	
Left IPS to join IAS	10		
Balance	113	—Allocated	112
		—To be allocated	1

Sl. No.	Name of Cadre/Joint Cadre	No. of candidates allocated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam & Meghalaya	2
3.	Bihar	12
4.	Gujarat	5
5.	Haryana	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4
7.	Karnataka	3
8.	Kerala	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7
10.	Maharashtra	7
11.	Manipur Tripura	6
12.	Orissa	3
13.	Punjab	4
14.	Rajasthan	6
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	7
17.	Union Territories	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15
19.	West Bengal	7
	TOTAL	112

APPENDIX IX

Some important International Conferences etc. held in India

1. International Conference on Advances in Internal Medicine.
2. International Conference on Solar Energy.
3. International Conference on Hormonal Steroids.
4. ESCAP—International Seminar on Statistics for Rural Development.
5. International Conference on Raman Spectroscopy.
6. Conference of Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA).
7. 3rd World Book Fair and International Seminar on Educational Publishing in Developing countries.
8. Tenth International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology.
9. Asian Australasian Congress of Anaesthesiology.
10. UNDP Seminar on Technology Assessment.
11. UNESCO World Conference of International Council for Correspondence Education.
12. General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union.
13. Symposium on Earthquake Engineering.
14. UNESCO—First Regional Course on Methods and Techniques in Exploration Geophysics.
15. Seminar on Copyright & Neighbouring rights for Asian Pacific States and Territories.
16. International Seminar on Folk Culture.
17. World Management Congress.
18. World Seminar on poet Surdas.

APPENDIX X

Number of registered foreigners reported to be resident in India

NOTE: Children below the age of 16 and nationals of Commonwealth countries, other than missionaries are excluded.

	As on 1st January	
	1977	1978
Afghan	2,624	2,679
Chinese	5,370	4,989
Iranian	3,956	5,431
Thai	1,063	1,174
Tibetan	22,803	22,217
French	2,832	2,846
West German	1,046	1,283
Portuguese	1,153	1,000
Russian	2,038	1,767
Americans	2,362	2,634
Others	10,331	11,833
TOTAL—Registered foreigners	55,578	57,853

APPENDIX XI

Number of registered missionaries in India

	As on 1st January	
	1977	1978
<i>From Commonwealth Countries</i>		
Australian	125	121
British	575	568
Canadian	207	188
Irish	269	260
Others	188	272
TOTAL	1364	1409
<i>From Other Countries</i>		
Belgian	213	198
French	233	212
German (West)	191	153
Italian	391	367
Spanish	253	273
American	632	657
Others	455	463
TOTAL	2,368	2,323

APPENDIX XII

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (upto 31-1-79)	Total (1972-79)*
1. No. of applicants granted pension	24953	50114	26136	8392	5504	1329	545	116973
2. No. of applications rejected	4540	24016	33567	18779	8411	4053	774	94140
3. No. of applications filed for non-receipt of adequate information	98792 (Pending)	13944	50714	48162	40184	37843	37100	37100*
4. Expenditure on pensions (Rs. crores)	0.63	16.32	22.96	24.11	22.15	20.77	23.00 (Revised Estimates)	129.94

*Cumulative.

APPENDIX XIII

PUBLICATION BROUGHT OUT ON "VITAL STATISTICS"

1. Annual report for 1976 on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.
2. (a) 'Vital Statistics of India' 1972.
(b) 'Vital Statistics of India' 1973 (under print).
3. The Annual Report on Model Registration for 1974.
4. "Survey of Causes of death"—an evaluation study report on the Model Registration Scheme.
5. Registrar General's Newsletter (first issue).
6. S. R. S. Bulletin Vol. XI No. 4 (Oct. 1977) and Volume XII No. 1 (June 1978).
7. Manual for Training of Registrars (This was circulated to all States and Union Territories to enable Registrars to guide functionaries in civil registration work).

APPENDIX XIV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALL INDIA VOLUMES OF
THE 1971 SERIES PUBLISHED SO FAR

Sl. No.	Name of publications.
1.	Part II—B(V)—Economic Tables.
2.	Part II—C(ii)—Social and Cultural Tables.
3.	Part II—B(iii)—Economic Tables.
4.	Part II—B(ii)—Economic Tables.
5.	Part III(ii)—Establishment Tables.
6.	Socio-economic Survey of Verna.
7.	Paper I of 1977—Life Tables.

APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALL INDIA VOLUMES
WHICH ARE STILL UNDER PRINT

1. Part V-A(i) Special tables for S.C.
2. Part II-D(i) Migration Tables.
3. Part II-D(ii) Migration Tables.
4. Part V-A(ii) Special Tables for ST—All India.
5. Part VI-A—Town Directory—All India.
6. Paper No. 3 of 1977—Age Tables.
7. Part II-A(iii) General Population Tables (S.U.A.)
All India.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Part III—Establishment Tables.
2. Part VI-A—State Town Directory.
3. Part II-B—Economic Tables.
4. Part II-C(i) & Part V-A—Combined (Social & Cultural and Special Tables of SC/ST).
5. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
6. Re-study village monograph on Unagatla.
7. Report on Centenarians in A. P.

ASSAM

1. Part II-B—Economic Tables.
2. Part II-A—General Population Tables.
3. Part II-C(ii)—Social & Cultural Tables.
4. Part II-D—Migration Tables.

5. Part III—Establishment Report & Tables.
6. Portrait of Population.

BIHAR

1. Part III-A—Establishment Report.
2. Part II-B(ii)—Economic Tables.
3. Part II-B(iii)—Economic Tables.
4. Part V-A—Special Tables for SC/ST.
5. Part II-B—Migration Tables.
6. Portrait of Population.
7. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.

GUJARAT

1. Part II-B(ii) Economic Tables.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Part VI—Town Directory.
2. Part II-C(i) Social & Cultural Tables.
3. Part V-A—Special Tables for S.C./S.T.
4. Portrait of Population.
5. Part II-B—Economic Tables.
6. Part I-A—General Report.
7. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.

HARYANA

1. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.
2. Part VI-B—Special Survey Reports on Selected towns Bandipore.
3. Part VI-B—Special Survey Reports on Selected towns Anantnag.

KERALA

1. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
2. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.
3. Part V-A—Special Tables on S.C./S.T.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Part II-B(iii) Economic Tables.
2. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.
3. Part IV—Housing Report & Tables.
4. Part II-A—Supplement.
5. Part II-C(i)—Social and Cultural Tables.

MAHARASHTRA

1. Part II-B(ii)—Economic Tables.
2. Part II-D(i)—Migration Tables.
3. Part II-D(ii)—Migration Tables.

KARNATAKA

1. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.
2. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
3. Part II-B(ii)—Economic Tables.
4. Part II-B(iii)—Economic Tables.
5. Part II-C(i) & Part V-A (Combined) Social & Cultural and Special Tables of S.C./S.T.
6. Part VI-B—Special Survey Report on Toptur Town.

NAGALAND

1. Part II-B—Economic Tables.
2. Part II-C(i) & Part VA Social & Cultural and Special Tables for S.C./S.T.
3. Part II-D—Migration Tables.

4. Portrait of Population.
5. Part III—Establishment Report and Tables.

ORISSA

1. Part II-B(ii) Economic Tables.
2. Part II-C(i) Social & Cultural Tables.
3. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
4. Part II-C(ii)—Social & Cultural Tables.

PUNJAB

1. Part II-C(ii) Social & Cultural Tables.
2. Part VI-B—Batala Town Study Report.
3. Part II-B—Economic Tables.
4. Part I-A—General Report.
5. Part IX-A Administration Atlas.
6. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
7. Town Study Khanna.

RAJASTHAN

1. Part I—General Report.
2. Part II-B(ii)—Economic Tables.
3. Part II-C(ii)—Social and Cultural Tables.
4. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
5. Part VI-A—Town Directory.

TAMIL NADU

1. Part II-C(ii)—Social & Cultural Tables Pondicherry
2. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
3. Part II-C(ii)—Social and Cultural Tables.
4. Portrait of Population.

5. Part II-C(i)—Social and Cultural Tables.
6. Part II-B(ii) Economic Tables.

TRIPURA

1. Part IIC(ii)—Social and Cultural Tables.
2. Part II-A—General Population Tables.
3. Part II-B—Economic Tables.
4. Part VI-B—Survey Reports on selected town.
5. Part II-D—Migration Tables.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Part II-B(iii)—Economic Tables.
2. Part I-A—General Report.
3. Part II-A—(Supplement) General Population Tables.
4. Part IX—Census Atlas.
5. Part II-B(iv) Economic Tables.
6. Part II-D(i)—Migration Tables.

WEST BENGAL

1. Part II-C(i)—Social and Cultural Tables.
2. Part II-C(ii)—Social and Cultural Tables.
3. Part II-B(ii)—General Economic Tables.
4. Part II-B(ii)—General Economic Tables.
5. Part V-A—Special Tables on S.C./S.T.
6. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
7. Part II-A—(Supplement)
8. Special Monograph on 'Poramatir Kaj of Panchmura'.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Part—Miscellaneous 'Swidden to Sedentary Cultivation'.
2. Part III-A&B—Establishment Report & Tables.
3. Part IV-A&B—Housing Report & Subsidiary Tables.

A. N. ISLANDS

1. Part III-A—Establishment Report.
2. Part III—Establishment Report & Tables.
3. Part II-B(i)—Economic Tables.

U. T. CHANDIGHARH

1. Part II-A, & II-B—General Population & Economic Tables.

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

1. Part I-B—General Report.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1. Part 1-A & B—General Report.

DELHI

1. Part II-D—Migration Tables.
2. Part II-B—General Economic Tables.
3. Part II-C(ii)—Social & Cultural Tables & Fertility Tables.
4. Part IX—Census Atlas.
5. Part I-B—General Report.
6. Report on Mehrauli Sub-Town.
7. Restudy of Village Mandi.
8. Restudy of Village Galibpur.
9. District Census Handbook.
10. Part I-A—General Report.

11. Part II-C(i) & Part V-A—Social Cultural Tables & Fertility Tables.
12. A Portrait of Population.

LAKSHADWEEP

1. Part II-C—Social & Cultural Tables.

APPENDIX XVI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUBLICATIONS THAT
HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED SO FAR IN STATES/
UNION TERRITORIES

1. ANDHRA PRADESH
Part IX-A—Administrative Atlas Volume.
2. BIHAR
(a) Part II-A—Final Population Tables.
(b) Part II-C(i)—Social & Cultural Tables.
3. HARYANA
Part II-B—General Economic Tables.
4. MAHARASHTRA
Part V-A—Special Tables on S.C./S.T.
5. MANIPUR
(a) Part II-D—Migration Tables.
(b) Part II-A—General Population Tables.
(c) Part III—Establishment Tables and Report.
(d) Part III-A—Establishment Reports and Part II-A—Housing Report.
6. KARNATAKA
Part VI-C—Village Restudy, Village Survey Monograph on Bidarakere.
7. NAGALAND
Part II-A—General Population Tables.

8. RAJASTHAN

- (a) Part II-C(i)—Social and Cultural Tables.
- (b) Part V—Special Tables and notes on S.C./S.T.
- (c) Part VI-B—Special Survey on Selected town—Deeg.

9. TAMIL NADU

- (a) Part II-B—General Economic Tables of Pondicherry.
- (b) Portrait of Population of Pondicherry.
- (c) Part II-C(i) and Part V-A—Social & Cultural and Special Tables on S.C./S.T. of Pondicherry.
- (d) Part V-A—Special Tables on S.C./S.T.—Tamil Nadu.
- (e) Part II-D—Migration Tables of Pondicherry.

10. TRIPURA

Part II-C(i) and Part V-A—Social and Cultural Tables and Special Tables on S.C./S.T.

11. UTTAR PRADESH

- (a) Part II-B(ii)—Economic Tables.
- (b) Part II-D(ii)—Migration Tables.
- (c) Part VI-A Town Directory.
- (d) Part VI-B—Nainital Report.

12. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

- (a) A Portrait of Population.
- (b) Part II-C(i) & (ii)—Social & Cultural Tables
Part II-D—Migration Tables.
- (c) Part V-A—Special Tables on S.T.

13. LAKSHDWEEP

- 1. Part II-B—Economic Tables.

APPENDIX XVII

STUDIES ON SAMPLING FOR THE 1981 CENSUS

Studies completed

1. Efficiency of enumeration blocks as sampling units.
2. Difference between provisional and final population totals of 1971 census for characteristics like literacy S.C. & S.T. by stratum for selected Tahsil of a district for a few States.
3. Mortality levels by Brass Techniques for major States both for rural and urban areas based on SRS Fertility Survey Report.
4. Estimate of the extent of widow remarriage using 1961 and 1971 census data and life tables for 1961—71.
5. Literacy differentials by age groups based on 1961 and 1971 census data.

Studies in hand

1. Live births by order and age of mother for the towns having population less than 1,000,000.
2. Variability of the size of household for rural and urban areas based on 1971 census data.