



सत्यमेव जयते

# REPORT

1979-80

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

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## CHAPTER I

### AN OVERVIEW

The year 1980, at its very start, witnessed a reaffirmation by Indian masses of their abiding faith in the values of democracy and once again the Indian electorate displayed a remarkable sense of political sagacity in bringing about a peaceful change of the Government at the Centre through the means of ballot. As a result of the General Elections in January, 1980 a single party Government headed by Smt. Indira Gandhi was sworn in, thus ending a phase of political instability and minority government at the Centre.

1.2 The new Government, from the day it assumed office, showed keen concern over deteriorating law and order situation, incidence of communal violence and commission of atrocities against Harijans and other members of the weaker communities, including women. Accordingly a conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of all States and Union Territories was held on 3rd April, 1980 to discuss these matters and devise measures to control the situation. This was immediately followed by the conference of State Chief Ministers and Governments on the 8th April, 1980 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. A number of steps to combat communal and other disturbances were approved in these conferences, significant among these were (i) frequent recourse to punitive fines or recovering of the cost of quartering additional police ; (ii) prompt investigation and prosecution of cases ; (iii) revival of integration committees or Ekta Samities in various States ; (iv) taking of strict action against rumour-mongering and publication of alarming news ; (v) adequate representation to minority communities in services under Government, public sector undertakings and other bodies and institutions ; (vi) promotion of religious and communal amity at the grass-root level. The State Governments have been requested to take necessary follow-up action.

1.3 A Communal Harmony Monitoring Cell had earlier been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to monitor information relating to communal issues on a continuing basis. A survey was

also conducted by the officers of the Home Ministry in 17 selected districts and 10 State capitals of the existing arrangements regarding preventive and administrative aspects of dealing with the communal situation.

2. The new government sent detailed and comprehensive guidelines to prevent the increasing trend of atrocities against Harijans. A detailed analysis of these atrocities revealed that unless immediate measures were taken to improve the economic conditions of the Harijans, no lasting solution of these problems could be found. The new Government, therefore, gave priority to these economic measures including grant of a Special Central Assistance to increase the pace of economic development of the Harijans. Meetings with State Governments were also held to discuss in detail steps to be taken to stop the atrocities and to ensure an effective implementation of the Protection of the Civil Rights Act.

3.1 The steadily deteriorating situation in Assam over the 'Foreigners issue' also immediately engaged the attention of the new Government. A number of proposals were initiated in this respect. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister also paid visits to Assam to take an on-the-spot stock of the situation. The leaders of the agitation were also called to Delhi for deliberations with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

3.2 The State of Mizoram was already under the President's Rule since November, 1978. There was a fresh wave of violence following the "Quit-Mizoram" notice issued by the Mizo National Front directing all non-Mizos to leave the State by 1st July, 1979. To deal with the situation the Front as also its allied organisations were declared unlawful organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Elections to the State Assembly were held in April, 1979. The new Government was formed on 8th May, 1979.

3.3 There had been a series of violent incidents in Manipur from June, 1978. The situation, however, deteriorated to such an extent in 1979 that the State had to be brought under President's Rule in November, 1979. In order to deal with the situation, the extremists organisations were declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The General Elections to the State Assembly were held in January, 1980 and a new Ministry installed on the 14th January.

3.4 The Constitution has provided various safeguards for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Till the end of the 4th Plan, the pace of development in the tribal areas was rather slow. However, in the 5th Plan, an area-based development strategy in respect of tribals was adopted in the States. Separate tribal sub-plans were also prepared for the States and union Territories having more than 50 per cent Scheduled Tribes population. During the 5th Plan (1974-78) the total investment in the tribal sub-plan area was of the order of Rs. 590 crores ; the investment in the 6th Plan is likely to be Rs. 3,000 crores. Guidelines have been issued by this Ministry for preparation of project reports for each Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). During the ensuing year, the major programmes in these areas are expected to be those relating to credit and marketing, horticulture, minor irrigation, education, health services, village and small industries and cultivation. Working Group for Monitoring and Evaluation of Tribal Development of Backward Classes was constituted by the Ministry. The working Group submitted its report in July 1979 and the State Governments have been requested to adopt the form as suggested by the Group for implementation.

3.5 Various schemes have been pursued to promote educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and other backward communities. The main thrust is on individual and family oriented schemes and programmes directed at specific occupational group to enable them to cross the poverty line. The purpose is to bring the transfer of adequate quantum of resources, both financial and physical, in their favour by way of Special Component Plans. The Government of India have also started giving for the first time from 1979-80 Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes for optimisation and implementation of the Special component plans.

4.1 In the wake of agitation by the State Police Forces, especially after the announcement of the liberal concessions by the Government of Punjab to its constabulary, some sections of the CRPF and CISF personnel also indulged in acts of collective indiscipline in certain parts of the country. Their genuine grievances were considered by the Government and a number of concessions have since been granted to them, such as increase in quantum of ration money, increase in the house-rent allowance and other benefits etc. As a result of the sustained efforts made by the Government, the agitation terminated by itself.

4.2 The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 168.73 (Revenue) for upgradation of standards of Police Administration during the period of 5 years (1979-84) in 9 States viz. Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Administrative approval for a total amount of Rs. 5.45 crores has since been accorded. The Commission has also recommended an outlay of Rs. 82.86 crores (Capital) for providing residential accommodation to Police Personnel (non-gazetted) in 15 States. Administrative approval for an outlay of Rs. 6.3 crores during 1979-80 has since been accorded.

4.3 The National Police Commission has submitted three reports. The First Report has been circulated to the State Governments and the Conference of Chief Ministers on Police Reforms held at New Delhi on the 6th June, 1979 also considered these recommendations. The recommendations made by the Conference have been communicated to all the State Governments for implementation. A view on the remaining recommendations of the First Report and those of the Second and Third Reports of the Commission will be taken shortly by the Government.

4.4 Considering the imperative need for jail reforms, the Government has sanctioned to various States an amount of Rs. 6 crores in the year 1978-79. The Seventh Finance Commission has also recommended allocation of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 48.31 crores over a period of 5 years (1979-84) for the upgradation of jail-administration in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Till 31st March, 1980, grants-in-aid amount to Rs. 2.10 crores were released to the various States. The matter of effecting improvements in jail administration also came up for discussion in the Conference of Chief Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police held at New Delhi in April, 1980.

5. The next census of India is scheduled to take place in February 1981. The Schedule for the census have been revised and the preparatory work is in full swing in all States and Union Territories.

6. A detailed account of the various activities undertaken by the Ministry has been given in the Chapters that follow.

## CHAPTER II

### LAW AND ORDER AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### *Over-view*

Important incidents affecting law and order which occurred during the year were the communal riots in Jamshedpur, Aligarh, Nadia and Purnea ; the reaction to Vinoba Bhave's fast over the cow protection issue ; the opposition to the private member's 'Freedom of Religion Bill', mainly from Christian organisations ; the agitation by Cong (I) workers against the Special Courts Bill ; the agitation over the job reservation issue in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ; the reaction in Hyderabad and Calcutta to the seizure of the Holy Mosque in Mecca ; and the issue of re-naming of the Marathwada University in Maharashtra. The agitation in Assam regarding the deletion of names of 'foreigners' from the voters' lists took a grave turn towards the end of the year. Agrarian unrest in Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala was also responsible for disrupting law and order specially in the first four months of 1979. An increase in extremist violence in West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh was noticed during the year. The Dhanbad Coalfields area also attracted attention from the law and order point of view.

#### *The Communal Situation*

2. In 1979 there were 304 communal incidents in the country in which 261 persons died and 2379 were injured. A comparative picture of the number of communal incidents and the casualties during the last 5 years is given below :—

Year	No. of Communal Incidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
1974	248	87	1266
1975	205	33	972
1976	169	39	794
1977	188	36	1122
1978	230	110	1853

3. The overall communal situation in the country during 1979 remained disturbed. Brief details of the most serious communal riots which occurred in 1979 are given below :—

(a) *Jamshedpur (Bihar)*

Serious communal violence broke out in Jamshedpur in April, 1979 originating from a clash during the Ram Navmi procession. 121 persons were killed and 357 injured. Sporadic cases of explosion of bombs, arson, stabbing etc., occurred in June, 1979 resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to 11. A serious communal riot broke out again in the city on August 28, 1979 sparked off by a false rumour about an attack on Muslims. 17 persons were killed and 22 injured in this spell of rioting.

A sum of Rs. 62 lakhs has been made available by the Central and State Governments and by voluntary agencies for relief and reconstruction work in Jamshedpur.

The Government of Bihar has instituted a judicial inquiry into the communal incidents which occurred during April, 1979.

(b) *Aligarh (U.P.)*

Consequent upon a clash at Dadri on 9-5-79 between the students of the Aligarh Muslim University and passengers travelling by a train to Delhi, there was large scale violence and arson in Aligarh on 10th May, 1979. 5 persons were killed and 83 persons (including 35 police personnel) were injured. The loss of property was estimated at about Rs. 9.71 lakhs. The CBI is investigating cases relating to these riots in Aligarh.

Communal riots again broke out in Aligarh in June, 1979 over a dispute relating to a cinema hall. 18 persons were killed and 44 injured in this spell of rioting. There was another spell of communal violence in Aligarh in July, 1979 following a fatal stabbing incident. In the ensuing riot, 2 persons were killed and 3 injured.

A One-Man Commission was appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to inquire into the Aligarh riots of October-November, 1978.

(c) *Nadia (West Bengal)*

Communal violence broke out in Nadia district following the commission of some decoities on the night of 19th June, 1979.

There was large scale looting and arson in many villages in the district, Police had to open fire at a number of places. The trouble also spread to Krishnanagar and other parts of the distt. and continued till June 23, 1979. In all 31 persons were killed and 77 persons sustained injuries. The loss of property was estimated at about Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

(d) *Purnea (Bihar)*

Following allegations of molestation of some Hindu girls by Muslim youth of village Jabe P. S. Dhamiaha, a serious communal riot broke out in Purnea district on 4th July, 1979. The police had to open fire in which one person died and another was injured. The violence spread to a few other villages. In all 13 persons were killed and 26 injured including those killed and injured in police firing. Total estimated loss to property was about Rs. 7.67 lakhs.

(e) *Palacode (Tamil Nadu)*

On 23rd August, 1979 some Muslim traders were waylaid and looted by a mob allegedly comprising of members of the majority community. The situation excalated and clashes took place between members of the two communities on the night of 23rd and thereafter upto 25th August. There was widespread arson. 5 persons were killed and 15 persons were injured in these communal incidents. Property worth about Rs. 3.3 lakhs was destroyed or damaged.

(f) *Ahmedabad (Gujarat)*

On 13th October, 1979 a minor accident between a Hindu cyclist and a Muslim boy in Dariapur area of Ahmedabad City resulted in a dispute which escalated into a major flare-up between the two communities. Communal trouble spread to other parts of the town and cases of violence, arson and looting continued to occur till 17th October, 1979. 3 persons were killed and 30 injured in these riots. Property worth about Rs. 1.91 lacs was reported to have been destroyed or damaged.

(g) *Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)*

In Hyderabad city, communal violence erupted on 23rd November, 1979 when some Hindu traders refused to co-operate in a 'BANDH' organised by Muslims in response to a call given

by the President, Majlis-e-Ittehadul Musalmeen, to protest against the seizure of the Holy Mosque at Mecca by armed terrorists. Clashes between members of the two communities took place accompanied by arson. Police had to open fire. One person was killed and 135 persons were injured. Property worth about Rs. 71.15 lacs was reported to have been damaged or destroyed.

The city of Hyderabad also witnessed violence on 26th-27th December, 1979 when a dispute between workers of two political parties resulted in communal clashes in Karwar locality. 3 cases of stabbing were reported and 20 persons were injured. Property worth about Rs. 4 lacs was reported to have been damaged or destroyed.

(h) *Chamarajpet (Karnataka)*

A long standing dispute between Hindus and Muslims over the use of a plot of land led to the outbreak of communal violence in Chamarajpet on 1st November, 1979 on the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha. 2 persons were killed and 212 injured. Property worth about Rs. 14 lacs was reported to have been damaged or destroyed.

4. During the current year, special steps were taken by the Government of India to control the rising trend in communal violence and to promote communal harmony. Consequent upon the decision taken in the conference of Chief Ministers and Leaders of Opposition Parties in the Parliament held in New Delhi in December, 1978, a national level Committee on Communal Harmony was set up in January, 1979 by the then Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. This Committee was asked to examine the recommendations of the National Integration Council and the various Commissions of Inquiry set up by the Central and State Governments and to formulate guidelines for implementation by the Central Government and the State Governments who are primarily charged with the responsibility for maintaining law and order. The committee held 4 meetings, the last one on 21-6-1979.

5. In pursuance of an interim decision taken by the Committee on Communal Harmony, a Communal Harmony Monitoring Cell was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to monitor information relating to communal issues on a continuing basis. A survey was also conducted by officers of the Home Ministry in 17 selected districts and 10 State capitals, with the cooperation of the State Governments concerned, of the existing arrangements

regarding the preventive and administrative aspects of dealing with the communal situation. The findings of the survey along with the suggestions of the Home Ministry on policy as well as operational aspects of dealing with the communal situation were put up to the Committee in the form of a digest for its consideration. In view of the importance and urgency of the matter, the then Union Home Minister also wrote to all Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors suggesting an immediate review of the existing preventive, administrative and other arrangements at different levels for dealing with communal situations.

6. It was also decided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to hold inter-State conferences with groups of states prone to communal trouble in order to devise practical steps to combat the communal problem. The first round of such conferences was held in June 1979 with the States of UP and Bihar. The main conclusions reached at this conference were communicated to the State Governments for priority consideration. It was *inter alia*, suggested to the States to work out the optimum requirements of staff and machinery in communally sensitive districts and areas and to provide a package of facilities necessary for effective administrative control over communal disturbances on a time bound basis as an experimental measure. State Governments were also advised to consider forming special composite squads for prevention of communal disturbances, investigation of cases and restoration of normalcy in areas affected by communal disturbances.

7. A Conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of States & Union Territories was held on the 3rd April 1980. This was followed by a Conference of State Chief Ministers & Governors on the 8th April, 1980 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. A number of suggestions to combat communal disturbances were considered and approved. These included (a) frequent recourse to punitive fines or recovery of the cost of quartering additional police; (b) prompt investigation and prosecution of cases; (c) revival of Integration Committees or Ekta Committees in various States; (d) taking of strict action against rumour mongering and publication of alarming news; (e) adequate representation to minority communities in services under Government, Public Sector Undertakings and other bodies and institutions; (f) promotion of religious and communal amity at the grass-root level etc. The State Governments have been requested to take necessary action on these conclusions and other suggestions made in these conferences.

*Measures for effectively dealing with atrocities against scheduled castes*

8. The Government of India feel the deepest concern about the atrocities committed against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are particularly in a weak and vulnerable situation and are determined to put an end to them.

While a number of immediate measures have been undertaken to ensure full protection to Scheduled Castes, the Government have also tried to look at the situation comprehensively in its complete perspective and background, so that basic remedies required to remove the root causes of these incidents could be undertaken.

The cases of atrocities have brought into focus the socio-economic plight of the Scheduled Castes and reflect their economic weakness. The atrocities, by and large, were closely connected with land disputes, crops disputes, wage disputes, bonded labour and discriminatory practices. The Government of India have recognised the crucial importance of economic development of the Scheduled Castes for the successful accomplishment of the task of eliminating atrocities against them.

The Union Home Minister, in a communication to State Governments has conveyed comprehensive guidelines on precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with the crimes against Scheduled Castes. These also include several measures of personnel policy to be adopted by the State Governments necessary for achieving this end.

Many instances of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes were taken up with the State Governments and the investigation and administration of justice were got expedited so that it may have a deterrent impact on the potential offenders. The Union Home Minister's visit alongwith the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs to Pipra, the scene of an outrage in Bihar, is an indication of the seriousness which Government of India attaches to dealing with atrocities.

Among the measures that the Government of India have urged upon the State Governments is to set up Special Courts for the expeditious disposal of cases of atrocities and the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act in which members of Scheduled Castes are victims, and for punishment of offenders

with deterrent rapidity. This would contribute substantially in instilling confidence in the Scheduled Castes.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs along with a team of Officers of the Ministry took up discussions with some State Governments on measures taken to stop the atrocities apart from the programmes of economic development of the Scheduled Castes and protection of their civil rights and this is being taken up with other States also.

A Special Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs monitors the cases of atrocities and civil discrimination against the members of Scheduled Castes in different parts of the Country and chalks out and co-ordinates measures with the State Governments.

### *Labour situation*

9. Industrial unrest which had shown a sudden spurt immediately after the revocation of the Emergency and had continued at high level during 1978 showed signs of some decline in 1979 as would be evident from the figures given below :—

Year	Total number of labour incidents	Percentage of violent incidents
1977	6,258	11.6%
1978	6,666	12.6%
1979	4,353	15.7%
1980 (upto 29-2-80)	363	9.4%

One of the main reasons for the decline in the number of labour incidents in 1979 was the industry-wise wage settlements in major labour intensive sectors like jute, coal, steel and textiles. It would, however, be observed from the above figures that even though labour agitations registered some decline in 1979, the percentage of violent incidents showed a relative increase. In 1979 the labour situation in Bombay-Thane-Pune Industrial Belt, Greater Calcutta, the coal belts of West Bengal and South Bihar and the industrial areas around Delhi remained comparatively more disturbed. Besides this, the Petroleum sector, the railways

and the banking sector were affected by agitations on demands for grant for higher wages, DA, Bonus, etc. Agitations in the railways and the banking sectors were withdrawn, in the latter half of 1979 following agreements reached on the demands made by the agitators. Labour relations in various parts in the country, specially in Calcutta, Bombay and Paradeep Ports, came under strain with several categories of workers resorting to agitational methods for redressal of their sectional grievances. Sporadic clashes also took place in Cochin, Madras and Kandla Ports. Marmagoa and Vishakapatnam Ports were also affected by labour trouble. Pursuant to the call for a bandh given by local trade unions a serious law and order situation occurred in Faridabad in October, 1979. This bandh was marred by widespread incidents of arson, assault and clashes with the police. Police had to resort to teargassing and firing at a number of points resulting in 9 deaths and numerous cases of injuries to agitating workers. One police Sub-Inspector also succumbed to injuries.

### *Student Unrest*

10. As against 9174 incidents of student unrest reported during 1978, 9203 such incidents were reported during 1979. About 20 per cent these incidents were accompanied by violence. The States most affected by students unrest were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala. The number of incidents of students unrest during 1980 (upto 29-2-80) were 1801 including 274 violent incidents which works out to 15 per cent of the total.

### *Law and Order Problems of Dhanbad Area*

11. The law and order problem in Dhanbad area with special reference to the situation in the mines of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time past. The Bureau of Police Research & Development made a detailed study of the problem and made some recommendations in its report. On the recommendation of the Bureau, a Monitoring Cell was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 8th August, 1979, under the charge of an Additional Secretary, to keep a continuous watch on various aspects of the situation in and around Dhanbad Coalfield areas, especially the law and order aspect. The cell is working in close cooperation with the Government of Bihar, the local district officials, and the various Central Ministries, e.g., Railways, Coal,

Steel, Power, Labour etc., for restoring conditions of normalcy in the area so that there is unhampered production and movement of Coal.

## ASSAM

12.1 From the second half of 1979, Assam has been witnessing a prolonged agitation, initially for deletion of names of foreign nationals from electoral rolls; then for the postponement of elections held in the first week of January, 1980; and again for detection and deportation of foreign nationals.

12.2 The Janata Party Government headed by Shri Golap Borbora was reduced to minority in August, 1979. A new Ministry headed by Shri J. N. Hazarika of the Assam Janata Vidhayni Dal assumed office on 9th September, 1979. On the 8th December, 1979 some of the parties supporting the Hazarika Government withdrew their support. Following this, the State was brought under the President's rule on 12th December, 1979. Since then the Assembly has been kept under suspended animation.

12.3. No nominations were filed in ten out of the fourteen constituencies in the State for the Lok Sabha elections. In one of the remaining four constituencies, nomination papers of one candidate were found invalid and the other contesting candidates withdrew. Because of the administrative difficulties, election in one more constituency was postponed. Thus, elections were held in the first week of January, 1980 in only two Parliamentary constituencies, viz., Silchar and North Cachar Districts.

12.4. Soon after taking office, the Prime Minister discussed the Assam situation with the leaders of Opposition and various groups in Parliament in January, 1980. In early February, she also met a delegation of the All Assam Students Union (AASU). Home Minister also had several rounds of extended discussions with the representatives of the AASU and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP). The Prime Minister held a meeting on 1st March, 1980 with the leaders of the Opposition Parties/Groups in Parliament and leaders of political parties represented in Assam State Assembly. The consensus was in favour of taking 1971 electoral rolls as the basis for identifying the names of foreign nationals, though some even suggested a later date. However this has not been acceptable to AASU and AAGSP.

12.5. The Prime Minister met the leaders of Opposition Parties/Groups in Parliament on 31st May, 1980 to discuss Assam situation. The leaders attending the meeting issued a unanimous appeal to the agitators to call off the agitation and create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of negotiations and arriving at an agreed solution.

12.6. Despite the appeals made by the All Parties' meetings held in March, and May 1980, the AASU and AAGSP have not called off the agitation in Assam. This has already caused great misgivings and apprehensions in the minds of linguistic minorities in Assam and in the rest of the North-Eastern region. Great suffering has been caused to innocent citizens, and normal life and economic activities in Assam and the rest of the country have been disrupted as a result of the agitation. The three refineries in Assam were closed down towards the end of December 1979, followed by closure of Barauni refinery on 2nd January, 1980. Apart from other petroleum products, the daily loss of diesel and Kerosene production in these four refineries has been about 5,000 tonnes and a little over 1,000 tonnes respectively. About 4,25,000 tonnes of crude are processed on an average every month in these four refineries. Though the refineries in Digboi and Gauhati have started functioning recently, the 3.3 million tonnes refinery at Barauni as well as the refinery at Bongaigon still remain closed. When all the four refineries are closed, the loss is about Rs. 3 crores per day. Production in other vital sectors like fertilisers, steel, power and coal has also been affected. Educational institutions are closed and examinations have not been held. Developmental activities have received a serious set-back and consequently employment opportunities have become restricted. Daily workers and landless labourers have been hit hardest.

12.7. Following measures have been initiated to effectively tackle the problem of foreign nationals. These are :—

- (a) strengthening of security arrangements on Assam Sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border involving deployment of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Battalions of B.S.F., in addition to the earlier strength of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Battalions, and increase in the number of border posts from 48 to 71 ;
- (b) Strengthening of vigilance on the Meghalaya-Tripura sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border in a phased manner ;

- (c) Strengthening of riverine police by provision of speed boats etc.;
- (d) Introduction of identity cards with photographs for all voters in Assam and in the North-Eastern region.

12.8 In addition, the State Government of Assam have promulgated an ordinance for prevention of land alienation in Assam on the lines of a similar enactment already in force in West Bengal. In order to accelerate the pace of development in the entire North-Eastern region the Prime Minister decided to constitute a Committee of Ministers to consider the various developmental aspects of the North-Eastern region. The Committee has had meetings and a number of decisions were taken to expedite execution of developmental projects and to identify new ones. However, progress on ground is severely affected by the disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam.

### *Law and Order*

#### MIZORAM

13.1 There has been recrudescence of violence in Mizoram following the issue of "Quit Mizoram notice" by the Mizo National Front directing all non-Mizos to leave Mizoram by 1st July, 1979. In order to deal with the situation, the MNF and its allied organizations were declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

13.2 Elections to the Mizoram Legislative Assembly were held in April, 1979. The People's Conference Party gained absolute majority and a Council of Ministers headed by Shri T. Sailo was formed on 8th May, 1979, ending President's Rule which was imposed on the Union Territory on 11th November, 1978.

#### NAGALAND

1.41 The law and order situation remained peaceful during the year.

14.2 Representatives of the ex-underground met the Governor and the Chief Minister, Nagaland, to request for continued facilities for establishing contacts with the leaders of the China Returned Group. They also called on the then Deputy Prime Minister and the then Prime Minister in December, 1979 and

made a request for associating Shri Phizo and others who are outside the country, with the final settlement of the Naga problem. The delegation was asked to send a detailed proposal giving reasons and citing new factors, if any Representatives of ex-underground have since called on the Prime Minister and Home Minister in April, 1980.

## MANIPUR

15.1 There has been a series of violent incidents in Manipur since June 1978. The situation, however, started deteriorating from the beginning of 1979. A stage was reached when the government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The State was, therefore, brought under President's Rule w.e.f. 14th November, 1979.

15.2 In order to deal with the law and order situation Meitei organizations like Revolutionary People's Front (formerly known as the Armed Revolutionary Government of Manipur), the People's Liberation Army, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kanglipak and the "Red Army" have been declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

15.3 An amount of Rs. 22.45 lakhs has been given as grant-in-aid to the State Government for the rehabilitation of ex-underground.

15.4 Elections to the State Assembly were held along with the Lok Sabha elections in January, 1980 and a coalition Ministry, headed by Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh was sworn in on 14th January, 1980.

## CHAPTER. III

### THE NORTH-EASTERN COUNCIL

The main function of the North Eastern Council is to formulate a co-ordinated regional plan with a view to securing balanced development of the North Eastern region comprising of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

2. As against an outlay of Rs. 35.85 crores during 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 47.00 crores was approved for 1979-80. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores has been fixed which includes Rs. 10.00 crores as institutional finance.

3. Significant developments and plans in various sectors are as under :

#### *Agriculture*

The construction of Kopili Project continued during the year undertaken during the 6th Plan, has been initiated in Manipur as a positive step towards jhum control and land reclamation. Two regional seed farms, one in Assam and the other in Tripura, have been set up for producing foundation seeds of improved varieties of crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, oil seeds etc.

#### *Power and Water*

The construction of Kopili Project continued during the year for which an outlay of Rs. 19.54 crores was provided. Investigation work in connection with hydro-electric projects at Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh), Triparimukh (Manipur) Loktak down stream and Tuivai (Manipur) and Ranga Nadi (Arunachal Pradesh) have been taken up. Till November 1979, 29 wells were sunk in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura as a result of ground water surveys.

### *Industries and Mines*

The pre-feasibility study for a 30 tonne per day minicement plant at Tiding (Arunachal Pradesh) is in progress. The feasibility study for a 300 tonne per day cement plant at Nimmi (Nagaland) has also been taken up.

An allocation of Rs. 441 lakhs has been made for construction of roads with a view to undertaking mineral exploration activities in Assam, Tripura and Nagaland.

### *Transport and Communication*

The construction of a bridge across Brahmaputra at Bhomoguri near Tezpur also continued during the year for which an outlay of Rs. 5 crores was provided.

### *Higher Education*

The annual intake of students at the Regional Medical College, Imphal, has been increased from 50 to 75. The Regional Pharmacy Institute, Agartala, started its first two-year diploma course during the year with an annual intake of 50 students.

## CHAPTER IV

### UNION TERRITORIES

1.1 There are nine Union Territories comprising a total area of 119,373 sq. kms. which have a total population of 66,73,441 (1971-Census). The approved outlay for Sixth Five-Year Plan of all Union Territories is Rs. 1175.49 crores. The ceiling for Annual Plan 1979-80 is Rs. 227.04 crores. The break-up of the area, population, Sixth Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 1979-80 and sectoral break-up thereof is exhibited in Annexures 1, 2 & 3.

#### *Legislation by Union Territories*

1.2 Seven Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, which were reserved for the consideration of the President, received the assent of the President.

#### *Regulations for Union Territories*

1.3 During 1979, the following Regulations were promulgated by the President under article 240 of the Constitution :

- (1) The Union Territories Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness (Pondicherry Amendment) Regulation, 1979.
- (2) The Police (Pondicherry Amendment) Regulation, 1979.
- (3) The Pondicherry Prohibition Regulation, 1979.
- (4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Administration) Regulation, 1979.
- (5) The Lakshadweep Prohibition Regulation, 1979.
- (6) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Regulation, 1979.

### *Central Legislation for Union Territories*

1.4 Under Article 123 of the Constitution the President promulgated the Govt. of Union Territories (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 so as to insert in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 a provision empowering the President to authorise expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of a Union Territory pending sanction by Parliament when the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory stands dissolved or suspended by a Presidential Order u/s 51 of the Act, and the House of the People is not also in session. This provision is analogous to article 357(1)(c) of the Constitution and became necessary because there were no Assemblies in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and House of the People had also been dissolved. The Ordinance has since been replaced by an Act of Parliament.

### *Imposition of Presidents rule and Constitution of New Assemblies/Councils of Ministers in Union Territories*

1.5 Elections were held to the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram and a new Council of Ministers took office in that Union Territory in May, 1979. Elections were also held to the Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry along with recent Lok Sabha elections and new Ministries were constituted in those Union Territories also. All these four Union Territories were under President's rule before the elections.

## ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

### *2.1 Significant Events and Major Policy Decisions* *Major Policy decisions*

- (i) A new territorial Forest Division designated as Barantank Forest Division was created by bifurcating the existing South Andaman Forest Division.
- (ii) The Andaman Forest Department has agreed in principle to consider the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corp. to supply 4 lakh cubic metres of lops and tops of commercial and non-commercial timber for their proposed Pulp and Paper Plant at Kakinada.
- (iii) The Government have taken the following decisions :—
  - (a) to modernise the existing Saw Mill at Chatham, Port Blair by importing a 72" band saw mill from

U.K. which is awaiting shipment from that country.

- (b) to create a new separate Wild Life Circle under the charge of conservator of Forest.
- (c) to constitute National Parks at a number of places in the Andāman Islands covering approx. 100 sq. kms. in order to create biosphere reserves.

### *Major Development Activities*

#### *2.2 (A) Transport and Communications*

- (i) *Harbour facilities* : Construction of 11 ferry jetties and one vehicle ferry jetty has been completed. Work on 3 ferry jetties and 5 vehicles jetties is in progress. Work on fourth stage of 750 HP Tug and First stage of 1500 HP Tug and First and second stages of 200 Ton water boats is in progress.
- (ii) *Animal Husbandry* : Sixty animals were purchased increased from one to two per week. The Boeing aircraft operates directly between Calcutta and Port Blair.

#### *2.3 (B) Agriculture and Allied Sectors*

- (i) *Agriculture* : 1100 farmers were trained in improved agricultural practice. A sum of Rs. 7854.50 Ps. was sanctioned to the cultivators as loan.
- (ii) *Animal Husbandry* : Sixty animals were purchased from Hissar Government Farm for the Cattle Breeding Farm at Port Blair. 15 Farmers were deputed for training in cattle, poultry and piggery.
- (iii) *Fisheries* : Three out board engines and 15 wooden Dingies were procured. Essential fisheries requisites worth Rs. 1.23 lakhs were procured but material worth Rs. 30,790 were distributed at subsidised rates on account of late receipt of material. 25 fisherman families were selected for settlement and given Rs. 4000 each for construction of house.
- (iv) *Forest* : Against the target of 60,000 Cu.m. fixed for extraction during 1979-80, 59,762 Cu.m. were extracted.

## 2.4 (C) *Irrigation and Power*

Power generating capacity of Phoenix Bay Power House is to be augmented for which work is in progress. Spray Pon was completed. Two 800 Kv. transformers were energised. Construction of 33Kv. line was completed. Techno-economic clearance for establishment of coal based thermal station in South Andaman has been given. Existing generating capacity at 5 different islands was augmented by adding additional generating sets and transformers. Work relating to the establishment of new power houses at other places is in progress. 89 villages have been electrified and the total installed capacity now is 6013.5 Kv.

## 2.5 (D) *Social Services*

(i) *Education* : Seven primary schools were opened ; two primary schools were upgraded to Middle level; two middle schools upgraded to High School level and two High Schools upgraded to higher secondary level. 13 Adult literacy centres, four Remedial Teaching Centres and 5 Supervisory Study Centres were opened.

(ii) *Health* : One dispensary has been opened at Chouldhary, Car Nicobar Hospital has been extended by adding 20 more beds.

(iii) *Cooperation* : 40 Office Bearers/Members of Cooperative Society were given one week's training in Cooperative principles.

(iv) *Labour* : Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act has been enforced. Out of 12 candidates sent for training in ITI during 1978-79, 4 trainees have completed training. Seven more candidates are undergoing training which they would complete by July, 1980.

(v) *Welfare of backward classes* : Gifts and food articles were given to the Andamanese, Shompens and Jarawas. Tribal students were supplied free text books and given merit scholarships.

(vi) 123 Schemes under the food for work programme are in operation at 153 places in the various parts of these Islands. For execution of these works 3141 male workers and 1149 female workers have been employed.

## 2.6 (E) *Industry*

Nine trainees have completed their training in cane, bamboo and wood work and 4 in shell and other handicrafts. Three craftsmen were sent to the mainland for advance training in handicrafts. Loan of Rs. 2.61 lakhs was given for promotion and development of industries. Pilot Project-cum-Demonstration Centre in coir products at Car Nicobar was established.

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

### *Formation of New Ministries*

3.1 On the recommendations of the Lt. Governor, the Union Territory was brought under President's Rule with effect from 3 November, 1979. Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on 3rd January, 1980. A Council of Minister headed by Shri Gegong Apang took charge on the 18th January, 1980.

### *Enactment of Legislation*

3.2 During the year 1979-80 the following measures were enacted :—

1. Arunachal Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1979 (Act 3 of 1979).
2. Arunachal Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1979 (Act No. 4 of 1979).

## SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS PLANNED DURING THE YEAR IN VARIOUS SECTORS

3.3 *Annual Plan Outlay* : An outlay of Rs. 23.41 crores was approved for the Annual Plan 1979-80.

3.4 *The Schemes being undertaken during the year are as under*

### (a) *Agriculture and allied sectors*

(i) Till 1978-79, 40,000 hectares of land had been brought under permanent cultivation. Another 3,000 hectares are expected to be added during 1979-80.

(ii) At the end of 1978-79, food production had reached a level of 1,15,000 tonnes. During 1979-80, this is expected to go up by 8,000 tonnes.

(iii) Under the Farm Forestry Scheme, 74,967 seedlings were planted till March, 1979 and an area of 47 hectares brought under the plantation of quick growing species. During 1979-80 the number of seedlings to be planted is expected to be increased by another 5,000 and the area under plantation by 70 hectares.

(b) *Medical Care* : New 14 dispensaries and 2 health centres are to be opened. A referral hospital with a provision of 135 beds is being developed at New Itanagar under the management of the Ramakrishna Mission.

(c) *Power* : The installed capacity of 8000 Kw is likely to be increased by another 1500 Kw by the end of 1979-80. A total number of 230 villages were electrified till 1978-79. During 1979-80 another 170 villages will be provided with electricity.

(d) *Education* : In addition to a degree college at Pasighat, an evening college has been set up at New Itanagar.

## CHANDIGARH

### 4.1 *Medical and Health*

Three new dispensary buildings have been constructed during the year 1978-79 and five more are proposed for construction.

### 4.2 *Education*

Under the mid-day meals programme children upto primary stage have been covered from all rural and labour colonies.

To cope with the increased enrolment, 2 primary and 1 Model High School, were opened, 4 primary schools upgraded to middle standard and two middle schools to High Standard, 118 posts of teachers were created. Book Bank was provided in every school, 4 reading rooms were opened in 3 Labour colonies and in Rural Areas. 238 Adult Education Centres (including 132 run by State) were opened during the year and 4576 persons benefitted under this programme.

### 4.3 Labour

The Labour Welfare Board has set up a Labour Welfare Centre which has provided various facilities like day care centre, Sewing Class for ladies, Crechese, Reading Room, Library, Children Park etc. Under the Punjab Welfare Fund, 1956, a sum of Rs. 15,968/- has been collected as unpaid wages/bonus from factory management. One branch of Super Bazar is for the benefit of the inmates in the Industrial Housing Colony. 53 new factories were registered and 4 factories removed from the list of registered factories.

### 4.4 Transport

The fleet strength of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking Chandigarh, has now risen to 154 vehicles and 17 more vehicles are to be added. The Undertaking carried 1,25,50,000 passengers during the period under report.

### 4.5 Industries

There are 13 large and medium scale Units out of which two are Public Undertakings. The Industrial Units in the small scale sector have reached 903. The annual production of the goods produced in Chandigarh is estimated at Rs. 32 crores providing employment to about 15,000 workers. During 1979-80 110 small scale units were registered. Loans amounting to Rs. 4.10 lakhs were distributed to 59 parties. Under the programme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 56 parties were given financial assistance in the form of loan and grant amounting to Rs. 7,75,750/- and Rs. 40,150/- respectively.

Against the target of 150, loans, were advanced to 73 industrial entrepreneurs amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs. 31 industrial sheds were constructed by the C.S.I.D.C. for allotment on hire purchase basis.

### 4.6 Chandigarh Housing Board

The Housing Scheme for the construction of 9953 dwelling Units has since been sanctioned. Out of these, 5195 are meant for the registered applicants with the Board and 4758, for other categories like slum dwellers, scheduled castes, rural poor etc. The overall project cost of these sanctioned schemes is Rs. 1,615 lacs against which loans assistance raised from HUDCO for executing these schemes is of the order of Rs. 1,178 lacs. To meet the difference between the project cost and the loan amount,

the Chandigarh Housing Board is mobilising resources by obtaining additional loans from the Administration and raising debentures etc.

The position is regard to the completion of houses during the year is as follows :

(i) Houses for Government employees . . . . .	64
(ii) Slum clearance . . . . .	556
(iii) House for EWS/Service class . . . . .	182

#### 4.7 Chandigarh Water Supply and Sewerage Board

By extending the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board Act, 1975, to the Union Territory of Chandigarh, the Chandigarh Water Supply and Sewerage Board was set up on 24-3-1979. The work of bringing Bhakra Water for augmentation of Chandigarh Water Supply has been entrusted to the Board.

The existing source of drinking water in Chandigarh is ground water which is depleting fast. The augmentation programme will be carried out in two phases. This first phase envisages a supply of 91 million litres per day.

#### 4.8 Power

The work of installation of 2 transformers of 20 M.V.A. each under 66 K.V.A. Works, two transformers of 6 M.V.A. each under 33/11 K.V. Works is in progress. Under 11 K.V. Works one indoor sub-station in Sector 17 was energised while work on three others in Sectors 20, 29 and 37 is nearing completion. Against the target of 26 sub-stations; 41 polemounted sub-stations were erected and 21.2 Km. of lines energised. Under L.T. works, 34.6 Kms. of lines erected and 10 Kms. augmented, 4200 service connections and 1442 street light points were provided.

### DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

5.1 The achievements of the Administration in various fields of development are as follows :

#### 5.2 Agriculture/Horticulture

Distribution of improved seeds has been increased from 66 M.T. in 1974-75 to 160 M.T. during 1979-80. Similarly

consumption of fertilizers has also increased from 113 M.T. to 230 M.T. during 1979-80.

Tractors and power tillers are given on hire at subsidised rates to the Adivasis.

### 5.3 Soil Conservation

There is a scheme under which the Adivasis are given 75 per cent subsidy on the cost of soil conservation schemes. So far 2180 hectares of land has been brought under terracing.

### 5.4 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

During the year under report, 95 animals were castrated, 23,150 heads of cattle were inoculated and 115 cows were served with natural and artificial services. About 50,517 heads were treated for diseases. At the artificial insemination centre 4 Jersey bulls are maintained. The cows are inseminated free of cost by trained staff. During 1979-80 36 new village poultry units have been established.

The Govt. piggery farm at Silvassa serves as a nucleus for supply of piglets of improved breed for starting small piggery units in the villages. The Administration is implementing a scheme which envisages 50 per cent subsidy on the construction of piggery unit by Adivasis.

### 5.5 Irrigation and Power

The Demangang Reservoir Project is a Joint Venture of Government of Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration. When this project is completed, the territory will get the following benefits :

- (a) About 8280 ha. of land will be irrigated.
- (b) 250 KWA power will be generated.
- (c) 12.75 M.G.D. water will be supplied to the Industries.

The minor irrigation activities include construction of 20 lift irrigation schemes, 12 check-dams and 6 tube wells/open wells..

52 villages out of 72 villages are electrified. Motive power connections are also given to 168 industrial units and 235 pumps sets have been energised.

### 5.6 Education

There are 143 Govt. Primary Schools and 12 Govt. aided Mission Primary Schools. There is also 1 unaided Mission Primary School. The total strength of pupils in the Primary Schools is 15,049 (9353 Boys and 5696 Girls). There are 2 High Schools located in different parts of the territory. The Higher Secondary Schools are located at Silvassa and Naroli. The Administration provides free education upto Higher Secondary Stage. Mid-day meals are provided at pre-primary and primary schools. Students upto Higher Secondary stage belonging to SC/ST and economically backward classes are provided with clothes, text books, note books, and other stationery items. There are 7 social welfare hostels for boys and 2 for girls, where students belonging to SC/ST and economically backward classes are provided with free lodging and boarding facilities. Adult Education Programme was launched in this territory and 40 centres are functioning where 1,333 adults are enrolled. Vocational technical and agricultural subjects have been introduced in all the four High Schools.

The Industrial Training Institute at Silvassa imparts training in 4 trades viz. wiremen, welder, fitter and electrician. In 1979-80 83 students are on rolls. 90 per cent seats are reserved for SC/ST.

### 5.7 Industries

The invested capital is estimated to be Rs. 667 lakhs and goods worth Rs. 16 crores are produced annually. During 1979-80 goods worth Rs. 15.00 lakhs were exported. The industrial units employ nearly 1800 workers.

During the year 35 provisional S.S.I. Registrations were granted. The Administration arranges for allotment of indigenous raw materials such as cement, paraffin wax, alcohol etc. and the import of raw materials and machinery.

### 5.8 Cooperation

There are 36 Cooperative Societies with 10,518 members. Agricultural Credit is routed through the 11 service Cooperative Societies and short-term and medium term loans are advanced to agriculturists. The Bulsar District Cooperative Bank Ltd. has a branch at Silvassa which is a central financing agency of this area. The Gujarat State Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd. has also a branch at Silvassa.

## DELHI

## 6.1 Food and Supplies

The Food and Supplies Department issued 28 Control Orders with a view to arresting price rise and to ensuring availability of the essential commodities like wheat, rice, foodgrains, edible oil, cement, coal, bricks, sugar, L.P. Gas, H.S.D. Oil, pulses, L.D. Oil etc. etc.

## 6.2 Transport and Communication

The activities of this sector are as under :—

(i) No. of vehicles regd. upto 31-3-1980	29131
(ii) Total vehicle population :	4,87,170
Cars/Jeeps	1,12,550
Scooters/M.C.	3,08,191
Auto-rickshaws	19,110
Taxis	5,984
Buses	7,594
Goods vehicles	33,742

Work relating to seven National Highways involving a total cost of Rs. 54.88 lakhs and four roads in the road sector (CRF) involving total cost of Rs. 101.37 lakhs were completed during the year and work on four National Highways involving a total cost of Rs. 225.18 lakhs and work on 8 roads (CRF) involving total cost of Rs. 157.59 lakhs and 11 other roads involving cost of Rs. 161.19 lakhs is in progress.

## 6.3 Delhi Transport Corporation

During the year under report, purchase of 208 buses has been sanctioned. Other figures about working of D.T.C. are as under :—

	March 1978	March 1979	March 1980
Bus fleet utilization	79.72%	81.61%	80.15%
Buses held up for major repairs	500	..	178
Vehicle utilization per bus	225	224	229
Operation Average passenger carried per day (in lakhs)	23.32	23.98	26.51

#### 6.4 Agriculture and Allied

The total production of foodgrains in 1975-76 was 1,20,362 million tons which increased to 1,32,307 million tons in 1977-78. The total plan outlay amounts to Rs. 57.70 lakhs in 1979-80 against which there has been an expenditure of Rs. 24.45 lakhs.

#### 6.5 Animal Husbandry

Activities of this department are as under :—

1. No. of cattle heads inseminated artificially . . . . .	10,202
2. No. of vaccination performed . . . . .	1,80,090
3. Total outlay for 1979-80 . . . . .	151.39 lakhs
	(including a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs as loan to DDA for development of Dairy Colonies and Rs. 5 lakhs for modernisation of Slaughter House)
4. Expenditure upto 1979-80 . . . . .	123.23 lakhs

#### 6.6 Fisheries

The activities of this sector are :

1. Fish production upto 31-3-1980 . . . . .	800 MT
2. Fry/fingerlings raised upto 31-3-1980 . . . . .	12 lakhs

#### 6.7 Forests

Besides conversion of uncultivable land into cultivable agricultural land, 1,63,012 trees were planted along road-sides, railway tracks and canals during 1979-80.

## 6.8. Irrigation and Power

### Irrigation (Minor)

The additional area to be brought under irrigation through installation of three tube-wells is 2000 hectares.

### Power

The total generation at D.E.S.U's own generating stations upto 31-3-1980 was 1841.056 millions units.

## 6.9. Education

The activities in this sector upto 31-3-1980 are as under :—

1. New Middle Schools opened	8
2. Schools upgraded to Secondary level	12
3. Schools upgraded to senior Sec. level	3
4. Buildings of new schools completed	10
5. Buildings under construction	10
6. Rural Adult Education Centres (opened)	291
7. No. of students in rural centres (adult education)	5329
8. Urban Adult Education Centres (opened) Labour Department	661
9. No. of students in urban centres (Adult Education)	14,766
10. Adult Education Centres run by voluntary agency	570

## 6.10 (a) Technical Education

A diploma course in Production Engineering with an intake of 30 students was started from this academic session. In the College of Pharmacy, a post-graduate course in the faculty of Pharmaceutics and Pharmacology was started from the current academic year. A condensed part-time diploma course extending over a period of 1-1/2 years was also started at the College of Pharmacy for the benefit of working pharmacist and other employees in the pharmaceutical industry and trade so that they could acquire qualifications as prescribed in the Pharmacy

Act, which is to be enforced w.e.f. the year 1981. 1848 students were admitted in the various courses in all the technical institutions. 935 students passed during this year from the Board of Technical Education. The training and placement Cell of the Directorate secured 592 placement seats for the passed out students in industrial, commercial and technical establishments.

### 6.11 *Industrial/Training (ITI)*

7,000 students were admitted to the 10 ITIs during the year. 3886 students appeared in the National Council of Training Vocational Trades' Examination and 368 in the State Council of Training and Vocations Examinations, out of which 3525 students passed.

### 6.12 *Health and Family Welfare*

Out of 5 allopathic dispensaries to be opened during the financial year 1979-80, 4 dispensaries have already been opened and the remaining one is likely to be opened during 1980-81. The scheme of 500 bedded hospital at Harinagar (DDU Hospital) has been cleared by the Government of India. The proposed hospital will consist of 300 Ayurvedic and 200 allopathic beds. Construction of 200 bedded Allopathic Wing is in progress. 500 bedded Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital-cum-Medical College at Shahdara has already been cleared. Construction work is in progress. It is also proposed to set up seven 100 bedded hospitals (5 in rural areas and 2 in resettlement colonies). During the year under review, there was an increase of 52.3 per cent in respect of sterilisation, 16.2 per cent in the case of I.U.D., 9.1 per cent in Oral Pill users and 1.3 per cent decrease in case of Conventional Contraceptive users as compared to the performance in corresponding period of the last year.

### 6.13 *Housing*

350 quarters for Delhi Administration employees have been completed during the year 1979-80. Construction of 516 quarters for Delhi Administration employees at Karkardooma, Timarpur, Rajpur Road, Sadhora Khurd and Sadhora Kalan have been taken up.

462 flats and barracks accommodation for 320 police personnel have been completed during the year 1979-80. Construction of 683 quarters and barracks for 1680 police personnel is in progress.

## 6.14 *Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking*

### (a) *Water Supply*

Per capita availability of water in the areas fed by the D.W.S. & S.D. Undertaking is 50 gallons daily which compares favourably with the position obtaining in other metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. However, efforts are being made to augment water supply further. A new 100 MGD water treatment plant is being set up in Shahdara. It is expected that the plan would be ready by 1983. The work of the construction of six Ranney Wells in the bed of the river Yamuna at an estimated cost of Rs. 191 crores is in progress. These six ranney Wells will yield 15 MGD of water.

Out of 245 rural villages, 73 villages had been provided with piped water supply upto 31-3-1979. During the year 1979-80 another 20 villages were provided with piped water supply system. It is proposed to cover all rural villages with piped water supply by the year 1982.

### (b) *Sewage Disposal*

The capacity of the Okhla Sewage treatment plant is being enhanced from 66 to 88 MGD and the work in this regard is in progress. A new sewage treatment plant is being set up at Shahdara. The initial capacity of this plant would be 10 MGD. Similarly a major outfall sewer work to relieve the existing Najafgarh Road sewer has been started in West Delhi at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

A scheme for controlling pollution of river Yamuna is under examination, which will go a long way in controlling pollution of river Yamuna.

A scheme for the utilization of sewage gas at Okhla for 10,000 families has been approved.

## 6.15 *Labour*

Upto the end of March, 1980, out of 5121 conciliation cases, 1326 were settled and 1098 cases were disposed of otherwise and 1554 failure reports were sent to the Administration. Out of the above failure reports, 1426 disputes were recommended for adjudication. 594 cases were settled by the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts.

132 Trade unions were registered under the Indian Union Act, 1926 upto March, 1980. Ownership rights are being conferred in respect of 4844 quarters in four colonies viz. Karam-pura, Nehru Nagar, Giri Nagar and Vishvakarma Nagar.

Under the subsidised Industrial Housing scheme it was proposed to take up construction work of 1336 houses during the year 1979-80. 11 schemes were approved for implementation during 1979-80 and Rs. 16.00 lakhs had been allotted for these schemes. These schemes are being implemented.

#### 6.16 *Employment*

From 1-4-1979 to 31-3-1980, the Employment Exchanges registered 1,85,400 candidates. 61,297 candidates were placed on various jobs.

A manpower Survey Unit has been set up to study the shortage and surpluses with reference to educational level, private reasonable picture of the Employment Market, its future trends and also for compiling and publishing a fact book on manpower.

#### 6.17 *Other Social Welfare Measures—Harijan Welfare*

An amount of Rs. 48.29 lakhs was utilised in the Annual Plan during 1979-80 for implementation of various welfare activities for the betterment of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 4.16 lakhs was distributed to 513 harijans under the scheme of Housing Subsidy. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was utilised under the scheme 'Improvement of Harijan Bastis'. Merit Scholarships amounting to Rs. 19.94 lakhs were distributed to 6831 economically backward students.

#### 6.18 *Directorate of Social Welfare*

The Directorate of Social Welfare has started a Hostel for the Physical Handicapped. 1979 being the International Year of the Child, the Directorate started five new Integrated Child Development Projects in Jehangirpuri, Nand Nagri, Trilokpuri, Shakarpur and Khanpur Resettlement Colonies/JJ Colonies and other backward areas, to establish 500 Anganwadis covering one lakh children and pregnant and nursing women.

125 new Nutrition Centres were started in JJ Colonies Resettlement Colonies and other economically backward areas.

The Nari Niketan, a shelter home for unprotected women in moral danger, which was heretofore being run by a nominated governing body has now been taken over by the Directorate of Social Welfare with effect from 1-12-1979.

Two more cottages have been added in the Village Cottage Home for destitute and orphan children which was started in 1974-75, bringing the total strength of the children to 100.

The number of beneficiaries under the scheme of Financial Assistance to various categories of needy persons has been increased from 529 to 2176. The Directorate had also organised a Regional Training Course on voluntary participation in Social Defence in the month of February, 1980, in which representatives of the voluntary organisations in Delhi and the neighbouring States participated.

#### 6.19. *Slum Clearance and Resettlement Schemes*

The construction work of 1384 tenements at Kalkaji and Garhi is almost complete. The work of construction of 456 tenements in Jehangirpuri and 144 at Madipur is in progress and 65 per cent work has already been completed.

Under the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas and other improvement works have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 63.00 lakhs during the current financial year.

#### 6.20 *Small Scale Industries*

The number of industrial units has increased from 3000 before the first five year plan to 41,000 employing about 3.50 lakh persons.

Upto 31-3-80, 2267 small scale industrial units were registered in the Industries Department. A Weavers' Colony has been set up at Bharat Nagar.

Under the scheme of faltd factories for leather goods, 2 blocks of building comprising of 60 work places and 4 halls for common facility centre have been completed.

#### 6.21 *Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation*

The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has constructed 8 industrial complexes wherein more than 800

industrial units have been set up for providing self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed and technically qualified persons. 32 Community Works Centres have been constructed in Resettlement Colonies for providing self-employment opportunity to the weaker sections of the society near their places of living. The Corporation has granted margin money loan to the entrepreneurs and has sponsored their cases for seeking finances from banks. The Corporation has undertaken a scheme for development of 612 acres of industrial land at Narela for setting up of industries. Corporation is functioning as a raw material bank and distributes raw materials worth Rs. 18.00 crores annually to the small industrial units which include iron and steel, mutton tallow, fatty acids, chemicals etc. It is rendering marketing assistance to the S.S.I. units and is also assisting in Export and Import in raw material.

The Corporation has also formulated a scheme for development and management of Bhati Badarpur Mines involving a total outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. This scheme would provide better working conditions and labour safety devices for about 4,000 labourers working in these mines.

The net profit of the Corporation during 1979-80 is about Rs. 1.00 crore. A turnover of Rs. 36.00 crores approximately has been achieved during the year 1979-80 which is a record in the history of the Corporation (the turn-over was Rs. 26.47 crores during 1978-79).

#### *6.22 Delhi Finance Corporation*

The Delhi Financial Corporation sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 480 lakhs to 233 units during the year 1979-80. An amount of Rs. 320 lakhs was actually disbursed to the industries in respect of 190 units. The Corporation introduced during the year a new Special Scheme, namely Assistance for Household Industries under which financial assistance to a maximum of Rs. 20,000.00 can be provided at a concessional rate of 8 per cent of interest to the weaker sections of the society for purchase of machinery, without any contribution from the promoter, for setting-up anyone of the 56 industries duly approved by Delhi Administration in the Union Territory of Delhi.

#### *6.23 Law and Order*

The strength of the Delhi Police as on 31st March, 1980 is 23,248 including Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers and ministerial staff.

Special cells having expertise in the investigation of specific crimes like commercial frauds, kidnapping and abduction, motor car thefts, counterfeiting of currency, cheating and forgery etc. have been created. A special crime investigation team has also been formed to make an on-the-spot investigation of crime of serious nature. The research section of Crime Branch is constantly engaged in providing useful studies on various important crime subjects. Delhi Police has launched a comprehensive programme of computerisation of crime records.

#### 6.24 Crimes

A statement showing the reported incidents of crime under various heads with their disposal for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980 is as under :

Head of crime	1978-79	1979-80
Dacoity	67	52
Murder	176	197
Attempt to Murder	228	304
Robbery	618	576
Riots	330	353
Burglary	3,154	2,929
Thefts	24,829	25,560
Misc. IPC	12,337	13,090
Total Acts (Local & Spl. Laws)	11,745	13,663
Grand Total	53,540	56,620

#### 6.25 Measures taken to Control Crime in Delhi

(i) The crime situation has been kept under check through sustained action under the different local and Special Laws. Police Vigilance against bottleggers and traffickers in narcotics has been further intensified with the result that as many as 4702 cases under Local and Special Laws were detected as against 4019 and 2975 during the corresponding period of 1979 and 1978, respectively. The recoveries during this period include 1370 knives/daggers, 55 pistols/revolvers, 42,682 bottles of illicit liquor, 17,480 Kgs. of Ganja and 347.133 Kgs. of Charas.

(ii) Adequate action was taken under preventive sections of law against undesirable/anti-social elements, as per details given below :—

	Up to 30-4-1980
107 Cr. P.C. . . . .	6181
109 Cr. P.C. . . . .	296
110 Cr. P.C. . . . .	33
Delhi Police Act (under various sections) . . . . .	12,655

(iii) Exterment orders were passed as per details given below :—

Under Section 47 of Delhi Police Act (Removal of persons about to commit offences) . . . . .	335
Under Section 48 of Delhi Police Act (Removal of persons convicted of certain offences) . . . . .	381

(iv) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed, with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motorcycle patrols, has been introduced. Ten companies of additional force from DAP/CRPF have been provided to the Districts for night patrolling and an additional CRPF Battalion has also been provided for the purpose. The patrolling is being supervised personally by senior officers.

(v) About 2000 Home Guards have been inducted with the police for night and early morning hours patrolling. Special attention is being paid to parks and vulnerable residential localities.

(vi) Surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime is being conducted.

(vii) Organisation of Thekri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with police patrols and pickets.

(viii) Setting up of temporary police posts pending regular sanction in some vulnerable localities.

(ix) Continuous drives by the special squads of the districts to detect the dacoits, auto-lifters, robbers, snatchers, pick-pockets, eve-teasers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(x) Meetings with the representatives of women's colleges to curb the crime of eve-teasing.

(xi) Meetings with residents of the localities by the Deputy Commissioner/Assistant Commissioners of Police to explain the measures taken and to obtain their suggestions.

### 6.26 Road Safety

A closed circuit television for traffic surveillance was installed at Police Headquarters. Five intersections are connected through this circuit to the control room. This is the first time in India that such a device is set up for traffic surveillance. To educate the school going children, a Traffic Training Park has been set up at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi. Five major exhibitions, 16 minor exhibitions and 53 exhibitions kit-display were arranged in various parts of the capital. 782 lectures on techniques of defensive driving and rules of the road were arranged. A scheme of Road Safety Corps in which 910 senior students from Higher Secondary Schools are selected and trained to undertake the traffic regulation duties in and around the schools, is being implemented. Effective coverage on Road Safety Education has been imparted on T.V. and radio, 43 T.V. Shots and 576 A.I.R. shots were released. The cases challenged for traffic rule violations are 5,16,275 as against 5,20,510 in 1978.

### 6.27 Excise & Prohibition

The excise revenue collected upto March, 1980 amounts to Rs. 20.07 crores.

### 6.28 Sales Tax

8805 new dealers were registered both under the local and Central Sales Tax Acts during the period from 1st April, 1979

to 31st March, 1980. Other activities of this Department are as under :

Major heads	Upto 31-3-79	Upto 31-3-80
1. Revenue collected	106.47 crores	121.31 crores
2. Surveys conducted		2,879
3. Revision cases decided		344
4. Assessment cases disposed of		93,436
5. Appeal cases decided		4,147

6.29 The mobile squad started functioning in April, 1979. They paid 1,021 visits and submitted 151 adverse survey reports upto March, 1980. Under a new scheme, all branches of public sector banks functioning at Delhi|New Delhi have been authorised to receive Sales Tax Deposits from the dealers.

#### 6.30 Central Jail, Tihar

Employees of Tihar Jail were allowed the following additional facilities :—

1. House rent allowance in lieu of free Government accommodation.
2. Washing allowance @ Rs. 10 p.m.
3. Compensatory leave for working on holidays and weekly off days and if compensatory leave cannot be granted cash compensation in the form of a days' emolument payment being limited upto a maximum of 30 days in a year.
4. Supply of rain coats and mosquito nets.

#### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

7.1 *Major Developmental Activities.*—The achievements of the Administration in the various fields of development are as follows :

7.2 *Agriculture*.—During the Fifth Plan period the total area under high yielding varieties of paddy seed was 26,500 H.A. The area covered upto March, 1980 is 29,539 H.A.

7.3 *Land Reforms*.—Records of rights were completed in respect of 265 villages and records have been promulgated in 170 villages.

7.4 *Horticulture*.—3,36,510 cashew seedlings, 45,174 coconut seedlings, 57,200 banana suckers, 63,500 pineapple suckers, and 10,186 mango grafts were to be distributed.

7.5 *Animal Husbandry*.—Seven candidates were deputed on Government scholarships for E.V.Sc. degree courses and 343 farmers were given training in poultry. 13 lakhs eggs and 5,300 kgs. of chicks were supplied from the poultry farm. The Government dairy with a capacity of 10,000 litres of milk is being expanded to 25,000 litres of milk.

7.6 *Fisheries*.—Six vessels have been acquired under the scheme "Experiments and Exploratory fishing in off-shore areas."

7.7 *Forest*.—336 HA have been brought under teak plantation, 79 HA under eucalyptus, 28 HA under rubber and 11 HA under bamboo plantation. Two schemes, namely, wild life sanctuaries and animal park with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs and 2.98 lakhs respectively have been implemented.

7.8 *Irrigation & Power*.—An area of 4000 HA has so far been brought under irrigation through tanks, bandharas, lift irrigation, wells, canals etc. Some of the more important major and medium irrigation projects being undertaken are selaulim Irrigation Project; and Tilari and Anjunem Project.

7 Kms. of 33 KV lines, 26.19 Kms. of 11 KV lines and 148—51 Kms. of Lt lines were erected during the year. Other works undertaken were 42 distribution transformers, electrification of 45 rural wadas; releasing 8226 domestic and commercial connections and 231 industrial connections; 193 agricultural pump sets; and 174 street lights.

7.9 *Education*.—The enrolment of students has gone up to 1,46,125 in classes I to V, 54,053 in classes VI to VIII and to

19,480 in classes IX to X. The enrolment for Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges is 6,062 and that in professional colleges of medicine, Pharmacy, law, engineering, polytechnic, fine art and teachers training is 2,866. A target fixed under adult education is 18,000.

7.10 *Housing*.—The Housing Board which is entrusted with the construction of houses in urban areas and slum clearance scheme has acquired 96.41 HA of land for development and housing. Construction of 386 tenements has been sanctioned.

7.11 *Labour*.—275 disputes were admitted for conciliation proceedings during the year. 194 disputes were settled and 21 referred to for adjudication. About 1734 workers had benefited due to these settlements.

1024 persons are undergoing training in various industrial training institutes and 165 apprentices are being trained under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

7.12 *Industries*.—One large industrial unit namely M/s. Mandovi Pallets was set up during the year. Besides, 91 village and small scale industrial units were also set up. Training centres for wood carving, carpentry, ceramics, doll making, embroidery, fibre, craft, coir training and handloom have been set up.

## LAKSHADWEEP

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

#### *Transport and Communications*

8.1 *Road Transport*.—Construction of roads for the total length of 3.20 kms. was undertaken during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

8.2 *Shipping*.—Normal communication was maintained between the island and the mainland by two ships, m.v. LACCADIVES, a fair weather vessel, and m. v. AMINDIVI, an all weather vessel. In addition, a cargo vessel was also chartered to clear accumulated cargo on the mainland. The smaller vessel m. v. LACCADIVES is proposed to be replaced by an all-weather ship. An inter-island launch is under construction. Indent for procurement of another launch has been placed.

8.3 *Communication*.—The island of Bitra was linked during the year by VHF set with the nearest island of Chetlat. Action

is in hand to provide radio-telephone link at Androth and Minicoy. At present this facility is available only at the Headquarters islands of Kavaratti.

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTIONS

8.4 *Agriculture*.—A Horticultural farm has been set up at Minicoy during the current year.

8.5 *Animal Husbandry*.—One more Poultry Demonstration Unit was established during the year. The target for 1979-80 was to produce 82,000 litres of milk and 7 lakhs of eggs.

8.6 *Fisheries*.—Against the target of construction and issue of thirty mechanised fishing boats, 17 boats have been constructed for issue. A Fisheries Museum has been set up at Kavaratti and it is proposed to be extended during the year. Financial aid amounted to Rs. 1.16 lakhs was given to fishermen Cooperative Societies.

8.7 *Power*.—Nine out of ten inhabited islands have already been electrified. During the year, 380 new service connections and 195 street lights have been provided.

8.8 *Education*.—Including one Junior College there are 39 educational institutions in the territory. With the opening of one High School during the year, the number of High Schools has now increased to eight. Enrolment in High Schools is 4089 as against 3383 in the previous year. Enrolment in primary schools is 6069 and in middle schools 2349 during current year against 5948 and 2507 respectively during 1978-79. The nine nursery schools are having 752 students as against 692 in the previous year. Students are supplied mid-day meal free of cost in nursery schools and middle schools, besides books and other articles are also supplied free of cost. Scholarships and Grants are also given to students studying outside their native islands and mainland institutions for post-matric education. In the Junior College as against 225 students last year, there are 235 students this year.

8.9 *Health & Family Planning*.—There have been no cases of Small Pox, Cholera, Plague, Polio, Diphtheria etc. during the year. There is a steady decline in the incidence of Filaria, Malaria, T.B. and Leprosy. School Health Service is provided in all the islands.

8.10 *Housing*.—Two Housing Schemes, Welfare of Backward Classes Houses Scheme (subsidy) and Village Housing Scheme (loan), are under implementation in territory. During the year 32 applications were sanctioned subsidy amounting to Rs. 1,58,122 as against 272 applicants who were sanctioned the subsidy of 2.47 lakhs during last year. Under the Housing Scheme (Loan) six applicants were sanctioned Rs. 12,000.

8.11 *Employment*.—Two schemes providing payment of stipend and Travelling Allowance to trainees, undergoing training in technical institutions on the mainland, and to provide financial assistance to local Scheduled Tribes candidates to attend interviews for jobs on mainland are being implemented.

8.12 *Cooperation*.—During the year, the cooperatives distributed consumer's goods worth Rs. 129.40 lakhs. During the same period 1352 tonnes of copra worth Rs. 111.53 lakhs were marketed by the Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation.

8.13 *Water supply and Sewerage*.—A desalination plant (Solar Still) is being set up at Bitra where there is an acute scarcity of drinking water.

### *Industries*

8.14 *Small Scale Industries*.—A new Centre for Coir production has been opened at Agatti. One more handicraft training centre has been opened at Kalpeni.

### 8.15 *Special Features*

*Land Revenue*.—The survey work in the territory has been completed. Settlement work is in progress.

## MIZORAM

### *SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS PLANNED DURING THE YEAR IN VARIOUS SECTION*

9.1 *Annual Plan Outlay*.—An outlay of Rs. 17.72 crores was approved for the year 1979-80.

9.2 The following schemes are being undertaken during the year :

(a) *Agriculture and Allied Sectors :*

- (i) 4300 families engaged in Jhum cultivation are planned to be settled to permanent cultivation.
- (ii) 2000 hectares of land are to be reclaimed.

- (iii) 190 Kms. of link roads will be constructed.
  - (iv) 4000 hectares of land are to be brought under minor irrigation.
- (b) *Power :*
- (i) 16 villages are to be electrified during the year.
  - (ii) Additional 2.22 MW of power is to be generated through diesel generators and two new diesel power stations are to be set up.
- (c) *Community Development :*
- (i) 68 Community Halls and 60 play grounds in rural areas are to be provided.
  - (ii) 22000 pre-school-going children (upto 6 years of age) and nursing mothers are to be provided with nutritious food under the Special Nutrition Programme.
  - (iii) 5000 school-going children of 6—11 years are to be provided mid-day meals.

9.3 *Relief.*—During the year, Mizoram was still suffering from the after effects of the Thingam famine which occurred in 1977. A sum of Rs. 44.17 lakhs was spent on relief work during the year.

The Union Territory also suffered a long spell of drought during 1979. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 185.53 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central Government on the recommendations of a team which made an on-the-spot assessment of the situation.

Special emphasis was laid on the rehabilitation of M. N. F. Returnees during the year. The cash rehabilitation grant has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. Since the formation of the Union Territory, Rs. 9.25 lakhs have been given to 938 returnees for their rehabilitation.

## PONDICHERRY

### *Major Developmental Activities*

10.1 Due to release of canal water to Karaikal in time and due to favourable monsoon, the total foodgrain production

was 1,200,00 MTs without any shortfall. As targetted 29,500 hectares of paddy, 4400 hectares of millets and 7500 hectares of pulses were covered under cereal crops. Under High Yielding Varieties Programme 28,600 hectares of paddy and 600 hectares of millets were covered. Community Nursery Programme (CNP) was implemented in an area of 50 hectares. As targetted 10,900 MTs of groundnut production was achieved by bringing under the crop 5,400 hectares of land. The area brought under cotton and the production is 3,450 hectares and 13,800 bales.

### 10.2 *Minor Irrigation*

An additional area of 360 hectares was brought under lift irrigation facilities.

### *Animal Husbandry*

10.3 Under the scheme 'Assistance to Small Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' for rearing crossbred heifers 700 more calves have been enrolled.

Under Poultry Development Programme, 122 tonnes of poultry feed was manufactured in the departmental feed mixing plant. 4,410 numbers of hybrid pellets have been distributed to farmers at subsidised cost.

Under the fodder and feed development programme, an area of 366 acres has been brought under fodder cultivation by distribution of fodder seeds, grass slips and fertilisers.

### 10.4 *Cooperation*

Funds have been released to 50 Agricultural Credit Cooperatives at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per cooperative towards the purchase of furniture, loans for an amount of Rs. 0.85 lakhs have been advanced to village agricultural Credit Cooperative for construction of 6 rural godowns.

### *Power*

10.5 The sub-station at Madagadipet was commissioned and the works at Marapalam are in progress. 10.89 Kms. of H T Feeders have been strengthened and reoriented.

32 additional transformers were energised. 11,987 kms. of lines and 69,497 kms. of LT Lines were energised. 166 agricultural services, 5 industrial HTs Services 117 industrial LT Services 2992 domestic and commercial services and 665 street lights were given connections.

### *Industries*

10.6 Rs. 40.10 lakhs were invested in the State Corporation to advance loans to industrialists for construction of buildings and purchase of machines. Rs. 30.00 lakhs was also invested to enable it to take equity shares for setting up of branch unit of Hindustan Antibiotics in Pondicherry. A semi-urban industrial estate is being set up for which a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs was paid during 1979-80 to construct ready-built industrial sheds including 8 'C' type sheds under 'Entrepreneurial Development Programme'.

### *Handlooms*

10.7 200 weavers were advanced loans for taking shares in weaver's co-operatives. Financial assistance was provided to 6 sales depots towards subsidising the cost of opening and running the depots. The State Weavers Cooperative was provided with financial assistance to meet the expenditure incurred for publicity of handloom goods.

### *Transport and Communications*

10.8 *Ports*.—Lighthouse at Mahe was improved. One tractor and 3 tractor trailers were purchased to increase the clearing rates of cargo from pier to godowns and stocking areas.

### *Tourism*

10.9 Construction of an Annexe building with six single rooms, dining hall and kitchen facilities in the Government Tourist Home, Karaikal, reached advanced stage of completion. Land has been acquired for construction of excursion centre at Karaikal. Construction of youth hostel was completed.

### *Education*

10.10 Under elementary education programme 5 pre-primary schools, 2 new primary schools, 4 middle schools, 31 next higher

standards and 59 additional classes have been opened. All the poor children in standards I to V are provided with free mid day meals. 21,000 poor children studying in standards I to V were provided with free stationary articles and text books as an incentive to their regular attendance. In addition, free supply of uniforms has been provided to 11,300 poor children in classes I to V as per the pattern of assistance received from the Government of India.

Under Secondary Education Programme one new High School, three next higher standards and four additional classes have been opened. 999 students from middle schools and 957 students from high schools representing 30 per cent of the enrolment have been supplied text books on loan basis through the Book Bank facilities. One High School has been upgraded as Higher Secondary School.

#### *Medical and Public Health*

10.11 Under Minimum Needs Programme the construction of buildings of 2 sub-centres in 2 villages is in progress. Four new sub-centres have been opened in rented buildings in 4 villages. Construction of buildings at Kar-Kalampakkam for upgrading primary Health Centre into a 30 bedded hospital is in progress.

The construction of buildings for the General Hospital Pondicherry is in progress and 14 additional beds have been provided.

#### *Water Supply and Sewerage*

10.12 Seven villages have been provided with portable water supply under Revised Minimum Needs Programme, 16 villages have been provided with water supply under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and 9 other villages which are not covered under Revised Minimum Needs Programme/Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, have also been provided with water supply.

Under Sewerage Programme, Pondicherry Urban Sewerage Scheme which was taken up in 1963-64 has been completed and commissioned.

*Housing*

10.13 Under the Scheme 'Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme' for Economically Weaker Sections, Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been released in connection with construction of 300 houses for handloom weavers. Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been released in connection with the integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers to raise a colony at Periapet in Villiannur Commune consisting of 250 houses. Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been released in connection with the implementation of Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

## CHAPTER V

### DEVELOPMENT OF SC/S. TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

#### SCHEDULED CASTES

##### *Strategy for Development*

The main thrust for the development of the Scheduled Castes is on their economic development. The approach adopted for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes is to reach the Scheduled Caste families in a tangible manner either through individual and family oriented schemes or through composite programmes directed at specific occupational groups aimed at bringing about increase in their income mainly through the creation of productive assets and thus assist them to cross the poverty line. The economic development programmes for them require a clear systematic and determined effort to ensure that at the delivery point, the Scheduled Castes are given their due share, based on their proportion in poverty groups. Further the sectoral outlays have to be provided in such a way that economic activities in which the Scheduled Castes are engaged, like leather work, get adequate funds for their comprehensive development with focus on maximising the share of primary producer in the net sale proceeds of the end product.

##### *Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes*

2.1 Government of India have very recently commenced Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes as for Tribal sub-Plans. This would be an additive to States Plan and Programmes for the Scheduled Castes to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for their development especially of their economic development. A token amount of Rs. 5 crores has been released to the State Governments in 1979-80. It is necessary now for the State Governments to improve the Special Compo-

ment Plans and make them optimal. This should also enable them to bring in programmes based on the developmental needs of the Scheduled Castes and to ensure that they cross the poverty line within a short and specified period.

2.2 In addition to Plan funds, State Governments spend a considerable part of the non-plan budgets on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and some States for other Backward Classes also.

### *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes*

3.1 This envisages identification of scheme under general sectors of development which could be of benefit to the Scheduled Castes, quantification of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector and determination of specific targets as to the number of families which are to be benefited from these programmes. The purpose is to bring about the transfer of adequate quantum of resources, both financial and physical, in their favour to enable them to cross the poverty line in sufficiently large numbers so as to have a discernible impact. The main sectors to which this Ministry is giving priority are agriculture and allied sectors (especially animal husbandry and dairying, agriculture, minor irrigation and fisheries), industry (especially cottage and village industry, handloom, handicraft and sericulture), education, health, housing and water supply and urban development. Some of these sectors pertain to the 'minimum needs' objective of the plan. The Special Component Plan is to be a distinct part of each State plan and of each sector of the Central Plan.

3.2 All State Governments have accepted the concept of the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry have prepared Special Component Plans. But this is only a beginning and the plans have to be optimised. Apart from this, a major task is to see that the plan is implemented properly so that benefits actually reach the families of the target groups. The Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes recently commenced by the Government of India is expected to give a fillip to the optimisation and implementation of Special Component Plans.

### *Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes*

4. Special schemes in the Backward Classes Sector are additive to the benefits which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes derive from the general sectors of development like, agriculture, Industry, Cooperation, Education, 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 1979-80 are given in Annexure IV. In addition there is a scheme of National Overseas Scholarships on the non-plan side. The progress made in implementing these schemes is described in the succeeding paragraphs.

### *Scheduled Castes Development Corporations*

5. The economic exploitation of the Scheduled Castes is sought to be tackled by taking up individual family and group oriented programmes with the objective of providing income generating assets to the Scheduled Castes. For this purpose Scheduled Castes Development Corporations have been set up in the States having sizeable proportions of Scheduled Castes population. They will act as financiers, guarantors and promoters and will assist in the flow of institutional credit to the Scheduled Castes through the provision of margin money loans and in the formulation of suitable and viable schemes for the occupational categories like agricultural labourers, primary leather workers, rural artisans in which there are large number of Scheduled Castes. Sixteen States and one Union Territory has established Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for 1979-80 for the scheme of Central assistance to states for investment in the States Scheduled Castes Development Corporation.

### *Scholarships*

6.1 The Scheme of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students pursuing approved courses of study in recognised institution was continued during the year under report. Information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in regard to the number of

Scheduled Caste/Tribe students awarded post-matric scholarships and total expenditure incurred annually is given below :—

*Post-Matric Scholarships*

Year	No. of students (in lakhs)			Expenditure (Rupees in crores)		
	Schedu- led Castes	Schedu- led Tribes	Total	Centre	State	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*	3.89	0.72	4.61	18.80	15.40	34.20
1979-80**	4.28	0.78	5.06	14.60	34.20	48.80
1980-81***	4.71	0.86	5.57	20.00	34.20	54.20

\*Provisional.

\*\*Estimated.

\*\*\*Anticipated.

6.2 The Scheme of Post-Matric scholarships to children of persons (other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) who are engaged in so-called 'unclean' occupations like scavenging of dry latrines, tanning and flaying was continued in 1979-80. The expenditure for this is provided as part of the post Matric Scholarship referred to at para 4.

6.3 Another scheme continued in 1979-80 for the benefits of persons engaged in so-called 'unclean' occupation is the awarding of pre-matric scholarships to their children studying in class VI to X. An allocation of Rs. 31 lakhs has been made for this scheme during 1979-80.

6.4 A non-plan scheme continued in 1979-80 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 post graduate and research level courses in engineering technology,

medicine, agriculture and other subjects. 311 scholarships were awarded upto 1978-79. The number of scholarships awarded during 1979-80 is 25.

### *Book Banks*

7. A scheme of Book Banks for medical and engineering (including architecture, marine engineering, electronics etc) degree courses was continued in the year under report. A budget provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for 1979-80. Under the Scheme text books for those degree courses are provided to Scheduled Castes/Tribes students.

### *Girls Hostels*

8. The Scheme of financial assistance to State and Union Territory Administration for constructing hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes was continued during the current year. Budget allocation for this scheme during 1979-80 is Rs. 1 crore.

### *Coaching and Allied Schemes*

9. The following schemes are designed to assist Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in securing employment and have been allocated Rs. 50 lakhs for the year 1979-80;

- (i) For candidates appearing for competitive examination, 21 pre-Examination Training Centre (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, 192 candidates have been selected for appointment for All India and Central Services. Besides, in the IAS examination 1978, 52 trained candidates have qualified for appointment.
- (ii) For candidates appearing for Stenographers grade examination, a special scheme of coaching is in operation in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. 500 trainees per year are being coached in 9 schools in Delhi and one in Ghaziabad.

- (iii) For candidates registered with employment exchange for Group 'C' posts, 4 coaching-cum-Guidance Centres continued to provide confidence building course and interview techniques, to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Provision has been made to start six more centres by the end of 1979-80.

### *Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act*

10. In pursuance of the Provisions made under section 14A of the P.C.R. Act, Central Assistance is given to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for (a) legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of the "Untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights, (b) appointment of Officers for initiating or exercising supervision over the prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the Act, (c) Setting up of Special Courts for the trial of offences under this Act, (d) Setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing various measures, (e) Periodic survey of the working of the provisions of the Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation, (f) identification of areas where persons are under disability arising out of "untouchability" and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of this disability from such areas.

Eleven States have set up Special Cell for the better implementation of the Act, and twelve States have set up Advisory Committees at various levels. Four States have identified the "untouchability" prone areas and have undertaken special precautionary measures for its prevention. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have set up Special mobile courts in five districts, for the expeditious trial of offences under I.P.C. & P.C.R. Act, and a few other States with sizeable Scheduled Castes population are considering the setting up of Special Courts. One State has conducted periodic survey of the working of the P.C.R. Act.

Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme a provision of Rs. 2 crores for 1979-80 and a provision of equal amount for 1980-81 has been made in the budget.

### *Aid to voluntary Organisations*

11.1 Grants-in-laid continue to be given to voluntary organisations of an all-India character working for the welfare of

Scheduled Castes|Tribes and other Backward Classes. Particulars of organisations which received such grants during 1979-80 are given in Annexure V. In 1979-80, a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided for this scheme.

11.2 Out of eight centrally sponsored schemes only post matric scholarships and Aid to Voluntary organisations are 100 per cent central schemes. Assistance to State for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations is on a 49:51 sharing pattern; all the others are to be financed on a 50:50 sharing basis by the States and Central from 1979-80, following the decision on the devolution of funds to States Schemes in the State Sector.

12. The outlay on State Sector Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, nomadic and Semi omdic Tribes and other Backward Classes, under the Backward Classes Sector was Rs. 59.06 crores during 1979-80. Statewise break up of the outlays is given in Annexure VI.

### *Specifying Socially and Educationally Backward Classes*

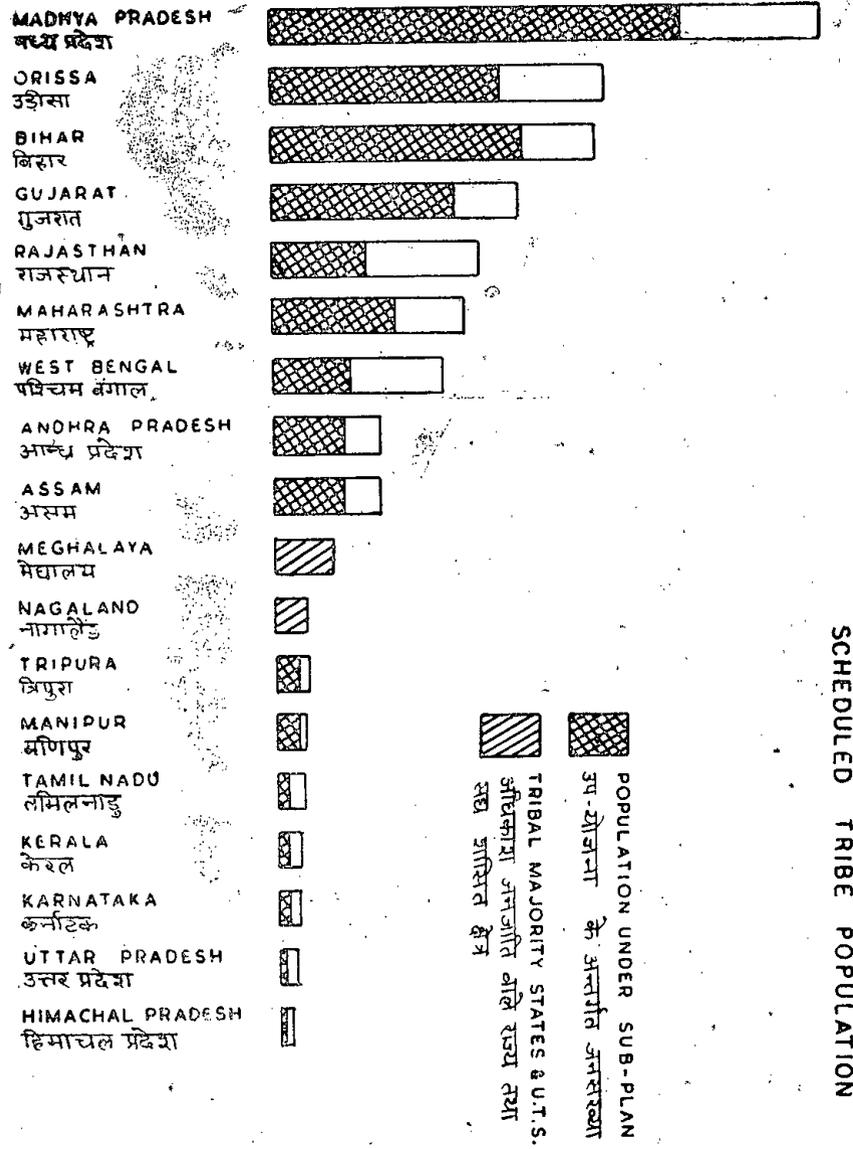
13. A Backward Classes Commission has been appointed by Government of India to define the criteria for specifying socially and educationally backward classes, and recommending steps for the advancement of such classes, including reservations in public services. The Commission, while making recommendations, has also been asked to take into account the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission set up in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto 31st March, 1980.

## *SCHEDULED TRIBES*

### *Overview*

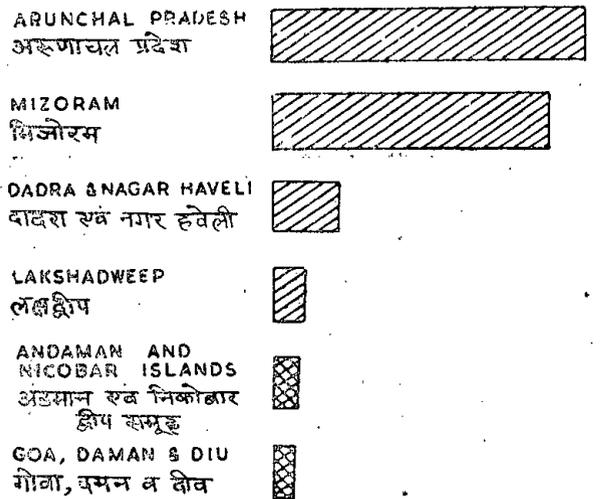
14. The Constitution provides various safeguards for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Provisions contained in Articles 244(1), 244(2), 339, 275(1), 330, 332, 334, 164(1), 338, 335, 46 and the Fifth and the Sixth Schedules to the Constitution may be mentioned in this regard. The Union Government's responsibility in relation to the development of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled areas extends not only to the provision of funds for their development but also to evolving policies and programmes in consultation with State Governments for their development and protection from exploita-

जनसंख्या लाखों में  
POPULATION IN LAKHS



अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या  
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

जनसंख्या लाखों में  
POPULATION IN LAKHS

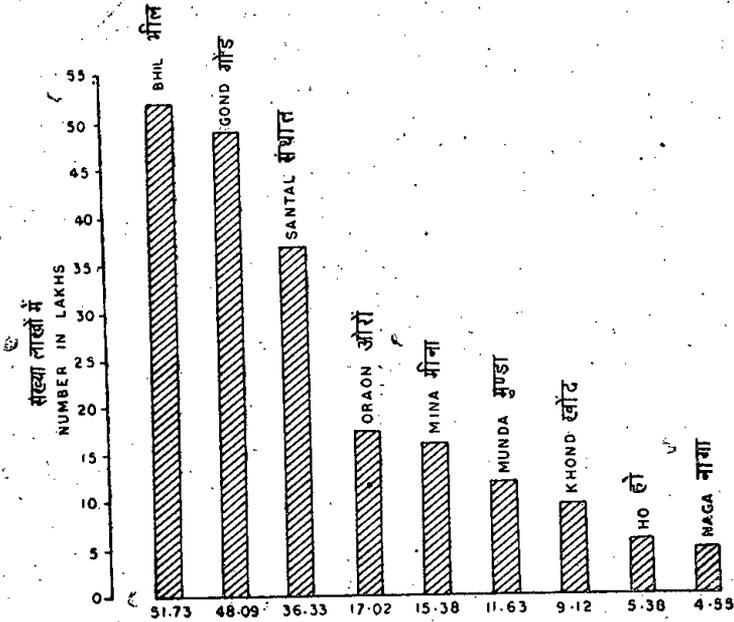


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जनसंख्या

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# मुख्य अनुसूचित जन जातियां

## MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES



(1971 CENSUS)

जन संख्या

tion. Article 339(2) and para 3 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution contain the requisite provisions in this regard. The Union Government have been constantly pressing the State Governments to adopt an effective policy for the development of the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes. Periodical Conferences held in the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs, meetings with State authorities and field visits to review the developmental programmes and to consider progress in implementation etc. have generally given opportunity to correct imbalances and improve bottlenecks.

15. There are, at present, about 250 tribal communities recognised as Scheduled Tribes speaking about 105 different languages and a large number of dialects. According to the 1971 Census, the total population of the Scheduled Tribes was 3.80 crores representing 6.94 per cent of the country's population. The list of the Scheduled Tribes was revised in 1976 generally to remove anomalies arising out of area restrictions. As a consequence, the revised population of Scheduled Tribes (based on 1971 Census) is estimated to be of the order of 4.11 crores representing 7.5 per cent. The tribal groups are at various stages of social-economic development. A small number of groups are still at the food gathering stage. Some others practice shifting cultivation or primitive form of agriculture. Some tribal areas are still inaccessible while in some others modern industries have been established.

#### *Sub-Plan Concept*

16. Till the end of the Fourth Plan, the pace of development in the tribal areas was rather slow. The development till then was generally of a stereo typed schematic pattern which did not comprehensively take into account the predominant features distinguishing tribal areas from the non-tribal areas and the problems of the Scheduled Tribes from those of others. At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, the tribal scene was reviewed comprehensively. The 24 States and Union Territories (excluding Sikkim where Scheduled Tribes were declared only in 1978) having tribal population were then broadly divided into two categories : (i) those having more than 50 per cent tribal population and (ii) those having less than 50 per cent tribal population. It was felt that the plans and programmes in the States and Union Territories having more than fifty per cent Scheduled Tribe population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram can be considered, addressed to the problems of tribal development and as such no special effort was required in their case. However, in the case of

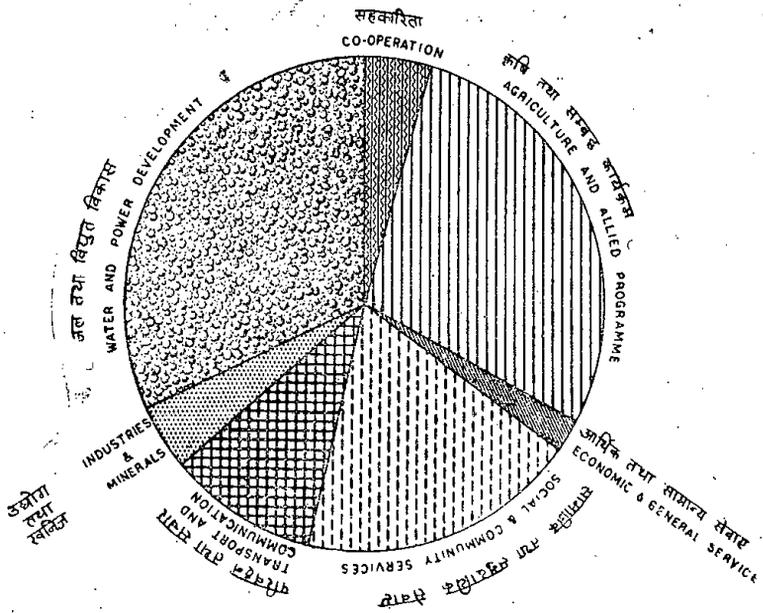
States and Union Territories having less than 50 per cent tribal population namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu, special attention was required to be paid for tribal development. Accordingly, an area based development approach with focus on tribals was adopted in these 18 States and Union Territories. Development Blocks having more than 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe concentration were, accordingly delineated and separate tribal sub-plans prepared. The statement at Annexure VII indicates the details of the tribal sub-plan areas. Necessary steps have also been initiated to carve out tribal sub-plan areas in Sikkim. Adequate developmental programmes are to be taken up in the State.

17. The tribal sub-plan is a part and parcel of the national plan. It envisages all round development of the tribal areas in an integrated manner, the concept being flexible to solve local problems. In short, it implies a totality of physical effort with the aid of totality of resources. The tribal sub-plan area in the country is divided into 179 operational units called Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP). The Statewise list of ITDPs is at Annexure VIII. The tribal sub-plan strategy started in 1975-76 in a modest form with an investment of Rs. 130 crores. During the Fifth Plan (1974—78) the total investment in the tribal sub-plan area was of the order of the Rs. 590 crores. The investment in the Sixth Plan is likely to be of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. The long-term objectives of the sub-plan is to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other areas and to improve their socio-economic status. Investment in tribal sub-plans flows from four sources namely, State Plans, Special Central Assistance controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Sectoral outlays from the Central Ministries/Departments and institutional finance. These resources are pooled together with a view to making an integrated and meaningful massive effort at development.

### *Programme Content*

18. Guide-Lines have been issued for preparation of project report for each ITDP taking into account the existing level of development of the area and the people the aptitude and skills of the people, the national resource endowment and availability of investable resources. The aggregation of such project reports at

जनजाति उपयोगना में खण्डवार निवेश  
 SECTOR-WISE INVESTMENT IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN  
 1979-1980



the State level makes the State's tribal sub-plan. The State Governments have commenced submitting project reports of ITDPs for the Sixth Plan. In drawing up of these reports, emphasis is laid on review of achievements attained in individual ITDPs and the report are drawn up in consistence with the felt needs of the area, its potentialities, and having regard to the financial constraints. During the ensuing year, the major programmes in these areas are expected to be those relating to credit and marketing, horticulture, minor irrigation, education, health service, village and small industries, shifting cultivation etc.

### *Pockets of Tribal Concentration*

19. In the Fifth Plan, the tribal sub-plans were prepared on the basis of identification of Development Blocks having 50 per cent tribal concentration. In addition, all Tribal Development Blocks and Scheduled Castes were included in the sub-plan areas. These covered about 65 per cent of the total tribal population in the 18 States and Union Territories. It was observed that several smaller pockets having concentration of Scheduled Tribes were still left out of intensive development efforts. It was, therefore, decided that in the Sixth Plan other areas of tribal concentration should be taken up for intensive development by identifying pockets of contiguous villages having 10,000 or more of total population of whom at least 50 per cent are tribals. A set of norms for identifying such pockets has been evolved. The proposals of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been finalised. The proposals of other States will also be cleared in the current year. Annexure IX indicates the coverage of State-wise tribal population under the pockets of tribal concentration approach. It is expected that with the addition of these pockets about 75 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in 18 States and Union Territories will be brought within the broad strategy of tribal sub-plan. The States have been requested to prepare separate programmes for the tribal population in these pockets based mainly on family approach.

### *Protection Measures*

20. Developmental efforts can have adequate impact only if the tribal people are protected from exploitation. Hence, protection of the interests of the Scheduled Castes i.e. elimination of exploitative practices is given high priority. The protective shield provided under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution regulates transfer of land and the evil influence of money-lenders. A review of the working of the special provisions particularly those

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relating to legislative measures reveals that most of the States have enacted laws/regulations to protect and preserve the right of tribals in land and regulate money lending.

21. Attempt has been made to reorganise the cooperative structure in the tribal areas to cater to the needs of the tribal people in a more effective form. Till the end of December, 1979 about 2,400 large sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) have been established in the tribal sub-plan areas. These societies purchase surplus agricultural and forest produce, sell essential consumer commodities at reasonable price and lend production and consumption credit. Thus, most of the needs of the tribals are sought to be met by a single agency.

#### *Administrative Structure*

22. Effective implementation of policies and programmes in the tribal sub-plan areas is the crucial issue in tribal development. In many cases, the Tribal Development Departments at the State level have been re-organised and reoriented to assume full responsibility for the development of these areas. Having regard to the fact that in pursuance of the responsibilities vested in the Union Government under provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution for good administration of the Scheduled area, the Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a working Group in October, 1978 under the Chairmanship of Secretary Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and consisting of representatives from concerned Ministries to work out the guidelines that may be issued to the States in regard to administrative matters and personnel policies in the tribal sub-plan areas. The working Group submitted its report in October, 1979. These are being sent to the State Governments for implementation. It is expected that with the implementation of these recommendations the administrative structure will be fully geared to meet the challenges of development in the tribal sub-plan areas.

#### *Seventh Finance Commission*

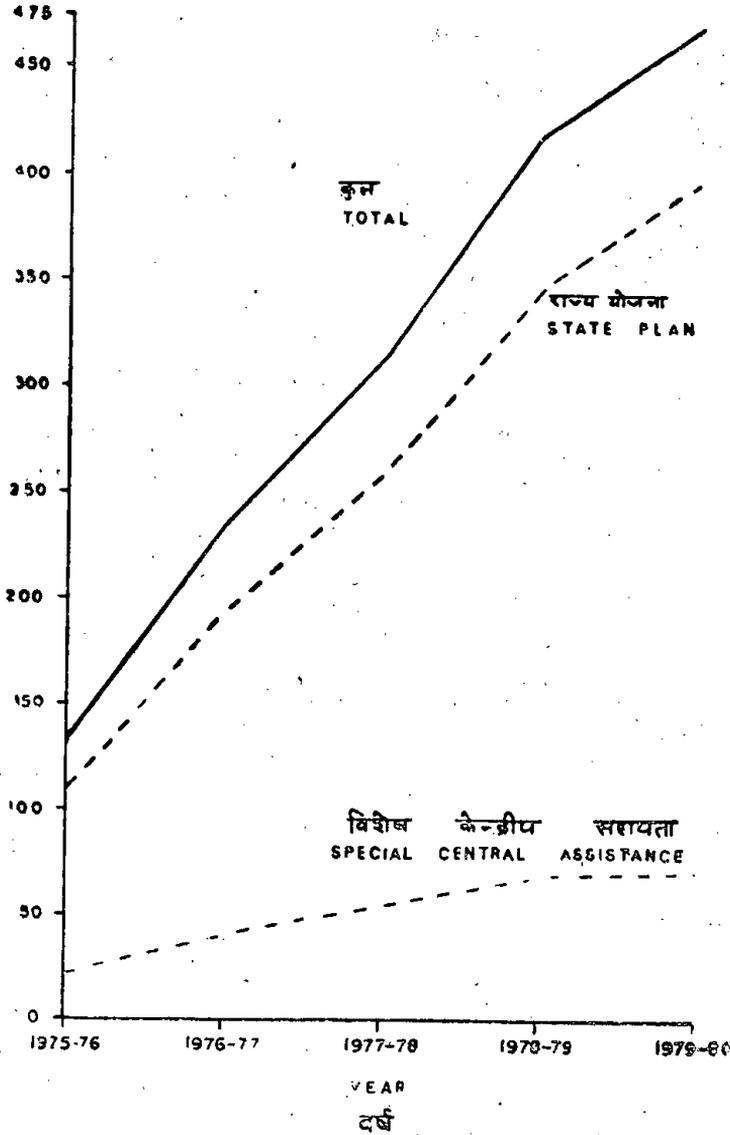
23. Most of the States Government submitted memoranda to the Seventh Finance Commission for additional allocation of funds for raising the level of Administration of tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs had also submitted a memorandum on the subject. The Commission appreciated that the administration of tribal areas stood in need of upgradation of standards and that some improvements were essential. The Commission

# जनजाति विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए धनराशियों का निवेश

10.5.76 - 1979-80

## INVESTMENT OF FUNDS FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1975-76 - 1979-80



made awards for compensatory allowance and for construction of residential accommodation for Government servants posted in tribal areas. It recommended a five year provision of Rs. 42.63 crores on the two counts. The amount accruing to each State indicated by the Commission is shown in Annexure X.

The State Governments have since submitted their plans for utilisation of these amounts and these are being processed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

#### *Accounting Procedure*

24. The need for opening a separate Demand in the state budget for funds flowing to the tribal areas has been recognised. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra are already operating a separate Demand. Other State Governments show provisions for tribal sub-Plan separately under each head.

#### *Physical Achievements*

25. Considerable progress has been achieved in the implementation of programmes benefiting the tribals during the past years. Additional areas have been brought under minor irrigation and soil conservation. More tribal villages have been electrified and the horticultural programme has received attention. The enrolment of Scheduled Tribe children in various stages of education has increased. The membership, working capital and turnover of LAMPS have also increased in recent year. Annexure XI brings out the achievements in selected States under particular programmes.

#### *Monitoring*

26. In recent year investment in tribal areas has increased manifold as will be seen from the accompanying chart. The need for having an effective system of monitoring and evaluation, is therefore, imperative. As a first step, a universal bench-mark survey in the tribal sub-plan areas was launched to collect base-level data. The survey is at various stages of completion and it is expected that the data in most of the cases will be available by the middle of the year. A working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation of Tribal Development and Development of Backward Classes Sector, was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Working Group submitted its Report in July, 1979. The State Governments have been requested to adopt the format suggested by the working Group for implementation. With the introduction of the monitoring system, it is hoped that systematic flow of information and removal of bottlenecks in implementation will be achieved expeditiously.

*Research Evaluation and Training*

27. The eleven Tribal Research Institutes established in the country have been contributing to the research and developmental effort in the tribal areas. In particular, these Institutes have played a notable role in formulation of tribal sub-plans, ITDP reports, research studies and training of personnel. Important work done by these Institutes during the year under review includes universal bench mark survey identification of pockets of tribal concentration and selected research studies, such as land attention. In addition, the Ministry, have brought out publications as in the list at Annexure XII. Evaluation studies on problems of shifting cultivators and development of horticulture have also been undertaken by the Ministry in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. An evaluation study of large Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in selected States is being carried out by the V. M. Mahta Institute of Co-operative Management, Poona. Also evaluation study of administrative structure in selected Integrated Tribal Development Projects is being undertaken by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

*Aid to Voluntary Organisations*

28. The Ministry provides grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for undertaking programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. During the year 1979-80 grants-in-aid totalling about Rs. 40 lakhs were given to 9 important organisations. For the ensuing year a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

## CHAPTER VI

### CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

#### *Overview*

The highlights during the period under review are—

- Sikkim, Manipur, Kerala, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh brought under President's Rule;
- Elections to Sikkim Assembly held in October, 1979 and popular Ministry sworn in. Elections to Manipur Assembly held alongwith Lok Sabha mid-term poll in January 1980 and popular Ministry sworn in. Elections to Kerala Assembly also held in January 1980 and popular Ministry sworn in;
- Arrangement co-ordinated by Home Ministry in consultation with Election Commission and State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for ensuring free, fair and peaceful poll to Lok Sabha, January 1980;
- Modifications to articles 19 and 35 of the Constitution as applicable to Jammu & Kashmir cease from mid-night of 13th May, 1979. Commission of Inquiry constituted by Jammu and Kashmir Government to go into question of regional imbalance in State : One man probe ordered into police and administrative aspects of violent incidents which occurred in Jammu and Kashmir following execution of Mr. Bhutto; Procedure for grant of passports to residents of Jammu and Kashmir rationalised and made similar to that applicable to rest of the country;
- Five more Central enactments extended to the State of Sikkim;
- Meetings of Northern and Eastern Zonal Councils held;

- Majority of recommendations of Raj Bhavan Committee communicated to Governor's Secretaries|State Governments for implementation;
- Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries Act 1979 enacted by Parliament);
- Grants-in-aid recommended by 7th Finance Commission for upgradation of standards of administration in States for 1979—84 examined and sanctions being expedited;
- New Board of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee constituted on 23rd May 1979 after elections;

## 1.2 STATES UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S RULE

### (i) Sikkim

Sikkim was brought under President's Rule on the 18th August 1979. Subsequently elections to the State Assembly were held on the 12th October 1979. On the basis of the election results declared, Sikkim Janta Parishad emerged as majority party and a Council of Ministers with Shri N. B. Bhandari as Chief Minister assumed office on the morning of the 18th October 1979 on the expiry of President's Rule at midnight on the 17th October 1979. Since the President's Rule in the State of Sikkim was for a short period, no Consultative Committee for the purpose of legislation was constituted.

### (ii) Manipur

Manipur was brought under President's Rule on the 14th November, 1979. The Legislative Assembly of Manipur was dissolved. Elections to the Legislative Assembly fixed along with the mid-term election to the Lok Sabha were held in January, 1980. On the basis of the election results declared, a popular Ministry headed by Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh assumed office on the 14th January, 1980 on the expiry of the President's Rule on the 13th January, 1980.

### (iii) Kerala

The Governor of Kerala dissolved the Kerala legislative Assembly w.e.f. the afternoon of the 30th November, 1979. The Council of Ministers with Shri C. H. Mohammed Koya as Chief

Minister tendered its resignation to the Governor on the 1st December, which was accepted. Having regard to the circumstances prevailing in the State, the Governor recommended imposition of President's Rule. A Proclamation was issued by the President under article 356(1) of the Constitution on the 5th December, 1979 bringing the State of Kerala under President's Rule. Following elections to the State Assembly in January 1980, the Proclamation issued under Article 356(1) was revoked on the 25th January, 1980 and a popular left Front Democratic Ministry headed by Shri E. K. Nayanar assumed office in the State from the same date.

(iv) *Assam*

Assam was brought under President's Rule on the 12th December, 1979. The Legislative Assembly was kept in the suspended animation. The Lok Sabha passed a resolution on the 2nd February, 1980 and the Rajya Sabha on the 5th February, 1980 approving the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th December 1979 imposing President Rule in Assam.

(v) *Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra Gujarat, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh*

Nine States, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were brought under President's Rule on the 17th February, 1980. The Legislative Assemblies of these States were dissolved.

### 1.3 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS JANUARY, 1980

With a view to ensuring that the elections to the Lok Sabha are held in a free and fair manner and conducted in an atmosphere free of violence, a conference of Chief Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of all States and Union Territories was convened by Home Secretary on the 15th September 1979. The Conference took stock of the prevalent situation in the country and the manpower resources available for ensuring free and fair poll. For making assessments of law and order arrangements on a regular basis and taking necessary follow-up action from time to time to deal with the situation arising in the context of general elections a group of officers concerned was constituted under the Chairmanship of an Additional Secretary in the Ministry. As decided in the Conference a team of Coordinating Officers was set up to look after the requirements of various

States. The coordinating officers visited the States/Union Territories and made assessments of the requirements of the States/Union Territories regarding police forces, ammunition, tear gas shells, wireless sets etc. A control room was also set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs from the 1st December 1979 for monitoring on a continuing basis the law and order situation in the country in the context of general elections to Lok Sabha Scheduled for January, 1980. The elections were held on the 3rd and 6th January 1980.

#### 1.4 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The modifications to Articles 19 and 35 of the Constitution of India as applied to Jammu & Kashmir in terms of clause (1) of article 370 for a period of twenty five years with effect from the 14th May, 1954 ceased to be operative from the midnight of the 13th May, 1979. By virtue of these modifications to article 19, reasonable restrictions on the rights conferred under sub-clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of clause (1) of article could be imposed in the interests of the security of the State and the reasonableness of the restrictions could be decided only by the State Legislature. The modifications to article 35 protected the State preventive detention laws from challenge on the ground of inconsistency with Part III of the Constitution. With the cesser of these modifications, the State of Jammu & Kashmir has now come on a par with the rest of the country with regard to the provisions of article 19 and article 35 of the Constitution of India.

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have appointed a three-member Commission of Inquiry with Shri Justice S. M. Sikri, a retired Chief Justice of India as Chairman and Dr. A. R. Kidwai and Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah as members on the 2nd June, 1979—

- (i) to review the policies underlying development programme and allocation of financial resources therefor,
- (ii) to examine the recruitment policies of the Government,
- (iii) to examine the policies of the Government as regards admission to professional institutions and schemes of assistance by way of scholarships and loans, and

- (iv) to consider any other grievances in relation to the aforesaid matters.

The Commission is expected to submit its report recommending measures, constitutional or otherwise, with a view to ensuring just and equitable treatment to all parts of the State within a period of six months to the State Government.

The Government of India in consultation with the State Government have ordered a probe by Shri J. B. Souza, a former Secretary to the Government of India, into the police and administrative aspects of the violent incidents which erupted on the 4th and 5th and 6th April, 1979 in the State in the wake of the execution of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Pakistan. Shri D. Souza has since submitted his report to the Government which is under examination.

Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 90/- per month to two Ladakhi students were sanctioned for studying in the Buddhist institutions at Sarnath.

The procedure governing the grant of passport to the residents of Jammu & Kashmir has been rationalised and made similar to that applicable to the rest of the Country. Except to the extent that the 44th Constitution Amendment which deletes clause (1) (f) of article 19 is yet to be made applicable to the State under the second proviso to clause (2) of article 368 read with clause (1) of article 370.

### 1.5 SIKKIM

On the advice of the Chief Minister the Governor of Sikkim dissolved the State Legislative Assembly on the 13th August, 1979. Thereafter, Shri Kazi Lendup Dorji Khangsarpa, the then Chief Minister of Sikkim tendered his resignation and the resignation of his Council of Ministers to the Governor and the Governor accepted the resignation on the 17th August 1979 and requested him to continue in office until further arrangements were made. Subsequent to this the President, after considering the Governor's report and other information received by him, issued a Proclamation on the 18th August 1979 under article 356 of the Constitution bringing Sikkim under the President Rule.

The representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 prescribing the extent of the Legislative Assembly and the reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim was promulgated by the President on the 1st September 1979. (The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1980 (8 of 1980) has replaced the said Ordinance).

Elections to the State Assembly were held on the 12th October, 1979 i.e. before the expiry of the period of the validity of the Presidential Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. A popular Ministry with Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari Leader of the Sikkim Janta Parishad Legislative Party as Chief Minister was sworn in on the 18th October, 1979.

Article 371F(n) of the Constitution provides the mechanism for bringing the State of Sikkim on par with other States in regard to the applicability of Central Laws. Five more enactments were extended to the State of Sikkim during the year. Earlier, two more enactments were extended through Parliamentary Legislation. This brings the total number of enactments extended to the States to 87.

### 1.6 ZONAL COUNCILS

During the current year meetings of the Northern and Eastern Zonal Councils were held in Jaipur on the 28th April, 1979 and in Bhubneswar on the 12th May 1979 respectively.

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

- field machinery to gather intelligence with a view to preventing recurrence of communal disturbance and measures for promoting communal harmony.
- upgrading the police wireless network;
- Police housing ;
- family welfare, maternal and child welfare programme ;
- adult education.

The claims of Government of Haryana for sharing the benefits of certain hydro-electric projects and speedy construction of certain roads linking Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

were some of the other important matters discussed at the meeting of the Northern Zonal Council.

Some other important matters discussed at the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council related to tribal development, scheduled castes development, power generation, transmission and inter-state sharing of power and inter-State cooperation in the matter of controlling crimes.

### 1.7 RAJ BHAVAN COMMITTEE REPORT

The Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Committee on the 25th August, 1971, consisting of a representative each of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, External Affairs and of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to study the present pattern of expenditure in Raj Bhavans and to recommend measures for rationalising this pattern keeping in view the need for maintaining reasonable standards curtailing expenditure which is not strictly necessary and also to suggest change in the existing order relating to the Allowance and Privileges of the Governors. The Committee submitted its report on 30th May, 1973. The views of the Governors on the recommendations of the Committee were ascertained and in the light of these views decisions have been taken by the Government on the recommendations made by it.

Some of the recommendations of the Committee are of a general nature and could be implemented immediately. These mainly relate to the size of the Raj Bhavans, the scale of vehicles, the manner in which the hospitality grant should be utilised, appointment of household staff, and the concessions to be given to them, and expenditure on petrol for the Raj Bhavan cars etc. The decisions of the Government on these matters have been communicated to the Secretaries of all Governors of States (except J&K) for implementation.

Some of the recommendations relating to the appointment of persons to posts in Governor's Secretaries have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action. Certain other recommendations made by the Committee relate to the procedure to be followed for grant of pension and other retirement benefits to the household staff, purchase of motor-cycles, three-wheelers for despatch riders, vehicles for security purposes, hospitality expenditure in connection with the visits of President, Vice-President, and Prime Minister and utilisation of the services of

staff of the State Governments in Raj Bhavans. These have also been brought to the notice of the State Governments for action in consultation with Governor's Secretaries.

Apart from the recommendations mentioned above, there are certain other recommendations which cannot be implemented at this stage as they involve amendments of the various statutory orders governing the Governor's allowances and privileges. This aspect of the matter is being processed separately for obtaining orders at appropriate levels.

### 1.8 *HARYANA-UTTAR PRADESH BOUNDARY*

The Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 which seeks to replace the existing boundaries between the States of Harayana and Uttar Pradesh determined by deep-stream of river Yamuna by fixed boundaries, was enacted by Parliament in June 1979. The fixed boundaries have already been demarcated except for a small stretch which will be covered shortly by the Surveyor General of India who has been appointed as the authority for this purpose. The Act envisages a date to be notified on which the transfer of territories and other consequential provisions will take effect. The notification will be issued after completion of the necessary preliminaries.

### 1.9 *FINANCE COMMISSION'S GRANTS FOR UPGRADATION OF ADMINISTRATION*

The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended certain grants-in-aid for upgradation of standards of administration in sectors like jails, police, judicial and Revenue, District and Tribal administrations for a number of States for the period 1979-84. These allocations are to be utilised on the basis of physical plans of action to be formulated by the States concerned and finalised in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs. These states were requested to prepare plans of action in the light of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance. The plans of action received from the various States were examined and a series of meetings held to expedite the issue of administrative sanctions and release of funds.

### 1.10 *SHIROMANI GURDWARA PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE*

Elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee were held on the 31st March, 1979 under the superintendence,

direction and control of the Chief Commissioner, Gurdwara Elections, Shri Harbans Singh, retired Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court. The Constitution of the new Board was duly notified in the Gazette of India on the 23rd May, 1979.

In the absence of a specific mention in Section 160 of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, the power to make enquiries and institute prosecutions in regard to certain election offences in connection with elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee could not be exercised. An explanatory note has therefore been added below this section that this power will be exercisable by the Chief Commissioner Gurdwara Elections or any other authority specified by the Central Government in this behalf.

## CHAPTER VII

### POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

#### *Overview*

1. The announcement of the concessions by the Govt. of Punjab to its constabulary raised high expectations in the constabulary in other State and also in Central Police Organisations. Some sections of the CRPF & CISF personnel indulged in acts of collective indiscipline in certain parts of the country. Genuine grievances and expectations were considered by the Government and a number of concessions have been granted to them. Some of the important concessions relate to increase in the quantum of ration money; grant of concessional voucher for undertaking journey to the Home Town in the event of death, serious illness or marriage in the family; increase in the House Rent Allowance; increase in stitching charges; washing allowance; better promotional prospects; etc. The Government have also agreed in principle to the formation of Associations for the personnel of the CISF. As a result of the sustained efforts made by the Government, the agitation terminated by itself.

#### *Union Government's responsibility*

2. State Governments are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. Central Police Forces are made available to the State Governments on their request to enable them to meet any urgent law and order situation which they are unable to deal with within their own resources. However, once these forces are made available to the State Governments they function under the exclusive control and command of the State authorities. The Union Government has a constitutional responsibility under Article 355 of the Constitution to protect the States from internal disturbances and, therefore, the services of these Central Police Forces are placed at the disposal of the State Governments at their request. Although BSF is meant primarily for guarding international border, occasionally units of this Force are also made available to State Governments for law and order duties. According to the existing instructions the cost of CRP battalions is

recovered from the State Governments at the rate of Rs. 12 lakhs per annum per battalion and transportation charges.

### *Upgradation and Modernisation*

3.1 The Seventh Finance Commission have recommended an outlay of Rs. 168.73 crores (revenue) for Upgradation of Standards of Police Administration during a period of five years 1979-84 in 9 States viz. Assam (Rs. 243 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 2213 lakhs), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 496 lakhs), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 800 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 3599 lakhs), Orissa (Rs. 1443 lakhs), Rajasthan (Rs. 916 lakhs), Tamilnadu (Rs. 443 lakhs), and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 6720 lakhs). Administrative approval for a total amount of Rs. 545.08 lakhs has been accorded—Assam (Rs. 20.04 lakhs), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 30.40 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (95.63 lakhs) and Uttar Pradesh (399.01 lakhs) during the current financial year 1979-80. These provisions for enhanced revenue expenditure would enable the States (a) to increase the strength of civil police or strength Home Guards organisation and (b) to improve staff training, welfare, transportation, equipment and aids to scientific investigation.

3.2 The Commission have also recommended an outlay of 82.86 crores (Capital) for providing residential accommodation to Police personnel (non-Gazetted) in 15 States viz Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 1223 lakhs), Assam (Rs. 991 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 1006 lakhs), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 156 lakhs), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 720 lakhs), Kerala (Rs. 345 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 159 lakhs), Manipur (286 lakhs), Meghalaya (Rs. 181 lakhs), Nagaland (Rs. 289 lakhs), Rajasthan (Rs. 92 lakhs), Sikkim (Rs. 51 lakhs), Tamilnadu (Rs. 675 lakhs), Tripura (Rs. 173 lakhs) and West Bengal (Rs. 1839 lakhs). These outlays have been recommended with a view to achieve the all India average of 58.2 per cent satisfaction in the States falling below this level. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has also been recommended for the construction of an armed battalion headquarters in Meghalaya. Administrative approval for an outlay of Rs. 630.58 lakhs during 1979 has been accorded to the State Governments—Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 150.00 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 182.47 lakhs), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 8.50 lakhs), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 136.75 lakhs), Kerala (Rs. 23.75 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 27.06 lakhs), Meghalaya (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), Rajasthan (Rs. 19.95 lakhs), Sikkim (Rs. 3.00 lakhs), Tripura (Rs. 32.15 lakhs) and West Bengal (Rs. 42.95 lakhs).

3.3 Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces stood discontinued during the year 1979-80 though a committed Central Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1.43 crores has been provided to the States thus bringing the total of Central assistance over Rs. 52 crores since the inception of the scheme till 1979-80. The Scheme provides expenditure of a non-recurring nature on the purchase of vehicles, wireless, equipment, computers, scientific and training equipment.

#### *National Police Commission*

4. The National Police Commission have submitted three Reports. Copies of the First Report have been circulated to the State Governments. The Conference of Chief Ministers on Police Reforms held at New Delhi on 6th June, 1979 considered the recommendations made by the National Police Commission in its First Report in regard to (i) Police Associations (ii) Machinery for redressal of grievances (iii) Orderly system (iv) Pay status and working conditions of the constabulary (v) Police housing and (vi) Enquiries into the complaints against Policemen; besides problems relating to interference in police working. The recommendations made by the Conference have been communicated to all the State Governments for implementation. A view of the remaining recommendations of the First Report and the Second and Third Reports of the Commission will be taken by the Government.

### **Union Para-Military Forces and other Institutions**

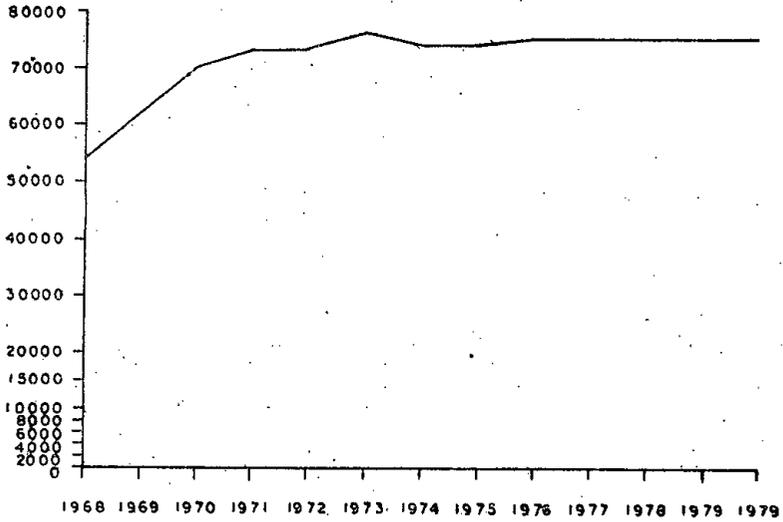
#### *Assam Rifles*

5.1 The Assam Rifles continued to be deployed in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim. Working under the operational control of the Army, the Force carried out operational tasks in counter insurgency activities and also assisted in ensuring the security of international borders in some of these areas.

5.2 Vigorous patrolling and strict vigilance was maintained all along the border to prevent infiltration/exfiltration of Naga-hostiles.

पुलिस कार्मिकों की वृद्धि पी-2  
(सी० सु० ब०)

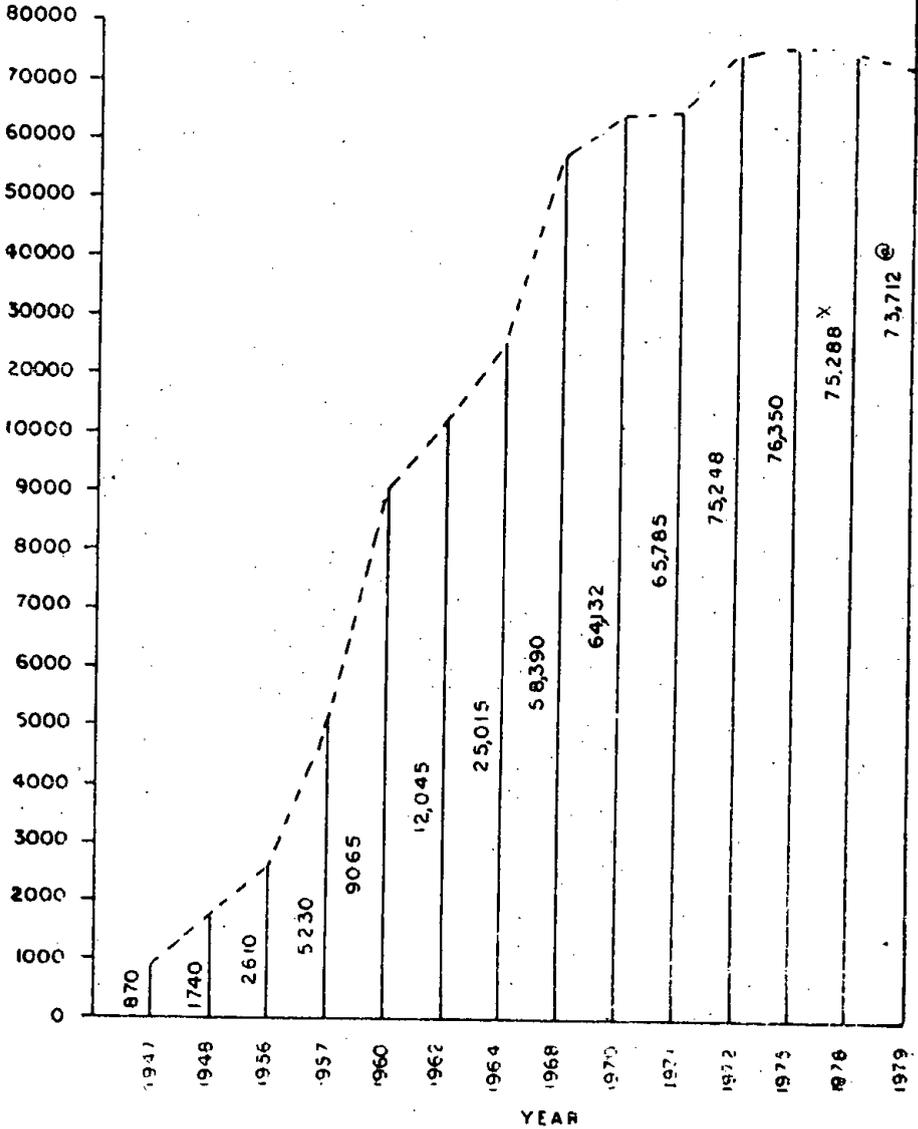
GROWTH OF POLICE PERSONNEL P-2  
(B.S.F.)



YEARS

वर्ष

# GROWTH OF POLICE PERSONNEL IN CRPF



\* STRENGTH REDUCED DUE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF STAFF INSPECTION UNIT REPORT

@ STRENGTH REDUCED TO DISBANEMENT OF 2 CRPF BATTALIONS.

### *Border Security Force*

6.1 The present sanctioned strength of the Force is 75,551 personnel. Graphic form showing the growth since inception of the Force is enclosed.

The force continued to be deployed along the line of actual control in J&K, Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Burma borders. Some of the major tasks accomplished by the Force were :—

- prevention of the exodus of the Chakmas from Chit-tagong Hill tracts ;
- exercising vigilance to meet the threatened 'Long March' by Pakistan Refugees stranded in Bangladesh since 1971 ;
- successful raid on the PLA meitel hide out resulting in seizure of large number of arms explosives and other materials ;
- meeting of the situation arising out of police agitation in various States/UTs; and
- providing of 'Communication Cover' to the very badly flood hit and marooned people of Morvi in Gujarat.

Annexure XIII gives details of its anti-smuggling, and other activities during the current and the preceding year.

6.2 Training facilities continued to be provided to the various Central and State Police Organisations. A course on 'Explosives', which was specially designed for the State Police Personnel, was also conducted.

6.3 3 President's Police Medals for distinguished Service and 55 Police Medals for Meritorious Service were awarded to members of the Force.

### *Central Reserve Police Force*

7.1 The present sanctioned strength of the Force is 65,495 personnel. Graphic form showing the growth since inception of the Force is enclosed.

7.2 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 Force played a significant role in regard to the insurgency problem in Manipur and Mizoram. Besides, the Force did a commendable job during the Mid-term Lok Sabha Elections in January, 1980.

7.3 The Force Training Institutions continued to impart both basic and in-service training to the personnel.

7.4 CRPF personnel were awarded 58 medals in recognition of their work.

7.5 Some of the personnel of the Force resorted to acts of collective indiscipline during the year. Action had to be taken with the assistance of Army & BSF to put it down.

7.6 A number of concessions have been sanctioned to the CRPF personnel viz. grant of ration money allowance increase in earned leave, free leave pass, special pay to L/Naik, washing allowance, etc.

### *Central Industrial Security Force*

8.1 The present sanctioned strength of the Force is 39,660. Its year-wise growth is indicated in a graphic form.

8.2 The Force was raised under an Act of Parliament and the personnel of the Force are governed by CISF Act, 1968. The Force has so far been inducted in 100 Industrial Undertakings where it provides security cover and keep a check on the incidence of thefts and pilferage. 2320 persons were apprehended in theft cases and property worth Rs. 34,17,635 was recovered.

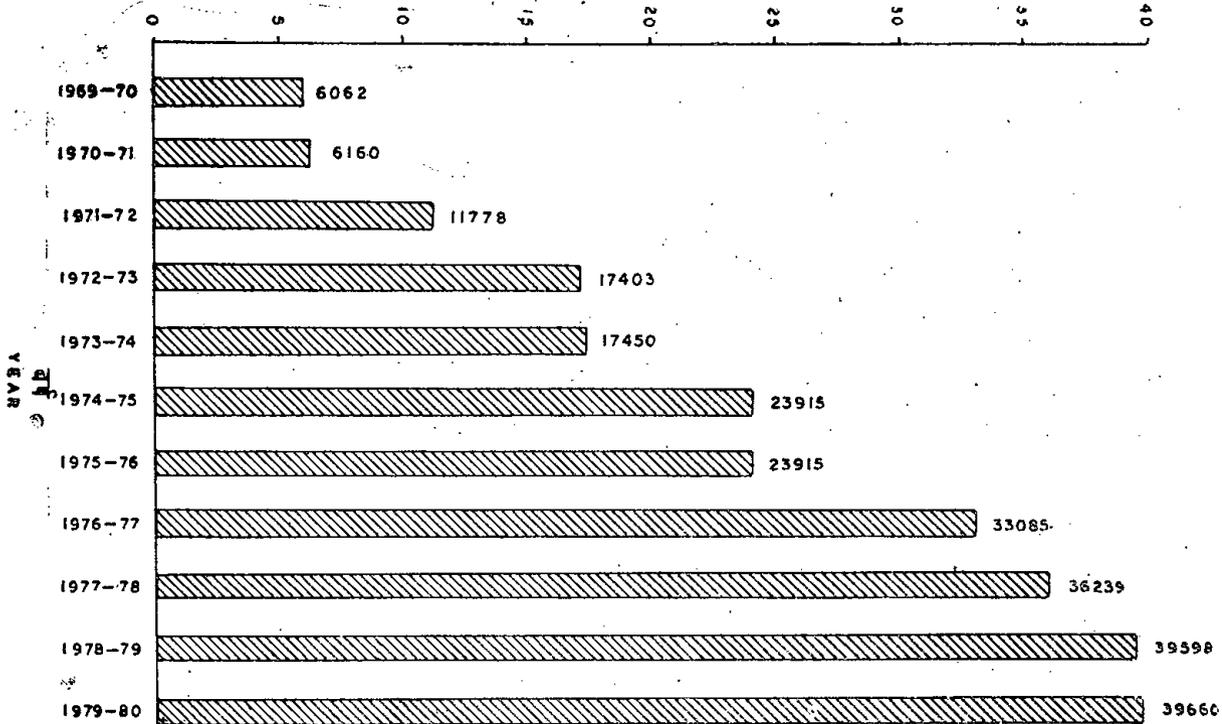
8.3 The Force has its own Training College at Hyderabad and Training Centre at Bhilai. As many as 138 personnel of various ranks were deputed for various Intelligence Training Course (Industrial Security and Intelligence/Crime) conducted by I.B. SVP., NPA Hyderabad, CDTC Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh.

8.4 At a number of CISF Units, personnel resorted to acts of collective indiscipline. With the assistance of Army, BSF, CRPF, this had to be contained.

8.5 A number of concessions have also been sanctioned in respect of the personnel of the Force viz. upgradation of posts, encashment of Compensatory Leave, additional L.T.C., Children

कार्मिकों की संख्या 1000 में

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN 1000



के. जी. सु. ब. के कार्मिकों की वृद्धि  
GROWTH OF CISF PERSONNEL

Education Allowance, revision of rates of stitching charges, Govt. contribution towards ration, grant of refreshment allowance and washing allowance.

## **OTHER INSTITUTIONS—CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS**

### *CIVIL DEFENCE*

#### *Aims*

9.1 Civil Defence aims at saving life, maintaining continuity of production and minimising damage to property in the event of hostile air attacks. Civil Defence Organisation may also be called out in disaster relief and management.

#### *Policy*

9.2 To take full Civil Defence measures throughout the country would require tremendous resources and would be most expensive. Consequently the Government had laid down that these measures should be confined to selected places, vital plants and installations.

#### *Activities*

9.3 Civil Defence has been organised primarily on a voluntary basis. Early warning system both by Radio and Lincas and speedy blackout measures together with relief and rehabilitation have been provisioned for. Civil Defence organisations covered 27 States/Union Territories under which 349 towns have been selected, which are considered vulnerable to hostile attack. The present target strength of Civil Defence volunteers is 4.81 lakhs of which 3.74 lakhs have been raised and 3.24 lakhs trained.

#### *Training*

9.4 During the year 1979 an intensive drive was launched for improving the efficiency, effectiveness of training for Civil Defence organisation. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur during this year (upto November, 1979) conducted 22 courses for instructors, Staff Officer, Lady Officer, NCC, IAS and IPS Probationers and also held one Training Conference.

9.5 The number of officers trained during this year and previous years are as below :—

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Officers trained	671	796	850	778	728 (Up to Nov. 1979)

9.6 Since inception of the National Civil Defence College in April, 1957, the total number of officers trained for (Upto November 1979) comes upto 19,545.

#### *Mobile Civil Emergency Force*

9.7 Mobile Civil Emergency Forces in Delhi and Calcutta have engaged themselves in the multiple activities such as disaster relief, rescue, Civil Defence training and fire cells.

#### *Civil Defence Expenditure*

9.8 Ministry of Home Affairs share the expenditure incurred on implementation of Civil Defence measures on authorised items by the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis except in North Eastern States and 5 Northern districts of West Bengal where the Central Government bears all the expenditure. The funds allocated for Civil Defence were as follows :—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Crore	Crore	Crore	Crore	Crore

#### *Home Guards*

9.9 Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the overall supervision of the Home Ministry. They serve as auxiliary to the Police in the maintenance of law and order and help the community in any kind of emergency e.g. an air raid, a fire, a flood, an epidemic, an earthquake, a cyclone and so on. Besides maintaining essential services they have also been used for promoting communal harmony and giving assistance to the Adminis-

tration in protecting weaker sections of the society. In the current year in some States they have participated in socio-economic and welfare activities such as adult-education, health and hygiene, development schemes and other useful tasks. In an emergency they are required to undertake Civil Defence tasks in selected towns. In some of the Border States Home Guards have also been organised into Boarder Wing Home Guards Battalions. The services rendered by Home Guards in floods affected areas like Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat need special mention. During the mid term poll approximately 3.5 lakhs Home Guards were called out for law and order duty.

9.10 The authorised strength of Home Guards is 5.16 lakhs volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength is 4.70 lakhs, out of which 1.96 lakhs are urban and 2.75 lakhs are rural Home Guards.

9.11 A sum of Rs. 5.50 crores has been provided in the budget on account of Central share of assistance to the States for raising and training of Home Guards; the Centre's share being 50 per cent.

9.12 In recognition of meritorious services rendered 12 officers of Home Guards and Civil Defence were awarded Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals for gallantry/meritorious services on Independence Day, 1979.

### *Fire Service*

10. Fire services are manned by local municipalities and corporations as Fire is a State subject. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides necessary guidance, training expertise, financial assistance where necessary and generally co-ordinates their activities. Some of the major activities have been as follows :

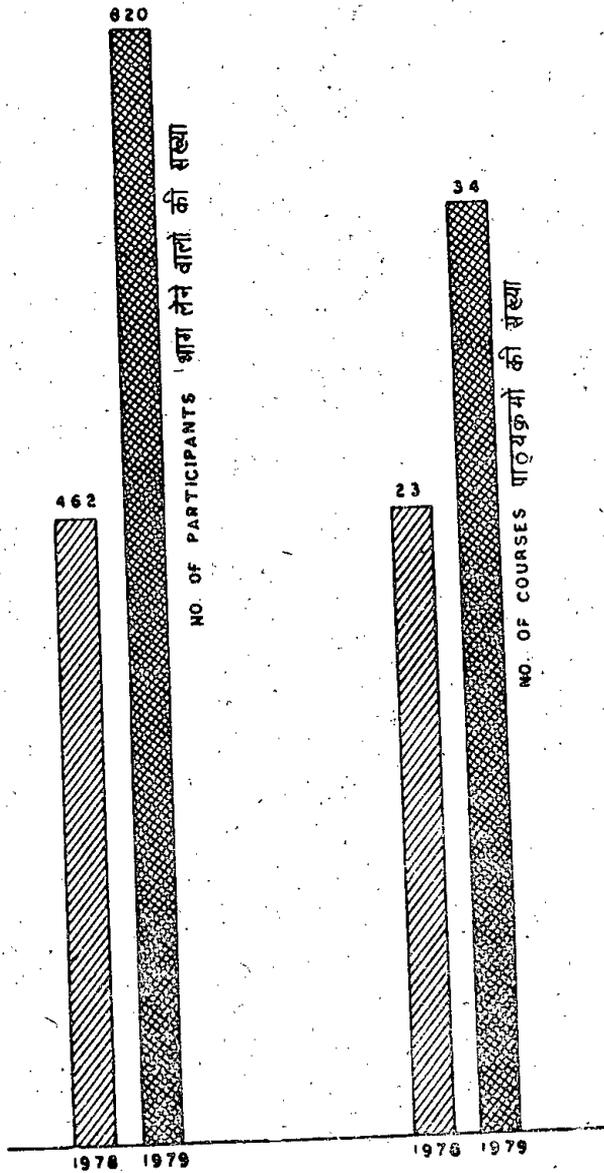
- (a) The three-year B.E. (Fire Engineering) Degree Course, first of its kind in Asia and Far East, commenced in August, 1979 at National Fire Service College, Nagpur with the assistance of Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering and Laxmi Narayan Institute of Technology under the Nagpur University. Two batches of 28 candidates each have been admitted and are undergoing training. So far the College has imparted training to 7,515 candidates including 45 from abroad.

- (b) With a view to coincide with the International year of the Child the theme for the Fire Service Day, which was observed throughout the country on 14th April, 1979, was "FIRE PREVENTION BEGINS WITH CHILDREN". This campaign was taken up and publicised for wider appeal.
- (c) Three Snorkel units (Hydraulic Platforms), which are specialised appliances for fire-fighting and rescue from multi-storeyed buildings have been procured from U.K. Two have been issued to Delhi Fire Service and one to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.
- (d) A total of 8 officers from various Fire Services in the country had undergone training courses in U. K. under the Colombo Plan during the current year. This is besides one fire service officer who was sponsored for training in Fire Service Administration in Japan under the Colombo Plan, as usual.
- (e) Standardisation work connected with fire safety/fire fighting equipment of the Indian Standards Institution and revision of the National Building Code was undertaken.
- (f) In connection with the Independence Day awards, five members of the Fire Services were awarded the Fire Service Medal for gallantry and sixteen were awarded the Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service. In connection with Republic Day, 1980, the following awards were announced for the Fire Service Personnel :—
1. President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service ... 1
  2. Fire Service Medal for gallantry ... 1
  3. Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service ... 11

#### *Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science*

11. The Institute imparts in service training to officers of the Police Judicial and Correctional Services and other experts in forensic science. The table below gives the number of officers trained in the current and the preceding years. The Institute also

पुलिस कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम  
TRAINING PROGRAMME OF POLICE PERSONNEL  
(1978 - 1979)



organises/promotes research in the fields of criminology and forensic science.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (Upto 31-3-1980)
No. of Training courses	18	24	30	36	34	28	4
Officers trained	258	311	391	482	481	366	99

#### *Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Computers)*

12.1 This 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.

12.2 During the period under review the National Police Computer Centre of the DCPC functioned round the clock in three shifts. The Computer at present is being used by the Delhi Police, BSF, CRPF, ITBP, I.B. and CBI besides the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.3 The number of computers allotted to various States under the Scheme of Modernisation of Police so far is 11. The Computer Centre at Ahmedabad has started functioning during the year in addition to those at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore which were commissioned in the past.

12.4 As many as 34, Regular Courses|Capsule Courses| Seminars for 820 officers were conducted. Graphic form in respect of Training Courses is enclosed.

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

13.1 During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) provided un-interrupted telecommunication circuits to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments and have taken active steps to further improve the Police Telecommunications in the Country. A list of Police Wireless Stations will be found at Annexure XIV.

13.2 With a view to overcome the shortage of equipment supplies from the Bharat Electronics Ltd., the Directorate has located alternative indigenous sources of Wireless equipment in

the country with the assistance of Department of Electronics and steps have been taken to procure about 2,000 wireless sets during the current year. Special efforts have been made to procure wireless sets on priority basis before the end of December, 1979. This enabled States to provide adequate Police Communications in the peaceful Conduct of Polling in the Lok Sabha elections. About 10,000 dry-fit batteries have been imported from Japan and U.S.A. Besides, wireless equipment, ancillary and auxiliary items to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs have been procured. Assistance was rendered for setting up of a special Police Control Room at Dhanbad for maintenance of law and order in the coal-belt area.

275 VHF sets costing Rs. 40.20 lakhs have been supplied by Bharat Electronics Ltd. to various States|Union Territories|Central Police Organisations. D.G.S.&D. has been requested to procure an additional quantity of 1050 VHF sets for the Police. Wireless equipment (Auxiliary and ancillary items) costing Rs. 5.76 lakhs have been released from the reserve stock to meet the urgent requirements of States|C.P.Os. The Directorate arranged the allocation of 10 frequencies in HF band to Maharashtra, Assam and Himachal Pradesh and 4 frequencies in VHF band to Assam and B.S.F. In addition 6 frequencies in HF band required by B.S.F. for operations during the midterm Lok Sabha Poll were released from W.P.C. Wing of the Ministry of Communications. The Directorate deputed one senior officer to Patna & Dhanbad to assist the Government of Bihar in the setting up of a special Control Room in connection with the special drive to curb crime on the Railway in Bihar.

13.3 Graphic form in respect of the various courses conducted by the Central Police Radio Training Institution and the personnel trained is enclosed.

#### *Central Bureau of Investigation*

14. The C.B.I. 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 Annexure XV.

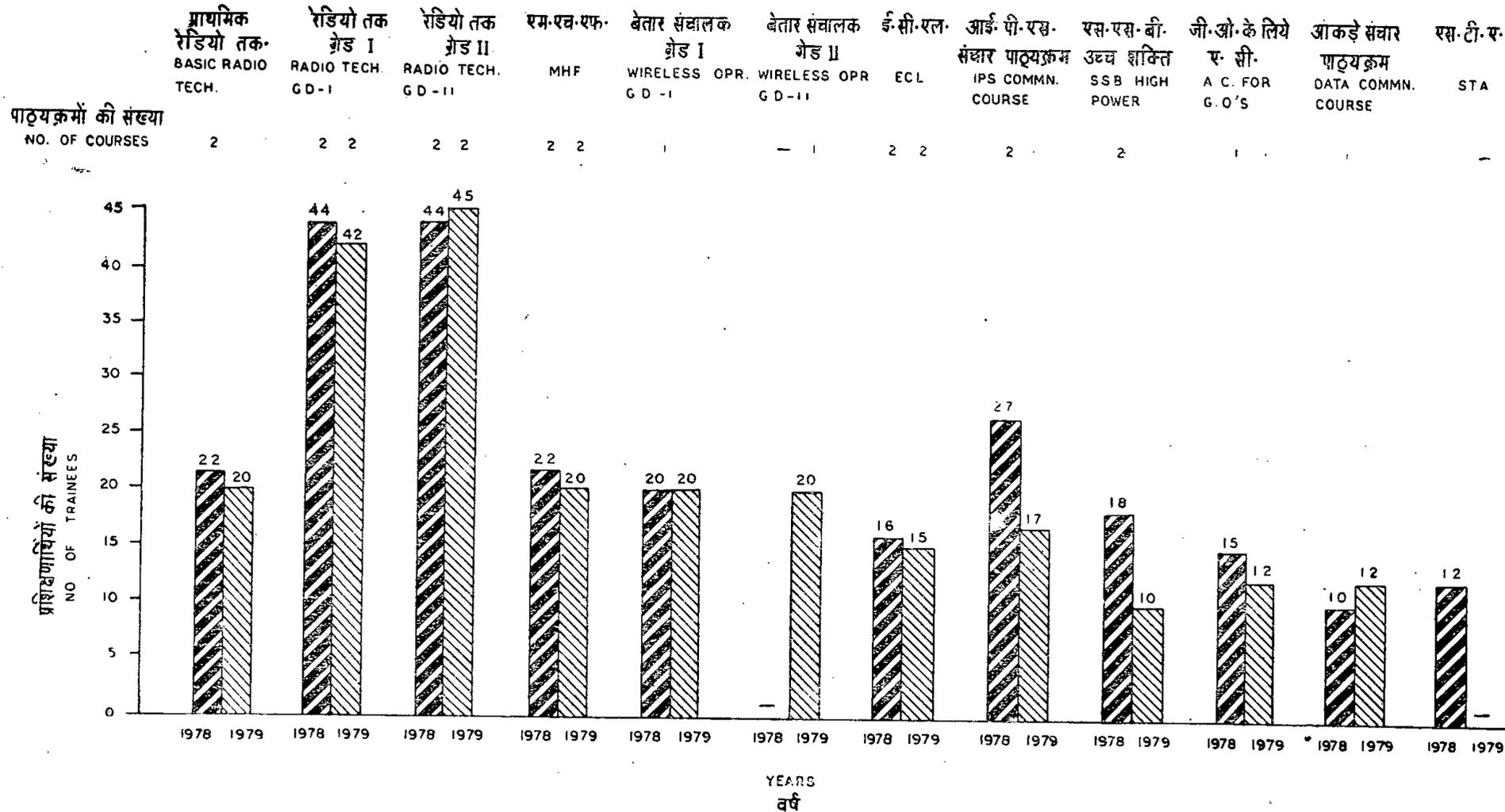
#### *Central Forensic Science Laboratory*

15. Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi accepts case work and assists in criminal investigation to the Central

केन्द्रीय पुलिस रेडियो प्रशिक्षण संस्थान  
1978 व 1979 के दौरान आयोजित किए गए पाठ्यक्रमों के ब्यौरे

CENTRAL POLICE RADIO TRAINING INSTITUTE

DETAILS OF COURSES CONDUCTED DURING 1978 & 1979

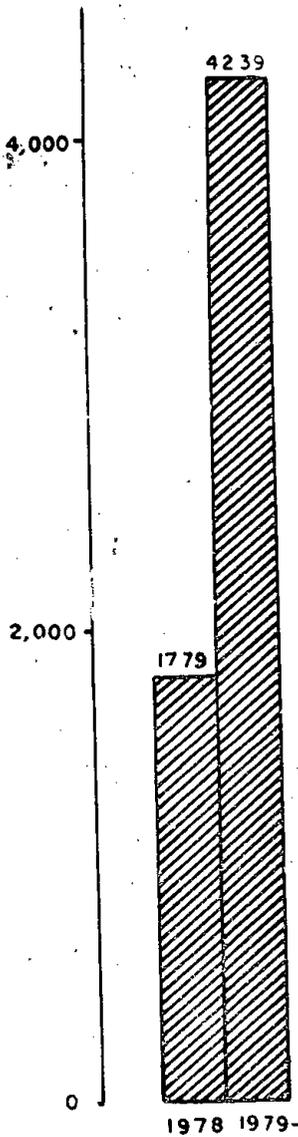


के० न्या० वि० प्र० / के० अ० ब्यू० नई दिल्ली

भाषणों तथा प्रदर्शनों द्वारा दिया गया प्रशिक्षण

C.F.S.L./C.B.I. NEW DELHI

TRAINING IMPARTED THROUGH LECTURES & DEMONSTRATIONS



MARCH, 80

के० न्या० वि० प्र०/के० अ० ब्यू० नई दिल्ली

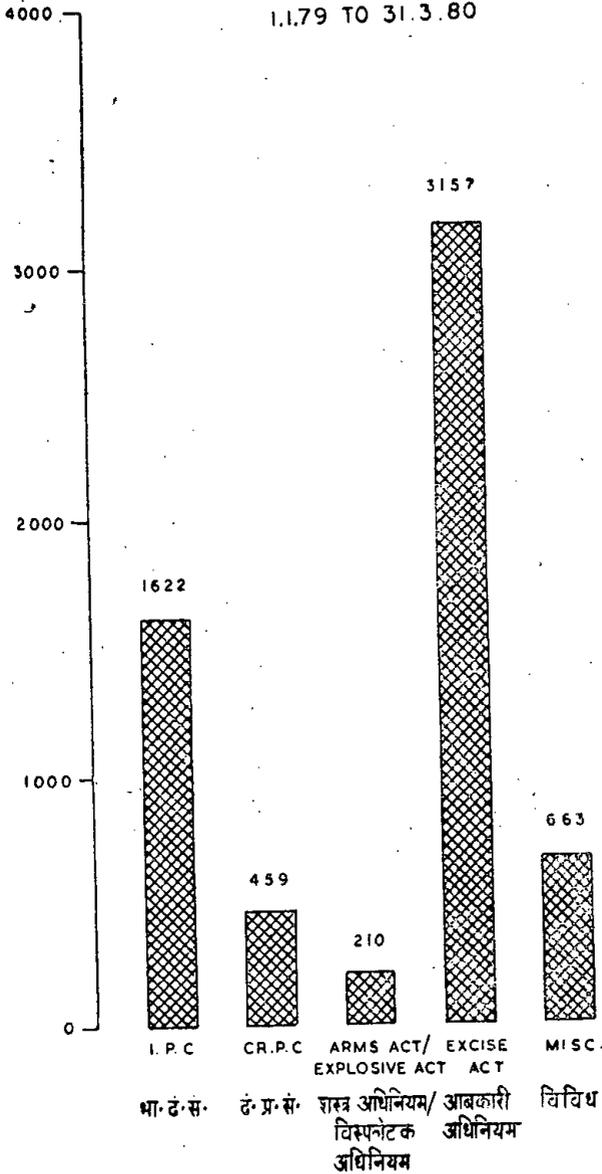
अपराध वार निवेश

1.1.79 से 31.3.80 तक

CFSL / C B I NEW DELHI

CRIME-WISE CASE INPUT

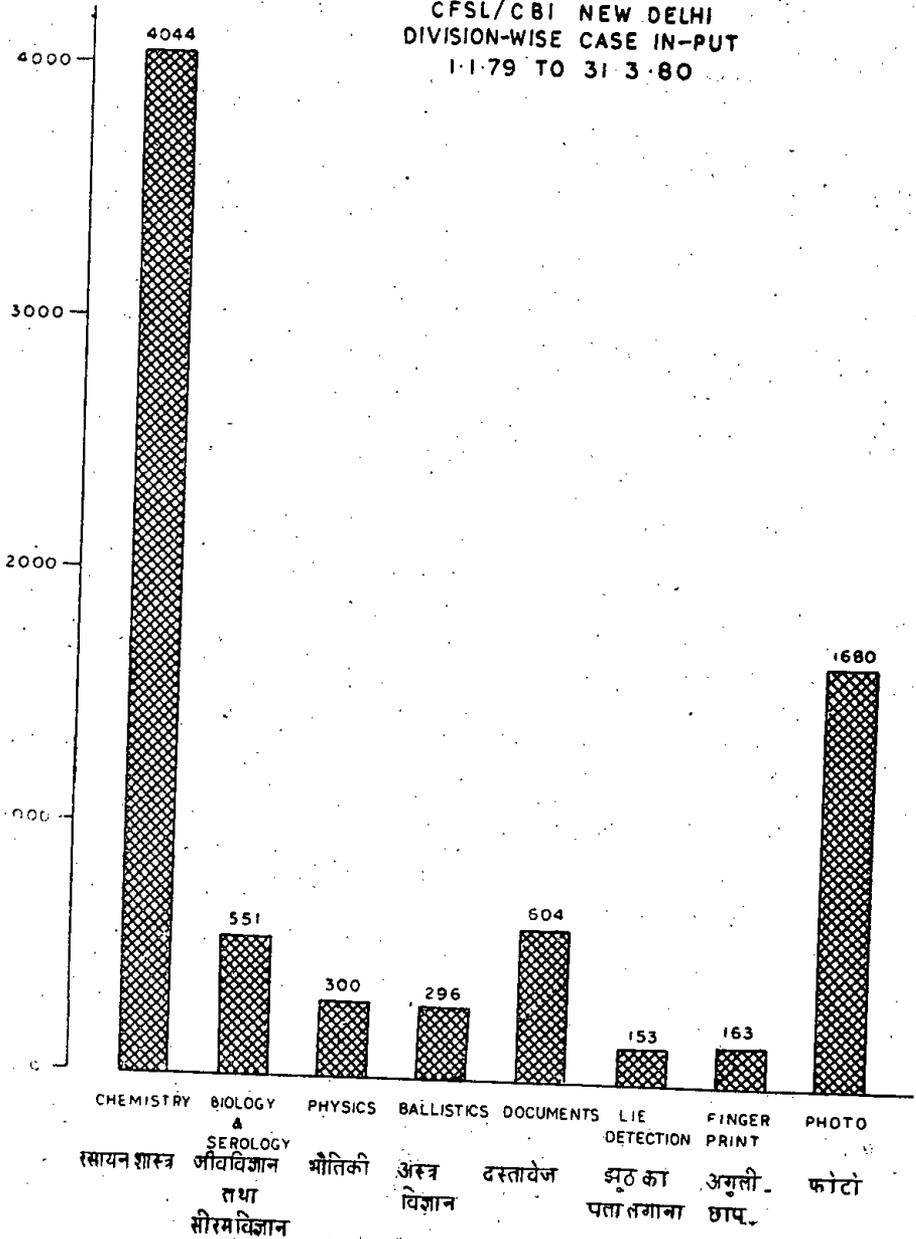
1.1.79 TO 31.3.80



के. न्या. वि. प्र./के. अ. व्यु. नई दिल्ली  
प्रभागवार निवेश

1-1-79 से 31-3-80 तक

CFSL/CBI NEW DELHI  
DIVISION-WISE CASE IN-PUT  
1-1-79 TO 31-3-80



Bureau of Investigation, Delhi Police, Government of India Department, Public Undertakings, State Governments. Difficult and urgent cases received from State Forensic Science Laboratories which are located at Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad are also undertaken in this Institution.

Statistical information in graphic forms of number of cases in which assistance has been rendered crime-wise, division-wise and data regarding training programme is enclosed.

The jurisdiction of the Forensic Science Laboratory Hyderabad, comprises of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Lakshdweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu. Similarly, the jurisdiction of the CFSL, Chandigarh is Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Union Territory of Chandigarh. The jurisdiction of CFSL Calcutta, is Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Assam Mizoram and Manipura etc.

#### *Bureau of Police Research and Development*

16.1 The Bureau has been set up with a view to taking more direct and active interest in the modernisation of the Police Force in the country and to promote a steady and systematic study of police problems in a changing society and to bring about a rapid application of Science and Technology to the methods and techniques of the Police. The Bureau has administrative control in respect of the following Units as well :—

- (i) Central Forensic Institute, Calcutta.
- (ii) Central Forensic Science Laboratory. Calcutta/Hyderabad/Chandigarh.
- (iii) Central Detective Training School. Calcutta/Hyderabad/Chandigarh.
- (iv) Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Simla/Calcutta/Hyderabad.

16.2 On the development side, the Bureau has been concentrating on projects dealing with Rubber Bullets for riot Control equipment ; indigenous development of 1.5" Practice Shells and Practice Grenades, Development of Carts. 303" SPA MK II, Development of bullet-proof vest and police helmets, proof of indigenous tear gas guns.

On the traffic and transport side, the Bureau has been constantly engaged in identifying the Police problems related to traffic control and efficient management of the Police fleet. The following important projects have been completed :—

- (i) Powered bicycles ;
- (ii) Colortune spark plugs ; and
- (iii) Driving licensing procedure.

On the Research side, the Bureau has completed ten Research projects.

### *Recruitment and Training*

#### *Indian Police Service*

17(a) Information regarding the growth of the service over the period is given in the graphic form.

#### *In-Service Training to Probationers*

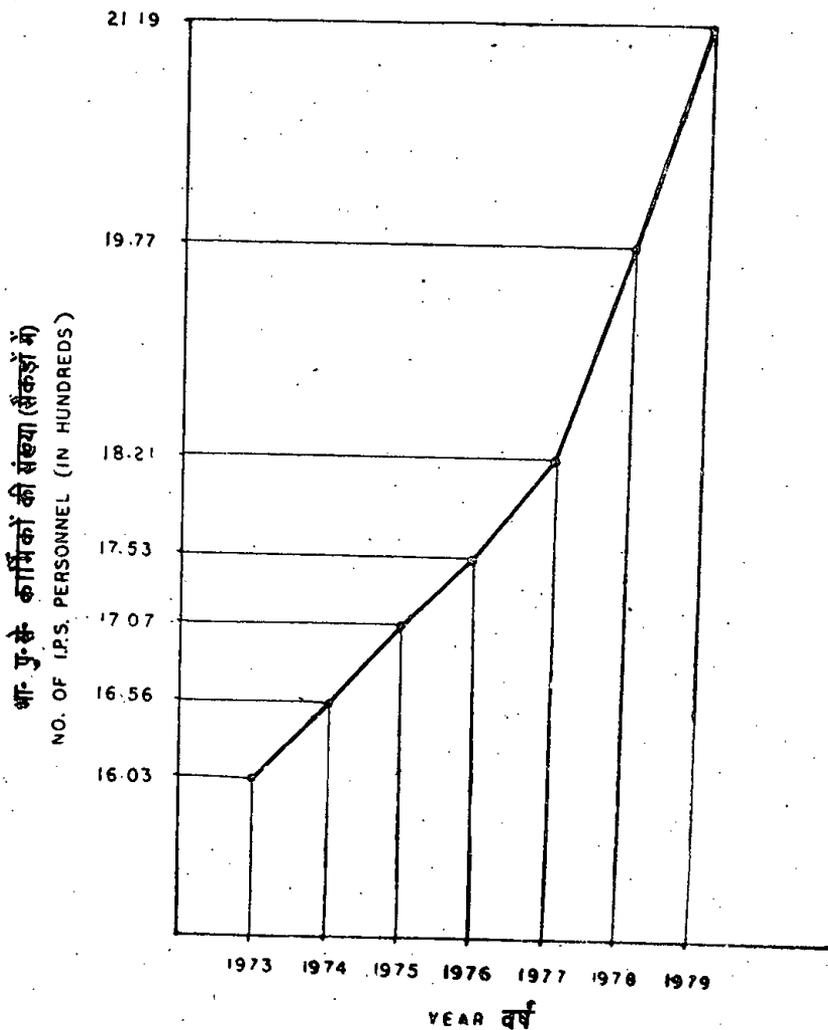
(b) The IPS Probationers immediately after recruitment undergo the following training courses :—

- (i) Foundational Course at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.
- (ii) Civil Defence Course at the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur.
- (iii) IPS Probationers Course at the Sardar Vallabh-Bhai Patel, National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

After passing out from the Academy, the probationers are attached to an Army Unit for a fortnight. Thereafter they go back to their respective State Cadres where they receive practical Training in the districts and State Police Training Institutions. They undergo training in Police Community relations and are also put through courses in Criminology, Wireless, Fleet Management, Weapons & Tactics, Industrial Security, Anti-corruption and the Senior Officers Course—during the first few years of their service. These courses are meant mainly for S. P. level officers. Apart from training in Police Training Institutions controlled by the various Police Training Organisation, Police Officers are deputed for training in Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi and Army Training Establishments to broaden their

# देश में भा. पु. से. कार्मिकों की वृद्धि

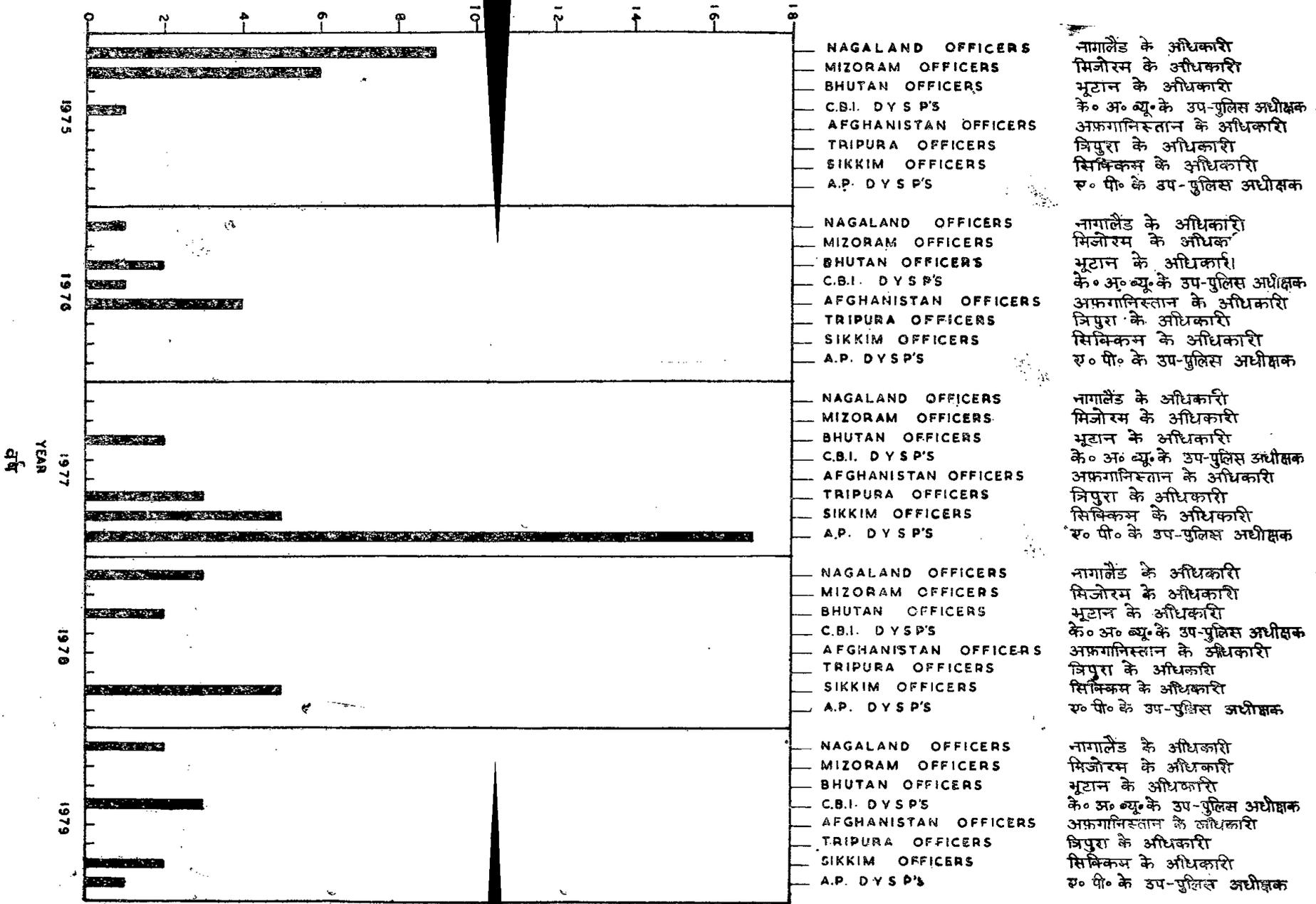
## GROWTH OF I.P.S. PERSONNEL IN COUNTRY



(AS ON 1st JANUARY OF THE CONCERNED YEAR)

(संबंधित वर्ष की प्रथम जनवरी को)

अधिकारियों की संख्या  
NO. OF OFFICERS



नागालैंड के अधिकारी  
मिजोरम के अधिकारी  
भूटान के अधिकारी  
के० अ० ब्यू० के उप-पुलिस अधीक्षक  
अफगानिस्तान के अधिकारी  
त्रिपुरा के अधिकारी  
सिक्किम के अधिकारी  
ए० पी० के उप-पुलिस अधीक्षक

नागालैंड के अधिकारी  
मिजोरम के अधिकारी  
भूटान के अधिकारी  
के० अ० ब्यू० के उप-पुलिस अधीक्षक  
अफगानिस्तान के अधिकारी  
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सिक्किम के अधिकारी  
ए० पी० के उप-पुलिस अधीक्षक

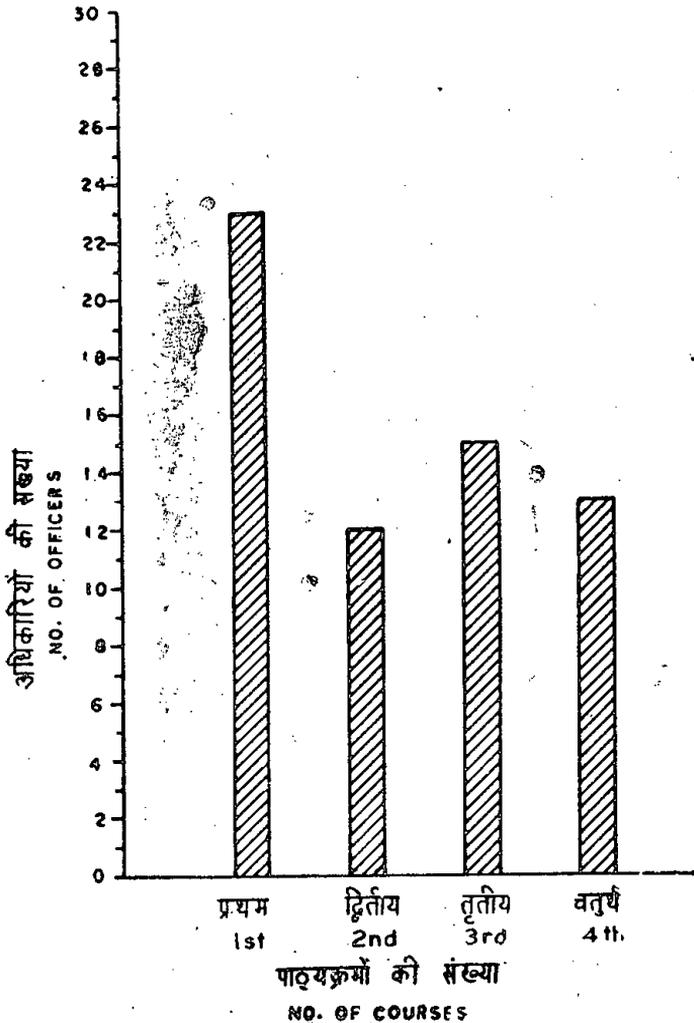
S.V.P. N.P.A. - IPS PROBATION BASIC COURSE  
OFFICERS TRAINED OTHER THAN IPS OFFICERS

सा. व. प. रा. पु. अ. ए. पु. से. परिवीक्षार्थियों का प्राथमिक पाठ्यक्रम  
आ. पु. से. के अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षित किये गए अधिकारी

स. व. प. राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी हैदराबाद  
प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण आवधिक पाठ्यक्रम  
( एक महीने के लिए )

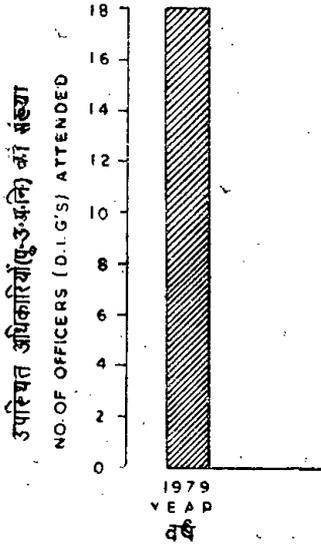
S V P NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, HYDERABAD  
BASIC TRAINING TERMINAL COURSES  
( ONE MONTH DURATION )

1979



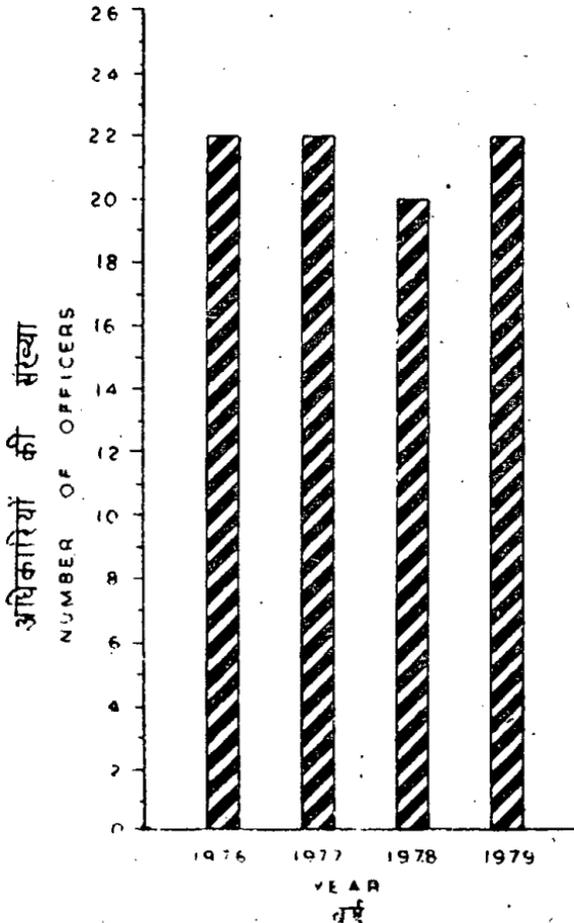
स० व० प० राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी हैदराबाद  
उच्च प्रबन्ध विकास कार्यक्रम  
(२ सप्ताह का पाठ्यक्रम)

S.V.P. NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, HYDERABAD  
TOP MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(2 WEEKS PROGRAMME)



स. व. प. राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी  
अपराध निरोध पाठ्यक्रम  
(१० दिवसीय पाठ्यक्रम)

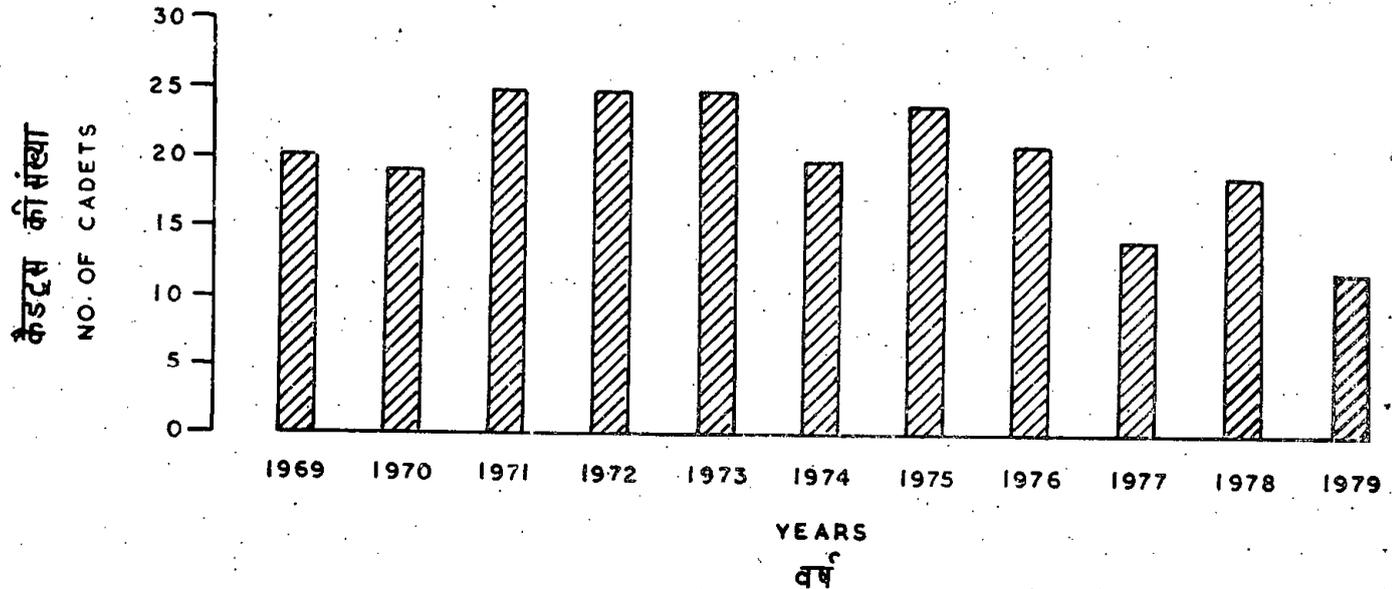
S V P NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY  
CRIME PREVENTION COURSE  
(10 DAY'S COURSE)



स. व. प. राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी हैदराबाद  
के. अ. ब्यू. कैडट्स-पाठ्यक्रम

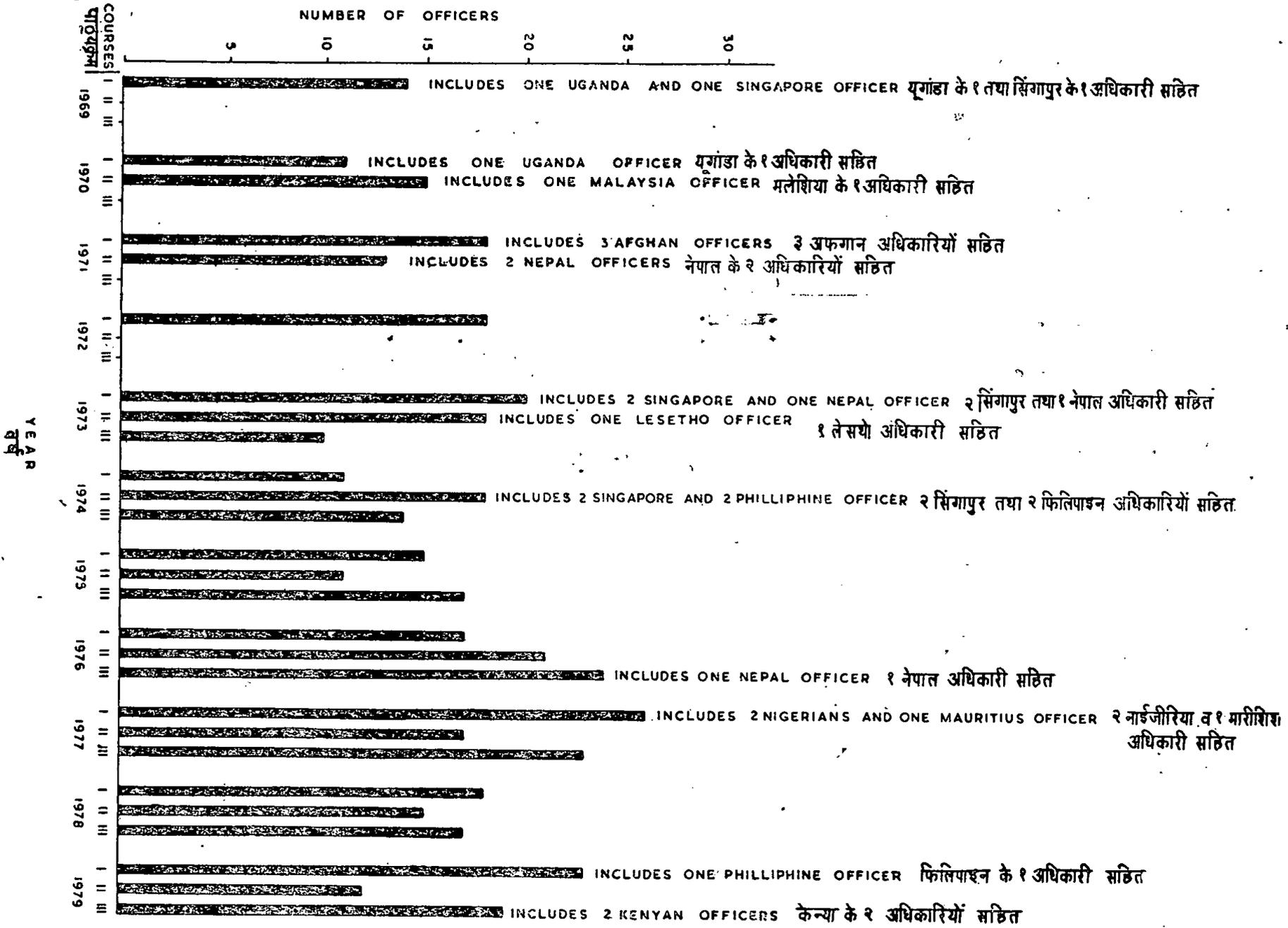
S.V.P. NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, HYDERABAD

C.B.I. CADETS-COURSES



अधिकारियों की संख्या

NUMBER OF OFFICERS

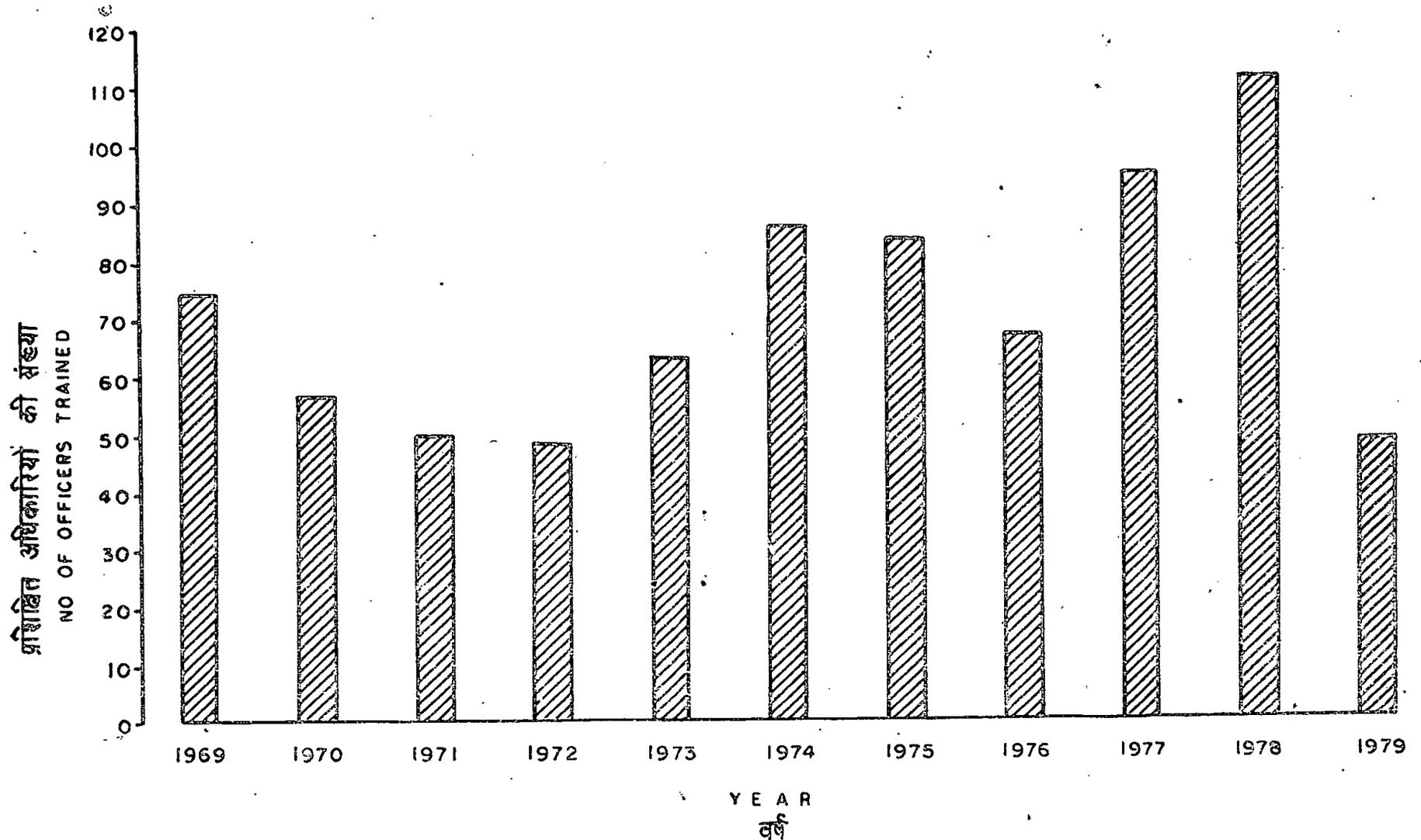


S. V. P. NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, HYDERABAD  
SENIOR OFFICERS COURSES  
(14 WEEKS DURATION)

सं. व. प. राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, हैदराबाद  
वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का पाठ्यक्रम  
(१४ सप्ताह के लिये)

स० व० प० रा० पु० अ० हैदराबाद  
भा० पु० से० परीवीक्षाधीन प्राथमिक पाठ्यक्रम-प्रशिक्षित भा० पु० से० अ०

S.V.P NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, HYDERABAD  
I.P.S. PROBATIONERS: BASIC COURSE — I.P.S. TRAINED



out look and enable them to appreciate the role of Police in a wider perspective.

### 18. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy

The Academy organised the following courses :—

- (i) Basic Course for IPS probationers.
- (ii) Senior Officers Course for Superintendent of Police.
- (iii) Basic Course for Sub-Inspector Cadets of the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (iv) Crime Prevention Course for IPS Officers and Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- (v) Top Management Development Programme for Dy. Inspectors General of Police and Additional Inspectors General of Police.
- (vi) Basic Training Terminal Course for the IPS Probationers.

Graphic forms in respect of the courses are enclosed. Besides this graphic form in respect of officers trained (other than IPS officers) in IPS Probationers Basic Courses is also enclosed.

Three foreigners were also trained at the Academy.

### Training of Police Officers Abroad

19.1 During the year 1979, ten Police Officers (8 IPS and 2 Non-IPS) were deputed for the following training courses abroad under the Colombo Plan as against 8 sent last year :—

Name of the Training Course	Country	No. of officers deputed	Level of officers deputed
1	2	3	4
(i) Training in Personnel work in Public Administration later on designated as International Personnel Management.	U.K.	4	3 D.I.G. 1 S.P.
Courses at the Royal Institute of Public Administration, London			

	1	2	3	4
(ii) Course in Advanced Public Service Management at Royal Institute of Public Administration London		U.K.	1	D.I.G.
(iii) Course on Organisation Methods & Job Evaluation at Royal Institute of Public Administration London		U.K.	1	D.I.G.
(iv) International Management Teacher Development Programme at the School of Management, Studies Poly-technic Central, London.		U.K.	1	S.P.
(v) Australian Administrative Staff College Course		Australia	1	D.I.G.
(vi) Training in Forensic Science		U.K.	1	NON-IPS Asstt. Dir. CFSL, New Delhi
(vii) Seminar on Criminal Investigation		Japan	1	NON-IPS SP, CBI

19.2 Constant efforts are made to get the Police Officers trained in foreign training institutions in fields in which the training facilities in the country are either not adequate or not available. This is done by utilising the facilities offered under the Colombo Plan Scheme since the cost of training in such cases is borne by the host countries.

19.3 On a reciprocal basis training facilities are offered to Police Officers of Foreign Countries mainly of Nepal, Bhutan, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Phillipines in Police Training Institutions in this country under Colombo Plan & Special African Assistance Plan.

### *Awards*

20.1 The members of the Police Forces and para-military forces are entitled to the award of President's Police Medal and Police Medal for acts of gallantry performed by them. Both these awards carry monetary allowance of Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 per month respectively.

20.2 During the year 1979-80, 14 President's Police Medal for gallantry and 55 Police Medal for gallantry have been awarded. Of these, 24 Medals were awarded posthumously. A bar to

the President's Police Medal for gallantry was also awarded to Shri P. R. Rajgopal, former Inspector General of Police, New Delhi. The medals awarded during the current year also include the medals awarded to two constables of the Central Reserve Police Force, namely, Shri K. K. Mukandan and Shri Gurcharan Singh for exhibiting commendable presence of mind in overpowering some Mizo hostiles.

20.3 The members of the Police Force and Para-Military Forces are awarded the President's Police Medal for distinguished service and Police Medal for meritorious service. These awards are made on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Till now 400 Police Medals for meritorious service were awarded in a year. Their number has been increased to 475 in a year from 1980. During 1979, 58 President's Police Medals for distinguished service and 400 Police Medals for meritorious service and on the occasion of Republic Day 1980, 23 President's Police Medals for distinguished service and 230 Police Medals for meritorious service were awarded to the members of the Police forces, etc.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Under the Constitution 'Prisons' is a State subject and the State Governments regulate and conduct jail administration in their respective territories. But the need for jail reforms has been felt in the country, the Government of India advises States from time to time in this regard.

2. In order to augment their resources, the Government had sanctioned to various States an amount of Rs. 6 crores in the previous years i.e. 1977—79. Under this arrangement financial assistance in the form of non-plan loans and grants was given for the improvement of basic amenities in jails like sanitation, water supply, drainage and for development of industries and agriculture as also for improvement of buildings and medical facilities.

3. The Seventh Finance Commission have also recommended allocation of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 48.31 crores over a period of five years (1979—84) for the upgradation of prison administration in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Till 31st March, 1980, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2,10,54,000 were released to seven of these States as per details given below :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 13,94,000/-
2. Bihar	Rs. 51,07,000/-
3. Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 5,00,000/-
4. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 22,50,000/-
5. Orissa	Rs. 49,17,000/-
6. Rajasthan	Rs. 6,00,000/-
7. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 62,86,000/-

The remaining proposals of State Governments are under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

4. With a view to considering concrete measures to reduce over-crowding in jails with specific reference to undertrials, a Conference of Chief Secretaries was convened by the Ministry on 9th April, 1979 in New Delhi. The Conference made a number of valuable recommendations which, inter-alia, included the establishment of an effective system for the review of cases of the undertrials; ensuring speedy trial of cases through a strict compliance of the new provisions of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973; revision of State Jail Manuals on the basis of the Model Prison Manual; separation of institutions for juvenile offenders, women prisoners and non-criminal lunatics in jails; and mobilisation of additional resources for the development of prisons.

5. The matters relating to improvements in jail administration have been subsequently discussed in the Chief Secretaries Conference and the Conference of Chief Ministers and Governors held in April, 1980.

## CHAPTER IX

### LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND ALLIED MATTERS

1. During the current financial year (upto 31st March, 1980), 275 State legislations were disposed of. A statement showing the various types of State legislations disposed of during the preceding financial year and current financial year is annexed (Annexure XVI).

#### *Central Legislation*

2. The Special Courts Act, 1979 was enacted for trial of offences committed by persons holding high political and public offices. The Act received the assent of the President on 16th May, 1979 after being passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

#### *Mercy Petitions*

3. During the current financial year (upto 31st March, 1980) 14 petitions for mercy from convicts under sentence of death, were decided by the President and he was pleased to commute death sentence to life imprisonment in 2 cases. A statement showing the number of petitions for mercy from convicts under sentence of death decided by the President during the preceding financial year and the current financial year is annexed (Annexure-XVII).

## CHAPTER X

### FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

#### *Protected and Restricted Areas*

1. Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 foreigners are required to obtain special permits for visiting the border areas in the north and north-eastern regions of the country. Permits are granted freely for visits to places of tourist interest in these areas. The whole of Sikkim is a protected area. Foreign tourists are granted permits to visit Gangtok, Rumtek and Phodang for a period of upto 4 days liberally. Foreign tourist groups organised by recognised travel agencies are also permitted to trek in Dzungri area provided each group is accompanied by a Liaison Officer and follows the prescribed routes. The question of further facilitating the visit of foreign tourist to Sikkim was examined. It was decided to extend the period allowed for trekking in Dzungri area from 10 days to 15 days.

#### *Facilities for Foreign Tourists*

2. The Government of India have entered into an agreement, on a reciprocal basis, with Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Iceland for abolition of visas for short-term visitors. A similar agreement was signed with the Government of Maldives in 1979. Under the agreement, nationals of either country can visit the other country, without visas, for a period of upto 90 days.

#### *International Conferences*

3. Some important international conferences held in India during the year are listed in Annexure XVIII.

#### *Grant of Visas for India*

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

1979 (figure as on 15-10-79)	1,47,506
1978	1,96,333

### Registered Foreigners in India

5.1. The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Rules made thereunder, who were reported to be resident in India is given below :—

As on 1st January	Number of registered foreigners
1979	59,393
1978	57,843

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 figure by principal nationalities is given in Annexure XIX.

5.2. The number of registered foreign missionaries in India is as follows :—

As on 1st January	Number of Registered foreigners	
	Commonwealth countries	Other countries
1979	1,244	2,212
1978	1,409	2,323

A break-up of the above figures by principal nationalities is given in Annexure XX.

### Indian Citizenship

6. During the period of one year ending 30th November, 1979, 7,725 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 9,56,804. 131 foreigners settled in India and 304 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration, respectively during the period from 1st December, 1978 to 30th November, 1979 raising the total of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 1,079 and 4,373, respectively.

## CHAPTER XI

### PENSION AND OTHER SCHEMES FOR POLITICAL SUFFERERS

#### *Overview*

The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme commenced from 15th August, 1972 and is intended to provide monetary assistance to the poor and needy freedom fighters and their families who are placed in indigent circumstances and pecuniary difficulties. The payment is referable to Article 282 of the Constitution of India and the whole scheme is oriented to mitigate the sufferings of the freedom fighters. The pension as granted should not be equated with honorarium or as a reward solely in recognition of the services and sacrifices of the freedom fighters rendered in the past, which cannot be measured in terms of money. The policy of the Government has, therefore, all along been to look into the financial conditions of the freedom fighters and then grant suitable pensions. With the limited resources available to the Government and with a view to making the assistance available to the maximum number of needy freedom fighters, an annual income ceiling of Rs. 5,000 has been fixed for this purpose. The scheme provides for the grant of pension at Rs. 200 per month to living freedom fighters who had suffered a minimum period of six months sufferings in connection with National Freedom Fighters Movement as defined in the scheme and Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month to his family according to its size after his demise.

#### *Freedom Fighters*

2. The Freedom Fighters Division of the Ministry has been entrusted with the implementation of the following pension schemes :—

- (i) Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972.
- (ii) Ex-Andaman & Ex-Goan Political Prisoners Pension Scheme, 1969 & 1971.
- (iii) MISA & DISIR Detenus Dependents Pension Scheme, 1977 & 1978.

### *Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme*

3.1 The Scheme continued to be implemented as heretofore. Under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 2,48,967 applications have been received till 31-3-80. Out of these, pension has been sanctioned in 1,18,021 cases. 94,178 applications have been rejected and the balance of 36,768 cases have been filed for non-receipt of adequate information from the applicants and/or specific report/recommendation from the State Governments. No application is, therefore, pending initial scrutiny. The filed cases are reopened as soon as further information is received. In regard to the rejected cases representation/petition continue to be received which have to be re-considered.

3.2 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 pensions, State Governments are asked to consider prosecuting them. Out of a total of 8986 complaints received upto 31st March, 1980, pension has been stopped in 1045 cases, restored in 840 cases and suspended in 5999 cases. The remaining cases are under investigation. Detailed reports from the concerned State Governments have been called for in all these cases.

3.3 The estimated expenditure on the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme during the current year is Rs. 21 crores. Yearwise details in regard to disposal of applications is given in Annexure XI.

### *Ex-Andaman & Ex-Goan Political Prisoners Pension Scheme, 1969 & 1971*

4. In the case of living ex-Andaman Political Prisoners, whose number is less than 200, it has been decided to enhance their monthly pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month with effect from 1st October, 1978 in view of the known facts of their suffering and their age. The grant of similar concession to the

Goan freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment in Portuguese jails outside India is receiving Government's consideration.

*MISA & DISIR Detenus Dependents Pension Scheme, 1977 & 1978.*

5. During the middle of 1977, a Scheme for giving financial assistance to the dependents of MISA detenus had been evolved and entrusted to this Division. Under the Scheme, it has been decided to grant pension to the dependents of MISA detenus who died in Jail or within 3 months after release and all those who died as a result of police firing during Emergency that is from June 1975 to March 1977 in deserving cases. Government has also approved in July 1978 a similar scheme for sanction of pension to the families of those who were detained under DISIR. The position as on 31st March, 1980 in respect of the applications received under the MISA/DISIR Detenus Dependents Scheme is given below :—

Applications	MISA	Police Firing	DISIR
Received	91	37	17
Sanctioned	56	35	14
Rejected	30	2	3
Pending.	5	..	..

## CHAPTER XII

### CENSUS

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for registration of birth and deaths, collection of vital statistics and for taking the decennial population census. The other activities of this organisation comprise socio-economic surveys, demographic, ethnographic and linguistic studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics.

2. The next census of India is scheduled to take place in February, 1981. The census consists of two major phases, namely, the houselisting operations in 1980 and the actual enumeration of population in February, 1981. The Census organisation, during the year under report, has been fully engaged in the preparatory work for the 1981 census.

The schedules for 1981 Census were revised in the light of the experience of the 1st pretest and discussions at the Second Data User's Conference. The Second Pretest was conducted in all the States and Union Territories, except in Mizoram, during May-June, 1979 to test these revised schedules. The schedules and instructions were translated into the regional languages for this pretest and the State Government officials canvassed them. The data collected in this Pretest were tabulated and based on this experience the schedules and instructions have been further revised.

The Directors of Census Operations have been appointed in the States and Union Territories, and the preparatory work for the 1981 Census is in full swing in all States and Union Territories. The State Governments have been addressed about the organisation and conduct of 1981 Census and have been requested to appoint Census Officers for the field hierarchy in the States. In most of the States, the higher level hierarchy consisting of Principal Census Officers, District Census Officers, City Census Officers, Town Census Officers and other Census Officers has been established.

On the organisational side also, several important steps have been taken. Circulars on delineation of enumeration blocks, location code, rural-urban classification and preparation of village and town lists have been sent to the State Directors of Census Operations. The State Governments have been requested to freeze the boundaries of administrative units from the 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1981.

The first conference of Directors of Census Operations was held in August, 1979, at which organisational matters relating to the 1981 Census Operations, the results of the 2nd Pretest and the content of Houselist and enterprise list and procedures were discussed. In particular, the houselisting operations due in 1980 and the instructions to enumerators were finalised. The integration of Economic Census with the houselisting operations has been given final shape. It has been decided that an enterprise list will be canvassed along with the houselist of the Population Census. The Central Statistical Organisation and State Statistical Bureaus are now fully associated with the canvassing of the Houselist and Enterprise list.

The report on population projections prepared by the Expert Committee on Population Projections appointed by the Planning Commission has been printed. Various technical papers were prepared for expert groups which was set up in connection with the finalisation of the census questionnaires. Intensive internal studies were also commenced by way of advance planning of the post enumeration checks which would have to be conducted after the 1981 census.

By way of organisational preparation for the 1981 census, printing of schedules, such as individual slip, Household Schedule, Houselist, Houselist Abstract, Abridged Houselist, Enumerator's Abstract and the National Map has been taken up.

The Social Studies Division of the census organisation has during the year finalised classification of rural and urban areas, delineation of urban agglomeration and Standard Urban Areas in connection with the 1981 Census Operations and in preparation of District Census Handbooks including State and Town directories. It has also undertaken studies relating to socio-economic Surveys of Villages and Towns, traditional crafts, ethnographic studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, matters relating to ethnic identity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a research study on distribution of infrastructure in rural areas and levels and trends of urbanisation.

During the year under report, three reports on town studies have been finalised while two other reports are being finalised. Five reports on resurvey of villages have been sent for publication and three reports are under finalisation.

Formats in respect of Village Directory and Town Directory for 1981 District Census Handbook series were prepared and detailed instructions for compilation of data for District Census Handbook of 1981 Series and Village and Town Directories were issued.

Ethnographic monograph on Kokna tribe of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was sent for printing.

In connection with the Plan Scheme, "Study on distribution of Infrastructural facilities and levels and trends of Urbanisation", primary compilation of data relating to 195 taluks of Andhra Pradesh was completed and the work for Assam State has been taken up.

One of the major activities of the Census Organisation is preparation of maps and publication of census atlases. The atlas volume series is being continued and a large number of maps of States and Union Territories for these volumes were processed during the year under report. As many as 382 maps and diagrams relating to the State and Union Territory Atlas Volumes were finalised and editing and interpretation of about 120 maps relating to Nagaland and Tripura was also completed. Preparation for the 1981 Census was also commenced with issue of certain basic instructions regarding mapping projects. Further progress has been made in finalisation of the Census Atlas of India based on the 1971 census. A Plan Scheme has been initiated entitled "Regional Division of India—a cartographic Analysis" and it is proposed as part of this scheme to develop certain special maps on a regional basis.

The processing of census material for special analytical purposes and of survey data was continued to be carried out on the inhouse computer facility available in the census department. A 5 per cent sample of the rural individual slips have been put on tape and the tapping of sample registration data has commenced so as to permit a more detailed analysis and cross tabulation. The processing of the Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory data is also in progress as also that relating to the data collected in the infant and child mortality survey which has been carried out in 1979. The services of the Data Processing Division in the

census organisation were also availed of by the Central Water Commission for processing of rainfall gauge data, by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for processing of the results of the National Talent Search Examination and by the Labour Ministry and Handicrafts Board for special tabulations.

### *Vital Statistics*

#### CIVIL REGISTRATION

3.1 The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (No. 18 of 1969) has been enforced in all States and Union Territories as provided under sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Act and approval of Central Government to the State rules formulated under the Act to implement its provisions have been conveyed to all States and Union Territories.

Publicity measures, such as a documentary film and radio broadcasts on registration of births and deaths and printing of births and deaths slogan on postal stationery, were continued. The States also adopted various measures on their own to give wide publicity to registration of births and deaths during the year.

#### 3.2 *Sample Registration Scheme*

Sample Registration Scheme continued to make steady progress during the year 1979-80. The scheme is now being run in about 3700 rural and 1700 urban units covering a population of over 5 million. Vital rates based on data collected through this scheme are published regularly in the bi-annual sample registration bulletin.

A special survey on infant and child mortality was undertaken in all the SRS households both in rural and urban areas in all the States/Union Territories. The purpose of the survey is to provide mortality differentials for children and infants by various socio-economic characteristics as well as infra-structural facilities available in the area where the family lives. This survey has been undertaken in connection with the international year of child. The field work of the survey has been completed in all the States/Union Territories. It is proposed to bring out the report giving salient features and the survey at the national level based on 25 per cent sample of the schedules. It is also proposed to bring out similar reports at the state level for a few selected states on the basis of cent-per-cent processing of schedules.

On behalf of the Department of Family Welfare survey on family planning practices was undertaken in 25 per cent of the SRS households. The field work has been completed in about 20 States/Union Territories and is expected to be completed in the rest of the States/Union Territories shortly.

Training programmes were organised for persons from International Statistics Education Centre (ISEC), State Registration Officials, trainees from CSO attending Junior Certificate course in statistics, in service trainees of R. G. Office and ISS probationers.

### *Model Registration*

3.3 The objective of the Model Registration Scheme is to collect data on census of death for rural areas through the services of para-medical personnel posted in the Primary Health Centres. The scheme is now in operation in about 850 villages of primary health centres spread throughout the country.

### *Medical Certificates of Causes of Death*

3.4 A documentary film on 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death' has been produced to be used for publicity and training of medical practitioners in filling the prescribed medical certificates.

### *Language Division*

3.5 During the year under report, the Language Division of the Census Organisation carried out the following specific tasks :—

- (a) Preparatory work for the 1981 Census with regard to listing of mother tongues.
- (b) Codification of all India mother tongue data.
- (c) Preparation of different tables regarding tribal languages, monolingual, bi-lingual returns, etc. with reference to the Census data.
- (d) Preliminary reports on phonology and morphology of Maithill, Napuria, Panchpargania and Sadan/Sadri have been carried out. The work on other mother tongues is in progress.
- (e) The publication entitled 'Grammatical Sketches of Indian Languages, Vol. II—Dravidian Language' has

been brought out as also reports of the Surveys of Mandeali and Kului in Himachal Pradesh, Konkani in Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka and Limbu in West Bengal.

*Progressive Use of Hindi*

3.6 During the year under report, special attention was paid to the progressive use of Hindi in the office of the Registrar General of India. Presently, there are one Hindi Officer, four Hindi Translators, one Hindi Stenographer and two Hindi Typists. In addition, efforts are being made to fill two posts of Research Assistants and three posts of Hindi Typists. All the Directorates of Census Operations and Head Office have been provided with required number of Hindi Typewriters. In all subordinate offices having 25 or more employees as well as in the Head Office, Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees have already been set up. Sufficient number of employees are deputed for Hindi training. Fourteen Lower Division Clerks and seven Stenographers have completed their training so far. Workshop classes were organised in the Office of the Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra. Efforts are being made to start such classes in some other Directorates of Census Operations. The necessary training material has already been prepared by Head Office. The offices of the Director of Census Operations are inspected to ensure compliance with the instructions regarding progressive use of Hindi. Cash award scheme has also been introduced.

## CHAPTER XIII

### OTHER MATTERS

#### *Minorities Commission*

The Minorities Commission was set up by an executive order on the 12th January 1978. The commission was initially constituted with Shri M. R. Masani as its Chairman and S/Shri K. R. A. Ansari and V. V. John as its Members who took over charge on the 24th February 1978. Shri M. R. Masani later on tendered his resignation from the Commission and was relieved of his duties from 31st May, 1978. Consequent upon his resignation the Commission was reconstituted with effect from the 28th July 1978 as follows :—

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (1) Shri Justice M. R. A. Ansari              | Chairman |
| (2) Dr. (Miss) Aloo Jahanbux Dastur           | Member   |
| (3) Shri Kaushak G. Bakula                    | Member   |
| (4) Prof. V. V. John                          | Member   |
| (5) Air Chief Marshal (Retd.)<br>Arjan Singh. | Member   |

The Commission visited the States of Karnataka, West Bengal and Kerala in order to ascertain the position of the minorities in these States. The Commission also visited Aligarh and Jamshedpur in connection with the communal disturbances that took place and Karnal in connection with the dispute over the construction of a temple near Gurdwara Manji Sahib.

Individual members of the Commission visited Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Hyderabad and Trivandrum.

The Commission submitted its annual report in February, 1979 for the year 1978 detailing its activities ; the printed copies and the Hindi version were made available on 16-6-1979. Steps are being taken to place the annual report of the Minorities Commission on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament as soon as

possible. This could not be done earlier owing to political developments at the Centre in July and August 1979/and the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in August 1979. The matter is being actively pursued.

Apart from the 3 reports submitted during 1978, the Commission submitted the following 5 reports during 1979. The action taken on these reports is indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Particulars of report	Action taken
1.	Report on dispute over construction of a Shiva Temple near Gurdwara a Manji-Sahib in Karnal, (Haryana) (1/79).	Necessary action in this regard is to be taken by the Govt. of Haryana. This Ministry is in touch with the State Govt. so as to expedite their final reply to the Commission.
2.	Report on Rehabilitation of Families affected by communal disturbances in Jamshedpur (Bihar) (2/79).	Necessary action in this regard is to be taken by the Govt. of Bihar. The Central Govt. on their part have taken up the matter with the State Govt. to intimate the action taken by them to the Commission.
3.	Report on Shri O.P. Tyagi's Freedom of Religion Bill, 1978 and Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act, 1978 (3/79).	The requisite reply has been furnished to the Commission.
4.	Report on status of Punjabi language in Union Territory of Delhi (4/79).	The requisite reply has been furnished to the Minorities Commission.
5.	Report on the U.P. Christian Public Religious Institutions (Temporary Restrictions on Transfer of Properties) Ordinance 1978 (5/79).	The matter is under examination of the Government and efforts are being made to expedite the reply.

The Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978 was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 3rd August, 1978 for the purpose of according constitutional status to the Minorities Commission. The Bill was taken up for consideration by the Lok Sabha on the 16th and 17th May, 1979. The Bill could not obtain the requisite majority under the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution. Owing to political developments at the Centre in July and August, 1979 and the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, this could not be pursued earlier. The matter is now under active consideration.

## 2. Foreign Contribution Regulation

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and the relevant Rules were enforced with effect from the 5th August 1976. The objective of the Act, as stated in its preamble, is :

“to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political associations and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic”.

The Act prohibits the acceptance of foreign contribution by any :

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

However, the categories of persons 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.

The Act stipulates that no organisation of a political nature, not being a political party, shall accept any foreign contribution except with the prior permission of the Central Government. An ‘organisation of a political nature not being a political party’ means such organisation as the Central Government may, having regard to the activities of the organisation or the ideology propagated by the organisation or the programme of the organisation or the association of the organisation with the activities of any political party, notify in the official gazette. Accordingly, a list of 106 organisations was notified on 18th February, 1977. A further list to be so notified is under consideration.

It has also been laid down in the Act that every association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme shall give an intimation to the Central Government

as to the amount of foreign contribution received by it, the source from which and the manner in which such contribution was received and the purpose for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilised by it. Such intimations are required to be given for every half year beginning on the first day of January and first day of July every year in the prescribed form within 30 days of the closure of the half year.

During the year 1978, about 4700 associations in India received approximately Rs. 297 crores of foreign contribution from nearly 6,00,000 donors from abroad.

It has been decided to computerise the information being received from these associations. Full computerisation is expected to be accomplished early in 1981.

The Act imposes restrictions on the acceptance of foreign hospitality. It states that no member of a legislature, office bearer of a political party, Government servant or employee of any corporation shall while visiting any country or territory outside India, accept, except with the prior permission of the Central Government, any foreign hospitality.

During the period from January 1979 to December 1979 permission has been granted in 983 cases for accepting foreign hospitality.

An inter-Ministerial working group has been set up to review the operation of the Act and recommend measures, if warranted, for its more effective implementation.

### *3. Research and Policy Studies*

The Research and Policy Division of the Ministry undertakes studies, both long-term and short-term, in depth on topics of current importance or interest falling within the Ministry's purview at the request of the various Divisions as approved, both as reference material and as an aid to policy formulation. While much of this work is undertaken by the Division itself, wherever warranted the help and assistance of reputed research institutions and scholars of eminence are also availed of.

During the year under review an attempt has been made to lay stress on studies of practical value and not merely of academic interest. Eight studies have so far been completed and nine are in various stages of completion spanning a wide spectrum of topics.

Besides research work, the Division also provided Secretarial assistance to the Committee on Communal Harmony constituted by the Government in January 1979 under the chairmanship of the then Dy. Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Shri Jagjivan Ram. Ten concise background papers on subjects of relevance to the work of the Committee were prepared. Acting on a recommendation of the Committee, the R&P Division coordinated the work of carrying out a survey by a team of officers of the Ministry in seventeen selected districts and then selected State capitals, with the cooperation of the State Governments concerned, in regard to the existing arrangements relating to the preventive and administrative aspects of dealing with communal situations. The Division collated the findings of the survey in a digest and it was made available for the use of the Committee on Communal Harmony.

A field study was also undertaken in regard to the developmental and certain related aspects in the tribal areas of Bihar. The documentation service rendered by the Division to the Ministry is being streamlined and strengthened. One of the task for the current year is the assessment of the information needs of the various Divisions of the Ministry with a view to establishing a rationalised information system.

#### 4. *Civilian Awards*

The Civilian Awards, namely, Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri instituted from the year 1954-55 but cancelled by the Government in August 1977 were revived on the 25th January 1980. The President conferred the following Awards on the Republic Day this year :—

- |   |   |                 |
|---|---|-----------------|
| (1) Mother Teresa   | — | Bharat Ratna    |
| (2) Shri Rai Krishnadasa<br>Eminent scholar and<br>author           | — | Padma Vibhushan |
| (3) Shri Bismillah Khan<br>Eminent Hindustani<br>Classical musician | — | Padma Vibhushan |
| (4) Shri Sunil M. Gavaskar,<br>Distinguished cricketer.             | — | Padma Bhushan   |

### 5. *Commissions of Inquiry*

Of the three Commissions that the previous Government had appointed, namely, the Shah Commission of Inquiry, the Jagannohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry (Nagarwala Episode) and the Gupta Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs, the reports of the first two Commissions alongwith the Memoranda of Action taken thereon were placed on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament. The report of the Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs was submitted to the Government on 31-5-1979, but it could not be presented to the Parliament due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in August, 1979. The report was subsequently laid on the Table of both the House of Parliament on the 2nd February, 1980.

### 6. *Departmentalised Accounting Organisation*

Provident Fund Accounts of All India Service Officers on deputation to the Ministry from States are maintained by the Accountants General concerned. Complaints regarding missing credits for the period of deputation were being received frequently. In order to minimise unnecessary correspondence and to ensure correct and speedy accountal of such recoveries, a system of maintenance of dummy accounts by the Pay and Accounts Offices has been introduced.

The Internal Audit Wing detected over-payments totalling Rs. 1,29,419 during the year 1979-80, bringing the progressive total to Rs. 2,36,402. The amount actually recovered till 31-3-1980 is Rs. 63,264. Appropriate action is being taken to recover the balance.

### 7. *Improvement in Financial Administration*

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the State Secretaries, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, a Working Group, comprising 3 Finance Secretaries from the Union Territories, Deputy Secretaries in Department of Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Finance and U.T. Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs with Director (Finance), Ministry of Home Affairs, as Convenor, was constituted to look into the existing machinery and procedure adopted for financial management and to suggest ways and means for improving them. The Working Group was also asked to review whether further delegation of financial powers to the Union Territories, was necessary. The Group has submitted its report containing suggestions for

improvement in financial administration and also recommendations for enhanced delegation of financial powers.

### *Implementation of the Rules on Official Language*

8.1 Based on the Annual Programme of the Department of Official Language for augmenting the use of Hindi in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices, an annual programme was drawn up for the Ministry and its Offices. All officers, Sections and Offices were requested to make every effort to achieve the targets laid down in the programme.

8.2 With a view to acquainting the officers and staff in the Ministry adequately with the orders, rules etc. relating to the Official Language, a short compilation containing the main provisions of the aforesaid rules and regulations was prepared and circulated to all.

8.3 The position about the progressive use of Hindi in the work of the Ministry is reviewed in the monthly O&M meetings of Joint Secretaries with the Additional Secretary, and in the monthly O&M meetings of each division. Implementation of orders relating to the Official Language in the divisions of the Ministry has been included as a standing item in the agenda of these meetings.

8.4 The progress on the follow up action on the recommendations of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti towards implementation of orders about Official Language in the Ministry as a whole is reviewed in the meetings held under chairmanship of the Additional Secretary.

8.5 The Cash Award scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued during the year under report. Two First and Second prizes of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 respectively were awarded to two employees under this scheme, while the third was granted an Incentive-Certificate.

8.6 For assessing the position about the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its offices, the Deputy Secretary in-charge of Hindi in the Ministry, during the year under review, inspected five offices of the Ministry located in Delhi. As per the directions of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti, an annual programme of inspection of other offices in the Ministry has been drawn up.

8.7 For an assessment of the purchase and utilization of Hindi books by the departmental libraries of the Ministry and its offices,

the Member and Member-Secretary of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti inspected during the year the libraries of some offices of the Ministry located in Delhi.

8.8 During the year under review, the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry headed by the Home Minister held one meeting. More meetings could not be held on account of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The Official Language Implementation Committee in the Ministry held three meetings.

8.9 For keeing co-ordination between the Ministry and its offices in regard to the implementation of orders on the official language, a meeting of the Hindi Officers/officers in-charge of Hindi in the Ministry and its subordinate offices was held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Secretary in-charge of Hindi in the Ministry.

8.10 With a view to considering, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti, imparting training in Hindi in the Central Police Organisations, and for evolving a phased programme for rendering in Hindi and in Devnagari script the existing training literature in English and Roman script, two meetings of the heads of the Central Police Organisations were convened.

8.11 A programme is being chalked out for providing the training in Hindi typewriting and Hindi Stenography within a period of three years to the existing staff in the Ministry and its offices. It has also been decided that the officials nominated for this training will not have the option to withdraw their names.

8.12 Fourteen Attached and Subordinate Offices and 72 Regional Offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been notified under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rule, 1976.

#### *Internal Work Study Unit*

9.1 The Internal Work Study Unit continued to undertake studies on work measurement, organisational structure and procedural improvements and to maintain liaison with the Staff Inspection Unit (Ministry of Finance) and the Administrative Reforms Wing (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms).

9.2 Work measurement studies were carried out in the Ministry proper for the Freedom Fighters Division, Union Territories Division, Section dealing with Commissions of Enquiry,

cash Sections and Hindi Implementation Section. For the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless), the staff strength for its Administration and Accounts Sections was finalised.

9.3 A Work Norms Sub-Committee was set up by the BPR&D under the Standing Committee on Forensic Sciences. The IWSU assisted the Sub-Committee in finalising its recommendations on the broad work norms and staff strength of scientific personnel needed by Forensic Science Laboratories under the Central and State Governments.

9.4 The following method studies were carried out :—

- (i) For the continuous monitoring of important development in one or more parts of the country a model for a Control Room to be set up in the Ministry was evolved. On the Lines of the model, a Control Room was set up for monitoring on a continuing basis the law and order situation in the country during the Lok Sabha elections.
- (ii) A study on providing a proper location for the staff in-charge of the Record Rooms was carried out.
- (iii) After a study of the Receipt & Issue Sections of the Ministry proper, suggestions were made for streamlining their working.

9.5 As suggested by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, a Departmental Forms Control Committee has been set up for improving and simplifying the various forms including reports and returns prescribed by the Ministry. The IWSU which services this Committee was engaged in collecting basic data in regard to all such forms.

## ANNEXURE—I

*Area and Population of Union Territories*

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population (1971 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511
3.	Chandigarh	114	257,251
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	74,170
5.	Delhi	1,485	40,65,698
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813	8,57,771
7.	Lakshadweep	32	31,810
8.	Mizoram	21,087	3,32,390
9.	Pondicherry	480	4,71,707
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119,373</b>	<b>66,73,441</b>

## ANNEXURE—II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Five Year Plan (1978—83)	Annual Plan (1979-80)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.72	16.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115.00	23.41
3.	Chandigarh	72.00	14.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.05	3.31
5.	Delhi	562.50	108.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	162.00	30.00
7.	Lakshadweep	14.13	3.00
8.	Mizoram	95.09	17.72
9.	Pondicherry	57.00	11.57
	TOTAL	1175.49	227.04

ANNEXURE—III  
*Union Territories*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Five Year Plan (1978—83)	Annual Plan (1979-80)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	130.08	26.48
2.	Cooperation	11.85	2.91
3.	Water & Power Development	284.27	55.00
4.	Industries & Minerals	45.45	9.40
5.	Transport & Communication	177.41	35.42
6.	Social & Community Services	509.91	94.69
7.	Economic & General Services	16.52	3.14
	TOTAL	1175.49	227.04

## ANNEXURE—IV

*Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes Outlay for 1979-80*

Name of Scheme	Rs. in lakhs
1. Assistance to States for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	1000.00
2. Post-matric Scholarships	1460.00
3. Pre-matric Scholarships for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	31.00
4. Book Banks	30.00
5. Girls Hostels (SC 100 lakhs) (ST 45 lakhs)	145.00
6. Coaching and allied Schemes	50.00
7. Aid to Voluntary Organizations	100.00
8. Machinery for Implementation of the PCR Act.	200.00
9. Research and Training (TD Wing)	50.00
TOTAL	3066.00

## ANNEXURE—V

*Statement showing the names of the voluntary organisations, schemes run, area of operation and the grants-in-aid sanctioned during 1979-80 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 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ramakrishna Ashram, Narendrapur, West Bengal.	Hostels for Sch. Castes, Sch. Tribes students, training in crafts and dispensary and training in automobile engineering.	24 parganas, West Bengal	3,16,280
2.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Kalady, Kerala.	Hostel for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes students and children's library, construction of community hall and repairing and reconstruction of damaged latrines and construction of over head tank in the hostel.	Ernakulam District	2,34,696
3.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Silchar	Hostel for Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste students.	Cachar District	1,18,200

1	2	3	4	5
4. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri.	Hostel for Sch. Castes Sch. Tribes and other Backward Classes students, production oriented training for boys in dairy and bakery and typewriting training of boys and sick room.	Puri District.	1,21,550	
5. Servants of India Society, Poona.	Hostels, educational institutions, Ashram Schools for Sch. Tribes Women's Welfare Centres Training in crafts, maternity centres and typewriting and shorthand institution.	Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.	5,04,114	
6. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.	Ashram Schools, propaganda and publicity against untouchability, improvement in the conditions of sweepers children; Bhangi Kasht Kukti Work, maintenance of SC and ST girls in Kasturba Balika Ashram, New Delhi.	Anand Celicut, Raipur Bhopal and Ganjam, Bhilwara, Madurai, Ghazipur, Rajasthan, Delhi, Tripura and Orissa.	13,90,649	
7. Ramakrishna Mission, Ashram, Ranchi.	Training of Tribals in modern agriculture, techniques, Animal Husbandry and Poultry farming and Visual Unit, Workshop and Library.	Around Ranchi and Chhotanagpur Areas.	1,79,584	
8. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.	Maternity and child welfare services in backward areas.	Tehri Garhwal and Jaunsar Bawar, Areas Nainital (U.P.)	9,03,754	
9. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.	Propaganda and publicity against untouchability.	All India.	3,41,370	

10. Hindj-Sweepers Sevak Samaj.	Improvement in the working conditions of sweepers; training in crafts, social welfare centres, hostels and Ashram Schools for Sch. Castes students, shorthand and type-writing centres.	Uttar Pradesh, Har- yana, Punjab, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh.	2,08,332
11. Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.	Propaganda and publicity against untouchability training in printing technology and library.	Around Allahabad District.	50,821
12. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi.	Scheme for the benefits of SCs and STs in Orissa and constructions of hostel buildings for SC and ST Post-Matric students.	Orissa.	1,11,300
13. Akhil Bharatiya Seva Ashram Sangh, New Delhi.	Knitting-cum-tailoring mini Bus Seva, Ashram Chhatravas and cultural development programmes for the benefit of SCs and STs.	Assam.	2,39,967
14. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, Purulia.	Residential school for SC and ST.	West Bengal.	34, 800

## ANNEXURE—VI

*Statement showing Revised Outlays for 1978-79 and Approved Outlays for 1979-80—Development of Backward Classes—State Sector*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1978-79 Revised Outlays	Approved Outlay 1979-80
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	832	635
2. Assam	140	140
3. Bihar	400	300
4. Gujarat	860	860
5. Haryana	78	66
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	70
7. Jammu and Kashmir	25	47
8. Karnataka	595	415
9. Kerala	172	100
10. Madhya Pradesh	495	525
11. Maharashtra	979	760
12. Manipur	34	35
13. Meghalaya	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..
15. Orissa	115	150
16. Punjab	229	264
17. Rajasthan	75	45
18. Sikkim	4	4
19. Tamil Nadu	865	800
20. Tripura	82	85
21. Uttar Pradesh	1098	245
22. West Bengal	200	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7279</b>	<b>5736</b>

1	2	3
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.30	4.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3. Chandigarh	..	..
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
5. Delhi	96.61	90.00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	9.48	9.27
7. Lakshadweep	..	..
8. Mizoram	2.27	..
9. Pondicherry	47.83	50.00
TOTAL	163.49	170.27
GRANT TOTAL	7442.49	5906.27

ANNEXURE—VIII

Total Population, Scheduled Tribe Population and Area under each State/Union Territory and under Sub-Plan in each State/Union Territory

(Population in lakhs, area in Sq. Kms.)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Total Population.	Sch. Tribe Popn. *(1971 Census)		Percentage of S.T. Popn. to total Popn.		Total Popn.	Sub-Plan Area			Total Geographical area of state	Total Geographical area under sub-Plan	%age of area covered under sub-Plan
			Pre-revised	Revised	Pre-revised	Revised		St.@ Popn. (pre-Revised)	%age of ST to total Popn.	%age of ST Popn. under sub-plan to (Pre-revised in States)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pd.	435.03	16.58	22.26	3.81	5.12	17.88	9.11	50.95	54.95	276754	30294	10.95
2.	Assam	146.25	16.07	16.07	10.99	10.99	18.43	9.57	54.10	62.04	63301	10189	16.10
3.	Bihar	563.53	49.33	49.33	8.75	8.75	74.93	37.86	50.53	76.75	173876	43603	25.08
4.	Gujarat	266.97	37.34	37.57	13.98	14.07	39.23	27.04	68.23	72.42	195984	24428	12.46
5.	Karnataka	292.99	2.31	2.62	0.79	0.89	**	1.00	..	43.29	191773	**	**
6.	H.P.	34.60	1.42	1.42	4.09	4.09	1.14	0.84	73.68	59.15	55673	23954	43.03
7.	Kerala	213.47	2.69	1.93	1.25	0.90	1.15	0.74	64.35	27.51	38864	6128	15.77
8.	M.P.	416.54	83.87	98.15	20.13	23.56	103.94	62.30	59.94	74.28	442841	159288	35.97

9. Maha- rashtra	504.12	29.54	38.41	5.86	7.62	29.96	18.47	61.65	62.53	307762	38654	12.56
10. Manipur	10.73	3.34	3.34	31.13	31.13	3.48	3.13	89.94	93.71	22356	20126	90.83
11. Orissa	219.45	50.72	50.75	23.11	23.13	62.23	34.71	55.78	68.43	155842	69407	44.54
12. Rajasthan	257.66	31.26	31.35	12.13	12.17	20.76	13.62	65.61	33.57	342214	19608	5.73
13. Tamil Nadu	411.99	3.12	4.50	0.76	1.09	2.17	1.45	66.82	46.47	130069	910	0.07
14. Tripura	15.56	4.51	4.51	28.98	28.98	4.89	3.43	70.14	76.05	10477	6679	63.75
15. U.P.	883.41	1.99	1.99	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.25	86.21	12.56	294413	187	0.06
16. W.B.	443.12	25.32	26.03	5.71	5.87	14.89	10.42	69.98	41.15	87853	4952	5.64
17. A&N Islands	1.15	0.18	0.18	15.65	15.65	0.22	0.18	81.82	100.00	8293	1953	23.55
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	8.57	0.07	0.07	0.82	0.82	0.39	0.07	17.95	100.00	3813	72	1.89
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5125.14</b>	<b>359.66</b>	<b>390.48</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>395.98</b>	<b>234.59</b>	<b>59.24</b>	<b>65.23</b>	<b>2802158</b>	<b>460434</b>	<b>16.43</b>

NOTE:—\*List of Scheduled Tribes was amended by the 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.

\*\* Total Population and area under Tribal Sub-Plan in Karnataka is 21.25 lakhs and 15,781 Sq. Kms. 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.

@ Revised Population of Sch. 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.

## ANNEXURE—VIII

*Statement Showing ITDPs*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Integrated Tribal Development Pro- jects Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	19
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Karnataka	5
7.	Kerala	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	42
9.	Maharashtra	15
10.	Manipur	5
11.	Orissa	23
12.	Rajasthan	5
13.	Tamilnadu	9
14.	Tripura	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1
16.	West Bengal	12
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
	TOTAL	179

## ANNEXURE—IX

*pockets of Tribal Concentration**Provisional Estimates of Population coverage*

(Population in lakhs)

State	No. of Pockets	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population	Percentage of Schedule Tribes to total Popn.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	17	2.54	1.56	61.42
2. Assam*	7	1.45	0.74	51.06
3. Bihar*	43	9.07	4.69	51.74
4. Gujarat	14	5.08	2.77	54.57
5. Madhya Pradesh*	29	19.89	10.45	52.55
6. Maharashtra*	16	3.76	1.92	51.14
7. Orissa*	20	5.85	3.22	54.93
8. Rajasthan	36	11.67	6.70	57.39
9. Uttar Pradesh*	1	0.13	0.09	72.12
TOTAL	192	59.44	32.14	54.09

\*Proposed.

## ANNEXURE—X

State-Wise Provisions for Upgradation of Tribal Administration  
during 1979—84

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	Items		Total
		Compen- satory allowance	Residen- tial Buildings	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165	56	221
2.	Assam	146	152	298
3.	Bihar	621	112	733
4.	Himachal Pradesh	20	24	44
5.	Kerala	20	40	60
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1056	336	1392
7.	Manipur	74	40	114
8.	Orissa	603	184	787
9.	Rajasthan	150	40	190
10.	Tamil Nadu	22	72	94
11.	Tripura	95	24	119
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	16	17
13.	West Bengal	98	96	194
		3071	1192	4263

ANNEXURE-XI

*Selected Physical Achievements (1974—79)*

**Additional area brought under Minor Irrigation**

State	Area (Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	60,768
Assam	21,485
Bihar	45,000
Gujarat	7,200
Maharashtra	3,33,000
Manipur	600
Orissa	1,03,400
Tripura	432

**Additional area brought under soil conservation :**

State	Area (Hectare)
Andhra Pradesh	6,804
Assam	8,564
Bihar	62,940
Gujarat	46,608
Manipur	649
Orissa	32,970
Rajasthan	3,315
Tripura	4,127
West Bengal	2,061

**Villages Electrified**

State	Number
Andhra Pradesh	855
Gujarat	95
Maharashtra	1,178
Manpiur	175
Orissa	1,119
Rajasthan	652
Tripura	41

**Area under Horticulture**

State	Area (Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	12,082
Bihar	50,000
Orissa	14,000
Rajasthan	930

## ANNEXURE—XI

Statewise position in respect of average membership, Working Capital and turnover of LAMPS against proscribed norms

Sr. No.	State/U.Ts.	No. of Lamps target as per norm organised	Average working capital per LAMP. Against a norm of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per LAMP	Average tribal memberships (No.)		Average turnover of LAMPS		
				As per norm	Actual	As per norm	Actual turnover	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	..	..	1530	..	..	..
2.	Assam	123	22	1.47	1620	64	4.41	4.72
3.	Bihar	500	447	0.13	1510	490	0.39	0.07
4.	Gujarat	262	54	2.46	2060	447	7.38	2.12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8	109	N.A.	210	N.A.	..	..
6.	Karnataka	N.A.	5	0.29	N.A.	928	N.A.	23.26
7.	Kerala	8	39	0.13	1850	N.A.	0.39	N.A.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	693	689	0.69	1800	473	2.07	3.03
9.	Maharashtra	200	258	7.50	1840	903	22.50	3.62
10.	Manipur	23	52	0.15	2720	754	0.45	N.A.
11.	Orissa	415	223	0.77	1670	1350	2.31	1.98
12.	Rajasthan	138	224	N.A.	1970	N.A.	..	N.A.
13.	Tamil Nadu	15	9	N.A.	1930	1579	..	N.A.
14.	Tripura	33	39	N.A.	2080	692	..	N.A.
15.	U.P.	2	3	N.A.	2500	N.A.	..	N.A.
16.	W. Bengal	100	43	1.60	2080	583	4.98	N.A.
17.	A & N Islands	2	N.A.	N.A.	1800	N.A.	..	N.A.
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	N.A.	N.A.	700	N.A.	..	N.A.
TOTAL SUB-PLAN AREA		2643	2216	2.12	1770	1139	0.96	2.25

ANNEXURE—XI

*Enrolment of Tribal Children in the Age-Group 6—14 Years in the States/Union Territories with Sub-Plan Area*

1 Sr. State (with ST Population No. percentage as per 1971 census)	2 Percentage of enrolment (Year) of ST Children	3
1. Andhra Pradesh (3.81)	Classes 1—5=49.4% (1977-78) 6—8=8.7%	
2. Assam (12.84)	Classes (1977-78) 1—4=79% 5—7=43%	
3. Bihar (8.75)	6—11 yrs.=68.13% 11—14 yrs.=33.18% (1977-78)	
4. Gujarat (14)	6—11 yrs.=56% 11—14 years=59% (1977-78)	
5. Himachal Pradesh (4)	Classes (1977-78) 1—5=78% 6—8=32%	
6. Karnataka	—	
7. Kerala	—	
8. Madhya Pradesh (23.56)	6—11 yrs.=41.5% 11—14 yrs=10.5% (1977-78)	
9. Maharashtra	6—11 yrs.=72% 11—14=22.9% (1977-78)	
10. Manipur (31.17)	—	
11. Orissa (23.1)	Classes (1977-78) 1—5=62.2% 6—8=8.8%	

Sr. No.	State (with ST Population Percentage as per 1971 census)	Percentage of enrolment (Year) of ST Children
1	2	3
12.	Rajasthan (12.83)	Classes (1977-78) 1-5=35.61 % 6-8=12.85
13.	Tamil Nadu (1.09)	6-11 yrs.=50.9% 11-14=17.3% (1977-78)
14.	Tripura (28.95)	
15.	Uttar Pradesh (0.22)	6-11 yrs.=55% 11-14 yrs.=27% (1977-78)
16.	West Bengal (5.87)	6-11 yrs.=52.24% 11-14 yrs.=13.09% (1977-78)

## ANNEXURE—XII

List of publications brought out by T.D. Division

### **I. Basic Papers on Tribal Development :**

- I(1) Tribal Development in the Fifth Plan  
Some Basic Policy Papers Vol. I.
- I(2) Tribal Development in the Fifth Plan  
Some Basic Policy Papers Vol. II.
- I(3) Tribal Development  
Retrospect & Prospect
- I(4) Preparation of integrated tribal development projects
- I(5) Tentative outline and check, points for examination of Integrated  
Tribal Development Projects.
- I(6) Preparation of Sub-Plan for tribal regions
- I(7) Award of research fellowships in various aspects of tribal develop-  
ment.
- I(8) Tribal Development to the new perspective
- I(9) Preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan 1978—83 and Projectwise Annual  
Sub-Plan 1979-80
- I(10) Guidelines for Tribal Sub-Plan 1978— 83  
(Issued by Planning Commission)

### **II. Reports of Working Groups, Study Team etc.**

- II(1) Report of the working group on integration of sectoral programmes
- II(2) Report of the working group on Tribal development during medium  
term plan, 1978—83
- II(3) Report of the Study term on implementation of Tribal development  
programmes during the medium term plan 1978—83
- II(4) Report of the Study term on social services in Tribal Areas during  
the medium term plan 1978—83
- II(5) Report of the Study term on Credit Marketing and Cooperation in  
tribal areas during the Medium term plan 1978—83
- II(6) Report on industries and allied sectors in Tribal areas
- II(7) Report of the study term on Development of Agriculture and Allied  
Sectors in tribal areas during the medium term Plan 1978—83

II(8) Report of the study term on defining minimum needs for tribal areas during the medium term plan 1978—83.

II(9) Report of the study term on development of infrastructure in Tribal areas during the medium term plan 1978—83.

### III Background Papers on Tribal Development:

III(1) Annual tribal Sub-plan for 1977-78—A resume

III(2) Areas of tribal concentration in India.

III(3) Provisions in the Constitution of India for Scheduled Tribes.

III(4) Scheduled tribes and Scheduled areas in India.

### IV. Occasional Papers on Tribal Development (English) :

1. Perspective on Tribal Development.
2. Role of Voluntary organisations in tribal development.
3. Education for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
4. Tribal development the new strategy.
5. Growth centres in Tribal areas.
6. Development of small tribal communities. A theoretical frame.
7. Planning for industrial development of tribal areas.
8. Economic development of extremely backward tribal regions.
9. Environmental context and the personnel system—Its implications for tribal areas.
10. Planning from below the special reference to tribal areas.
11. Planning for educational development in tribal areas.
12. Economic development of scarce. Resource regions with special reference to the tribal region in western India.
13. Development of a polyandrous tribal community in a sparsely populated hill area.
14. Administrative aspects of marketing tribal areas.
15. Role of education in tribal development.
16. Industrial complexes and their tribal hinterlands. A conceptual frame of their problems and prospects.
17. Approach to tribal development in the sixth plan a preliminary perspective.

18. Proceedings of conference of tribal commissioners held on 14th & 15th July, 1977, New Delhi.
  19. University and Tribal development.
  20. Administration for Tribal development.
  21. Micro level planning for full employment in tribal areas.
  22. Colonial transformation of the tribal society in middle India.
  23. Bonded labour, the problem & prospect.
  24. Bonded labour in tribal areas. A historical perspective with special reference to Bastar.
  25. Legislative powers about tribal affairs.
  26. Forests, Tribal economy and regional development.
  27. Xth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences and Tribal Development.
1. आदिवासी विकास पर सामायिक अलेख--आदिवासी विकास के लिये प्रशासन
  2. --वही-- --आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शैक्षणिक विकास के लिये आयोजन।
  3. --वही-- --आदिम जाति विकास के कुछ पहलू
  4. --वही-- --आदिम जाति विकास-प्रशासनिक परिप्रेक्ष्य
  5. --वही-- --आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक के लिये आयोजन
  6. --वही-- --पर्यावरणीय संदर्भ एवं कार्मिक निकाय-आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये उनके निहितार्थ
  7. --वही-- --औद्योगिक परिसर और उनके आदिवासी पञ्च-प्रदेश
  8. --वही-- --आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण रोजगार के लिये लघु स्तरीय आयोजन।

#### VI. Ideas & Experiences in Tribal Development :

1. Integrated tribal development projects.
2. Training in agriculture of young tribal couples.
3. Pre-primary-cum-primary schools.
4. Ashram schools in tribal areas.
5. Elementary school complex for an educational village.
6. Horticulture and plantations—Limited ownership and professional management.
7. Horticulture in Orissa.

#### VII. Half-year Newsletter—October, 1979.

## ANNEXURE—XIII

*Anti-Smuggling and Other Activities of the Border Security Force*

	1978-79	1979-80 (upto 31-3-1980)
1. Persons apprehended for clandestine border crossing	6,058	6,434
2. Smugglers apprehended	618	1,348
3. Goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)	49.34	127.79
4. Currency seized (Rs. in Thousands)		
Bangladesh (Taka)	110.00	842.33
Burmese (Kyats)	119.00	323.392
Indan Currency	52.00	2355.034
Pak Currency		22.113

ANNEXURE—XIV

*List of Stations*

1. Agartala
2. Ahmedabad
3. Aizawl
4. Bangalore
5. Bhopal
6. Bhubaneswar (Cuttack)
7. Bombay
8. Calcutta
9. Chandigarh
10. Dispur
11. Gangtok
12. Hyderabad
13. Imphal
14. Itanagar
15. Jaipur
16. Jammu
17. Kavaratti
18. Kohima
19. Lucknow
20. Madras
21. Panaji
22. Patna
23. Pondicherry
24. Port Blair
25. Shillong
26. Simla
27. Srinagar
28. Trivandrum
29. Head Quarters—New Delhi.

ANNEXURE—XV

*Statistical Data on the Activities of the C.B.I.  
(1-1-1979 to 31-3-1980)*

I. (i)	New Criminals Indexed . . . . .	7635
	New Criminals Indexed for Interpol . . . . .	4030
(ii)	Items of property indexed . . . . .	26404
(ii)	Source documents prepared . . . . .	64157
II.	Finger prints from National Crime Bureaus verified . . . . .	446
III.	ICPO-Interpol Notices circulated to other officers. . . . .	661
	<i>Antiques Record Unit</i>	
IV. (i)	New criminals for whom records built up . . . . .	147
(ii)	Indexes/source documents prepared . . . . .	2231
	<i>Arms Cell</i>	
V. (i)	New criminals brought on record . . . . .	6414
(ii)	Indexes prepared for fire-arms lost/recovered . . . . .	19652
(iii)	No. of recovered fire-arms co-ordinated with loss/theft cases . . . . .	42

ANNEXURE—XVI

*State Legislations.*

State legislations disposed of during the year are as under :—

	1978-79	1979-80 (up to 31-3-1980)
1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded	180	116
2. Bills to which assent was withheld	1	..
3. Regulation assented to by the President	1	2
4. Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given	28	18
5. Bills for prior approval of the Central Govt. for introduction in the State Legislature	80	40
6. Ordinances	124	99
	<u>414</u>	<u>275</u>

ANNEXURE XVII

*Mercy Petitions*

The number of Petitions for Mercy from convicts under sentence/death decided by the President are as under :—

*President's Decision :*

President's decision	1978-79	1979-80 (upto 31-3-1980)
Commutated death sentence	Nil	2
Declined to interfere	17	12
TOTAL	17	14

## ANNEXURE XVIII

### *Some Important International Conferences etc. held in India*

1. XIII Congress of International Commission on Large Dam.
2. International Atomic Energy Conference (IAEA).
3. International Seminar on Application of Remote Sensing to Natural Disaster.
4. International Conference on Oil Seeds and Oils.
5. 6th Asian Pacific Congress on Diseases of the Chest.
6. Unesco Symposium on Hydrological Aspects of Droughts.
7. IFAC Symposium on Computer Application in Large Scale Power Systems.
8. Regional Disaster Preparedness Seminar.
9. International Plant Engineering Conference.
10. India International Trade Fair.
11. Meeting of the World Tourism Organisation Commission of South Asia.
12. International Conference on New Horizons in Materials.
13. Meeting of International Committee on Space Research.
14. International Training Course for Satellite Earth Station Managers and System Planners.
15. International Conference on Computer Application in Civil Engineering.
16. All India Trade Union Seminar.

ANNEXURE—XIX

*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	
	1978	1979
Afghan . . . . .	2,679	2,685
American . . . . .	2,634	2,757
Chinese . . . . .	4,989	8,311
French . . . . .	2,846	3,008
German (West) . . . . .	1,283	1,230
Iranian . . . . .	5,431	6,521
Portuguese . . . . .	1,000	1,011
Russian . . . . .	1,767	1,769
Thai . . . . .	1,174	1,087
Tibetan . . . . .	22,217	23,967
Others . . . . .	11,833	7,049
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>57,853</b>	<b>59,393</b>

ANNEXURE—XX

*Number of registered missionaries in India*

	As on 1st January	
	1978	1979
<b>From Commonwealth Countries</b>		
Australian . . . . .	121	125
British . . . . .	568	572
Canadian . . . . .	188	194
Irish . . . . .	260	190
Others . . . . .	272	163
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,244</b>
 <i>From Other Countries</i>		
American . . . . .	657	616
Belgian . . . . .	198	211
French . . . . .	212	208
German (West) . . . . .	153	168
Italian . . . . .	367	375
Spanish . . . . .	273	275
Others . . . . .	463	359
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>2,212</b>

## ANNEXURE—XXI

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (upto 31-3-80)	Grand Total
1. Number of applications granted pension	24,953	50,114	26,136	8,392	5,504	1,329	699	894	1,18,021
2. Number of applications rejected	4,540	24,016	33,567	18,779	8,411	4,053	946	(—)134	94,178
3. Number of applications filed for non-receipt of adequate information (Pending)	98,782	13,944	50,714	48,162	40,184	37,843	36,895	36,768	36,768
4. Expenditure on pensions (Rs. in crores)	0.63	16.32	22.96	24.11	22.15	20.77	20.67	21.00 (Revised Estimates)	148.61