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**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

REPORT

1980-81

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

Maintenance of law and order continued to receive the highest consideration of the Government since it assumed office in January, 1980. Several legal and administrative steps were taken by Government to deal effectively with anti-national and anti-social elements, particularly those which ferment communal and caste conflicts. The National Security Ordinance was promulgated and later converted into an Act. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act was passed to make it difficult for habitual criminals to obtain bail and to curb delays in the sanction of prosecutions and to vest the powers to take security proceedings under Sections 108, 109 and 110 Cr. P.C. in Executive Magistrates. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 was introduced providing for more stringent punishment for the offence of rape and allied offences. To curb the use of unlicensed fire arms, the Arms Act and Rules were reviewed and steps are being taken to amend them. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations launched a drive to unearth illicit arms.

2. The Government have also strengthened the administrative machinery and taken timely action in curbing anti-national and anti-social elements. The Government have taken action to bring the political parties and other groups on a common platform of the National Integration Council to deliberate on the problems posing a threat to the national unity.

3. It has been decided to raise 3 composite Battalions in the C.R.P.F. specially trained and equipped for dealing with communal riots and providing medical and other relief to affected persons. Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be adequately represented on these battalions. In order to give impetus to the modernisation of State Police Forces, the Government of India has revived the scheme for the Modernisation of the State Police Forces with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for a period of 10 years from 1980-81.

4. The Government have made earnest efforts at various levels for finding an early solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam. Several rounds of discussions were held with the representatives of the agitating organisations, minorities, tribals

and leaders of political parties, both at the national and State levels. It is, however, a pity that despite conceding almost all the demands in principle, the agitation has not been completely called off. The Government have, however, continued to make efforts to find a solution acceptable to all concerned, and have always believed in resolving the problem through discussion. The Government have kept the doors open and it is hoped that saner counsel will eventually prevail amongst the agitators.

5. For the accelerated development of North-Eastern Region, an allocation of Rs. 340 crores for the Five Year Plan (1980-85) has been provided for the North-Eastern Council. A Committee of Ministers has been constituted for the economic development of the region and for early implementation of Schemes/Projects in different sectors of development. The Committee keeps a constant watch on the speedy implementation of projects and also evolves new strategies for the development of the region. The important measures initiated for economic development of the Region are described in Chapter III.

6. Intensified programmes are being implemented to secure integrated socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The quantum of Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plan Programmes is also being increased. To bring about the speedy development of Scheduled Tribes it has been decided to increase the population to be covered by tribal development programmes from 65% to 75% and the total investment from roughly Rs. 1,000 crores in the Fifth Plan to about Rs. 5,000 crores in the Sixth Plan.

7. The efforts of the Government towards the welfare of weaker sections were further stepped up. With a view to ensuring that the benefits of the economic policies of the Government reach the minority communities and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of the society, the Government have set up a High Power Panel to go into this question and to suggest appropriate measures. To improve the lot of Scheduled Castes, the Government has emphasised the importance and urgency of improving the States Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes and implementing them more effectively. This has been followed by the introduction, for the first time, of special Central Assistance for the Special Component Plans of the states.

8. The existing concession of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the Lok Sabha and the

State Vidhan Sabhas, in proportion to their population, was further extended for another 10 years with effect from 26th January, 1980 through an amendment of the Constitution.

9. The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme has been further liberalised so as to have a wider coverage and also to increase the amount of monthly pension. The quantum of pension has now been enhanced from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- p.m. in respect of living freedom fighters and from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- for the widows of the deceased freedom fighters with an addition of Rs. 50/- each to the unmarried dependent daughters subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 300/- p.m. The annual income ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- has also been removed.

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

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

Overview

1.1 There was steady improvement in the law and order situation during the first half of 1980. But during the latter half, there were incidents of communal disturbances in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and some other States. Apart from communal riots, another important law and order problem was the farmers' agitations in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in the second half of 1980. These agitations spread to certain other States also. There was emergence of extremist activities in North Arcot and Dharampuri Districts in Tamil Nadu and a rise in incidents in Andhra Pradesh. The agitation in Assam on the issue of 'foreigners' continued throughout the year. The National Security Ordinance to provide for preventive detention in certain cases was promulgated on 22nd September, 1980, and became an Act on 27th December, 1980.

1.2 The number of incidents of labour trouble declined from 4,353 in 1979 to 3,028 in 1980. During the later part of 1980 the trade unions took active part in agitations on wider issues such as rising prices, demand for withdrawal of National Security Ordinance etc. The man hour losses during 1980 have been less compared to the earlier years.

Communal Situation

2.1 A comparative picture of the number of incidents and the casualties during the last five years is given below :—

Year	Number of communal incidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
1976	169	39	794
1977	188	36	1,122
1978	230	110	1,853
1979	304	261	2,379
1980	421	372	2,691

2.2 The overall communal situation in the country, which showed promise of improvement in the initial months, continued to remain disturbed during the year 1980. The month of August saw a sharp upswing in the number of casualties in communal incidents following the unfortunate disturbances which took place at Moradabad.

2.3 The need to prevent communal disturbances, promote communal harmony and restore the atmosphere of fellow feeling, shared ideals and common aspirations, amongst the different communities in the cause of national integration, has always been upper-most in the mind of the Government.

2.4 Areas which are sensitive from communal point of view have been identified and a list of communally sensitive and hyper-sensitive districts has been drawn up on the basis of communal occurrences and communal tensions in the past and circulated to State Governments. This has been done to enable special attention being given to law and order arrangements at such places. The particular need for establishment of Police Control Rooms at such sensitive places as an aid to controlling disturbances has also been taken up with the State Governments.

2.5 The Communal Harmony Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs has continued to monitor trends and developments on a sustained basis. Besides, meetings of Governors/Chief Ministers and of important State-level officers like the Chief Secretaries, the Home Secretaries and the I S G P of States have also been held from time to time to deliberate on this subject and devise measures to combat the menace of communal disturbances. Conclusions arrived at in these conferences were circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their implementation. Some of the important conclusions arrived at in these conferences are as follows :—

(1) Provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be used for setting up Special Courts.

(2) There is need to take frequent recourse to the use of laws relating to punitive fines where provision for imposition of such fines exists; if not, States may legislate on the subject; quartering of additional police force under section 15 of the Police Act should be undertaken.

- (3) A Special Cell should be established in the Special Branch at each State headquarters for watching and monitoring all aspects of communal situation.
- (4) Peace Promotion Committees should be activated and should meet frequently and not only after a riot.
- (5) Speedy rehabilitation of victims of communal violence should be ensured.
- (6) A close watch on communal press be kept and prompt and effective action taken against inflammatory writings under section 153-A, Indian Penal Code.
- (7) Places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or illwill.

2.6 Communal disturbances are the flash-points of some deep-rooted factors lined with socio-economic, educational and other aspects. It has recently been suggested to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and U.P. to set up working groups for Moradabad, Aligarh, Jamshedpur, Kalyan-Bhiwandi and Hyderabad city to carry out an in-depth study from socio-economic, educational and historical angles and formulate time-bound programmes for implementation.

2.7 The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to plan cultural and literary programmes at State, community and local levels to promote and strengthen communal harmony and national integration. It has been impressed upon them to actively involve the various cultural and public relations organisations in such programmes. Besides, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been asked to form Festival Celebration Committees at local and State levels consisting of influential persons representing different communities including religious and spiritual leaders to promote the basic spirit of tolerance and love to bring the people of different communities together on festivals and thus promote national integration.

National Integration Council

2.8 Since the divisive and disruptive forces were becoming active it was decided to re-activate the National Integration Council and the first meeting of the re-constituted National Integration Council was held on 12-11-1980. It was decided in this meeting

that the Committees viz. Standing Committee, Committee on Communal Harmony and Committee on Education be constituted. The Standing Committee on National Integration will be constantly reviewing and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the National Integration Council. The Committee on Communal Harmony will focus its attention on the maintenance of communal harmony and will make indepth studies of the causes of communal disturbances. The third Committee i.e. the Committee on Education will review the educational content and structure and recommend measures to make education an effective instrument for promoting secularism and national integration.

In pursuance of the above decision, the three Committees have been constituted, more members can be coopted on the Committee if necessary. Home Minister is the Chairman of the Committee on Communal Harmony and Standing Committee whereas the Education Minister is the Chairman of the Committee on Education.

Intter-state Officers' level Regional Conferences

3.1 Five regional conferences on law and order situation were held at Bombay, Bangalore, Lucknow, Calcutta and Chandigarh between December, 1980 and February, 1981. These regional conferences were presided over by Union Home Secretary and attended by Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries IsGP and other senior civil and Police officers of the concerned States.

3.2 Various facets of law and order such as agitations, crime situation with special reference to road holdups, train robberies and menace of dacoities, communal harmony, atrocities on Harijans, utilisation of grants under the Seventh Finance Commission and modernisation programme for police, morale, discipline, training and welfare of the police forces were discussed in these conferences.

Specific Guidelines to prevent and control Communal Disturbances

4. Certain specific guidelines were formulated to prevent and control communal disturbances and forwarded to the State Governments in October, 1980 for their guidance and suitable action.

Inter-Ministry Advisory Committee

5. An Inter-Ministry Advisory Committee on Publicity, Education and Employment has been constituted in December, 1980 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, in order to make a review of action being taken by various Ministries/Departments in the context of maintenance of communal harmony. The Committee comprises of representatives of the Ministries/Departments of (i) Education and Cultural Affairs; (ii) Information & Broadcasting; (iii) Industry; (iv) Labour; (v) Department of Economic Affairs (dealing with Nationalised Banks) and (vi) Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had a meeting in January, 1981.

Measures for dealing with atrocities against Scheduled Castes

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

6.2 The Home Minister in a letter addressed in March, 1980 to the Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt. Governors of the States and Union Territories where atrocities against Scheduled Castes have been occurring, had conveyed comprehensive guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with the crimes against the Scheduled Castes. These guidelines are based on an analysis of socio-economic factors which are at the root of these crimes. The communication also underlines the fact that the economic development of the Scheduled Castes is essential for a permanent solution of the problem. The implementation of these guidelines will go a long way in helping and guiding the State Governments in tightening up the administrative and law enforcement machinery. In the said letter, it has been mentioned that it should be ensured that the registration of complaints is prompt and investigation is free from lacunae and defects which might affect successful prosecution.

6.3 The preventive and punitive measures and the measures of personnel policy contained in the guidelines of the Home Minister's letter, cover various aspects like speedy economic development of members of Scheduled Castes, land reforms, payment of statutory minimum agricultural wages, identifica-

tion, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour, speedy investigation and trial of cases of atrocities by setting up of Special Courts, prompt punishment of offenders, etc. Besides, the orientation of the attitude of the police and administrative personnel dealing with Scheduled Castes problems has also been dealt with.

6.4 In August, 1980, the Home Minister convened a meeting of all Scheduled Caste Member of Parliament to discuss the problems of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and their economic development. In September, 1980, the Home Minister, again wrote to the Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories suggesting that one of the following posts in each of the sensitive districts should be held by the officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The posts identified for this purpose are District Magistrate, Senior Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and Sub-Divisional Police Officer. It was also suggested that officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be posted as Station House Officers as far as possible in such sensitive localities.

Legislation on National Security

7.1 The President promulgated the National Security Ordinance, 1980 which came into force on September 23, 1980. The National Security Bill, 1980 as passed by the Parliament became an Act and is in force with effect from December 27, 1980. It enables the Central Government to order detention of a person if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India or the security of India. It also enables the Central Government, or the State Government to order detention of a person if it is satisfied that it is necessary to detain him with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

7.2 The need for this measure had arisen because of the prevailing situation of communal disharmony, caste conflict, social tensions, extremists activities, and increasing tendency on the part of various interested parties to engineer agitation on different issues. Secessionists' activities as also regional movements have reared their ugly head in some parts of the country and these elements pose a grave challenge to the lawful authority

and sometimes even hold the society to ransom. To keep these elements under check, the Government felt it necessary to arm itself with sufficient preventive powers to deal effectively and sternly with the anti-national and anti-social elements.

7.3 The Act contains sufficient safeguards against misuse and ensures justice and fair-play to the person proposed to be detained.

7.4 Detailed guidelines for the guidance of the State Governments to ensure that the provisions of the Act are used properly, and only in the interest of objectives for which the Act has been framed, have been issued.

Control on Arms

7.5 It is proposed to have effective control on issue of arms and to unearth unlicensed arms. With this object in view, provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1959 and Rules framed thereunder are under review. Meanwhile, the State Governments have been asked to take various measures to unearth unlicensed arms and to curb manufacture and sale of illicit arms. These include grant to informers, provision of incentives to Police officers and men and amnesty to those who voluntarily surrender unlicensed arms within a specified period. It has also been suggested to the State Governments to set up Special Cells for tackling the problem of possession of unlicensed arms and explosives.

Labour Situation

8. According to available information there have been 3,028 incidents of labour unrest during the year 1980. This shows a decline as compared to the figures of labour incidents during the previous years, as would be evident from the table given below :—

Year	Total number of labour incidents	% of violent incidents
1977	6,258	11.6%
1978	6,666	12.6%
1979	4,353	15.7%
1980	3,028	17.9%

It would be observed from the above figures that even though labour incidents registered decline in 1979 and 1980, percentage of violent incidents showed a relative increase. This is due to agitational and violent means adopted by workers to press their demands. During the latter part of 1980, the trade unions took active part in agitations on wider issues such as rising prices, demand for withdrawal of National Security Ordinance, etc. State level 'bandhs/strikes' were staged over these issues in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala in which the trade unions played a major part. During the months of October-November, 1980, various sections of workers including tea garden workers, textile workers, engineering workers and employees of the Public Sector Undertakings remained restive over the bonus issue. Regional passions were aroused in the industrial belt of South Bihar and the trade union rivalry there kept the industrial relations in this important belt disturbed. Port and Dock workers in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin and Madras have been agitating on one issue or the other with the Calcutta Port being the worst affected. The Bombay-Thana industrial belt remained disturbed due to intra-union rivalry and increasing militancy of some unions, often leading to violence. The engineers, doctors, State Government employees and insurance employees agitated for a better deal, including bonus.

Student Unrest

9. As against 9,174 incidents of students unrest in 1978 and 9,203 in 1979, there were 10,600 incidents in 1980. About one-third of the incidents during 1980 related to the situation in Assam. While most of the incidents were of routine and sporadic nature over academic and non-academic demands, some issues related to hike in bus fares, rising prices and altercation with transport staff, assault on invigilators, etc. The States most affected by student unrest were Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Law and Order Problem of Dhanbad Area

10. The law and order situation in Dhanbad coalfield areas was reviewed at a high level meeting held in September, 1980 at Dhanbad. As a result of decisions taken in the meeting the strength of Railway Protection Force in the area has been increased and action is being taken under the law against anti-social elements. The strength of local police has been increased and new police stations/posts have been opened in the area. A

sums of Rs. 44 lacs has been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of Bihar for implementing the schemes relating to special police arrangements in coalfield areas of Dhanbad. As a result of action taken by the authorities the law and order situation in Dhanbad area has been showing signs of improvement and the production of coal is picking up.

11.1 Consequent upon the loss of majority by the (Hazarika Ministry, the State of Assam was brought under President's Rule on 12th December, 1979 and the Legislative Assembly was kept under suspended animation. By then, the agitation in Assam over the foreigners' issue had assumed such dimensions that elections were possible only in two of the fourteen Lok Sabha constituencies in Assam.

11.2 A delegation of All Assam Students Union met the Prime Minister in February, 1980 and presented a Memorandum containing eight demands. Apart from holding discussions with them, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister visited Assam separately and met a large number of leaders, groups and individuals.

11.3 Beginning with the first meeting with the Leaders of Opposition in Parliament in January, 1980, the Prime Minister has had series of consultations with them on Assam. First formal meeting with the leaders of Opposition Parties/groups in Parliament and with the leaders of political parties represented in Assam State Legislature, was held on 1st March, 1980. The second meeting with the leaders of Opposition parties/groups in Parliament was held on 31st May, 1980. At both these meetings, appeals were issued to withdraw the agitation but these were unheeded.

11.4 Several rounds of discussions have also been held at various levels with the representatives of All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad. The last round of discussions with these organisations concluded on 16th October, 16, 1980. From their insistence in taking 1951 National Register of Citizens as the basic document for detection of foreigners and to distribute pre-1971 entrants, it was clear that they had not changed their stand. This approach not only ignores the human angle of the problem and the apprehensions of religious and linguistic minorities; it is also at variance with the national commitments in respect of refugees. The Government

have stressed all along that the problem has to be seen in its broad perspective and solution found within the framework of the Constitution, and having regard to international agreements and obligations, national commitments and humanitarian considerations.

11.5 The Government are aware of the genuine apprehensions of the people of Assam and they have been assured that their social, cultural and linguistic identity shall be preserved. Almost all the demands of the agitators have been accepted by the Government in principle and the following action has been initiated :

- (i) Security arrangements have been further strengthened to prevent effectively illegal entry.
- (ii) Speed boats with out-board motors have been provided to patrol riverine sector of the Border.
- (iii) Arrangements will be made to issue identity cards to voters in Assam on the revision of electoral rolls.
- (iv) Names of persons who are finally determined as foreigners will be deleted from electoral rolls.
- (v) In future, citizenship certificates would be granted by authorities of the Central Government and modalities are being worked out.
- (vi) Restrictions have been placed on foreigners in regard to acquisition of immovable property in Assam.

11.6 As even the normal work of detection and deportation of foreigners which is the stated objective of the agitators had been virtually brought to a standstill by the continuation of the agitation, the Government decided that the work of detection of foreigners who came to Assam after March, 1971 will be taken up vigorously and on a priority basis. It has also been clarified that 1971 is the starting year. During the calendar year 1980, 2,039 persons were sent back from Assam to the country of their origin.

11.7 Several organisations in Assam, such as All Assam Minority Students Union, Indian Citizenship Rights Preservation Committee, Plains Tribal Council of Assam and All Assam Tribal Students Union etc. have been urging the Government to safeguard their interests and to ensure that they were not

harassed in any way. The Government have taken all possible steps to ensure protection to life and property of minorities.

11.8 The atmosphere created by the prolonged agitation has resulted in loss of many innocent lives in Assam and has had its fall out in Tripura. The agitation spread over more than 16 months now has done incalculable harm to Assam itself and to the nation. The other States and Union Territories in the region have been adversely affected. It has jeopardized the economic well-being of Assam and caused great hardships to the common people. However, the Government took special steps at considerable cost to ensure adequate supplies of essential commodities to the people there. On account of the blockade on crude and due to the intermittent functioning of Gauhati and Digboi refineries, the country lost about Rs. 900 crores of petroleum products in terms of average international prices between January and November, 1980. The agitation disrupted the flow of basic feed stocks in the shape of naphtha, low-sulphur-heavy-stock and fuel oil to the fertilizer plants in Namrup, Sindri, Barauni, Nangal, Kanpur, Panipat, Gorakhpur and Phulpur. Production losses in these fertilizer plants are estimated to be of the order of about 10 lakh tonnes of fertilizer valued at about Rs. 226 crores at current international prices.

11.9 On account of blockade of crude to Barauni, about 65,000 tonnes of crude oil had been lying blocked in Assam-Barauni pipeline for over 10 months and unless flushed out, this oil would have gelled with the on-set of winter resulting in heavy damage to the pipeline. The implications of the pipeline being damaged were brought to the notice of all concerned. Despite this, the reaction of the agitators was not helpful and the flushing out of the de-conditioned crude oil by freshly treated crude oil was successfully completed with the help of trained Army personnel.

Resumption of Agitation

12.1 Despite the consistently patient and reasonable attitude shown by the Government and the vigorous steps taken by it to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Assam, the agitation was resumed on October 27, 1980. MLAs were gheraoed with the intention of forcing them to accede to the agitator's standpoint. employees thereby disrupting functioning of Government offices. Indefinite non-cooperation movement was launched by the The blockade of crude, jute, plywood, timber and forest produce was continued.

12.2 The Government have been exploring all avenues for finding a solution satisfactory to all concerned. A suggestion was made at the meeting of leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament convened by Home Minister on 24th November, 1980 that a combined meeting of the Government, Opposition and agitators be called for discussing the problem. The Government accepted the suggestion and proposed to hold such meeting on 29th November, at Delhi. Accordingly, an invitation was sent to AASU/AAGSP. The agitation leaders had, however, put pre-conditions before participating in the proposed meeting which therefore could not take place. Also there was no positive response to the invitation extended by the Home Minister on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on the 24th December, 1980 for further talks.

On 6th December, 1980, President's Rule was revoked and a Ministry headed by Shri. Syida Anwar Taimur took office.

Law and Order situation in North-Eastern Region

MIZORAM

13. Efforts to find a solution to the Mizo insurgency problem are continuing. With the assumption of office by the present Government, peace initiatives have been revived. Meetings with Mizo National Front (MNF) leader, Shri Laldenga led to an agreement under which MNF agreed to stop all violent activities from July 31, 1980 and the Government agreed to suspend operations by the Security Forces. Shri Laldenga has gone to Mizoram to have talks with his followers.

MANIPUR

14.1 Eruption of violence in Imphal valley has added a new dimension to the problem of law and order in Manipur. A few misguided Meitei extremists, on their return from Laisa in 1978, started a series of violent activities in the State. The extremist organisations were declared unlawful associations. Operations by the Security Forces to contain the activities of these extremists have started yielding results. Upto the end of December, 1980, as many as 146 extremists had been apprehended and 108 extremists surrendered before the authorities.

14.2 On the lines of Assam agitation, two student bodies in Manipur, namely, All Manipur Students Union (AMSU) and All Manipur Students Coordinating Committee (AMSCC)

have been demanding detection and deportation of 'foreign' nationals. A few instances of violence were reported from the State in the wake of agitation by the students. The then Chief Minister Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh assured the Student bodies that the work relating to identification of 'foreigners' would be undertaken by the State Government in an effort to defuse the situation there.

14.3 The 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 on January 14, 1980. Shri Rishang Keishang took over as Chief Minister of the coalition ministry on his election as its leader on November 27, 1980 from Shri Dorendra Singh.

Following the resignation of 10 Members of the ruling Party, Shri Rishang Keishang tendered resignation of his Council of Ministers on 27th February, 1981 and on the recommendation of the Governor, the State was placed under President's Rule and the State Assembly kept in suspended animation from February 28, 1981.

NAGALAND

15.1 The law and order situation remained peaceful in Nagaland during the year.

15.2 The ex-underground leaders, who were signatories to the Shillong Agreement, have been making continuous efforts to involve "outsiders" including Shri A. Z. Phizo in a "final settlement" of the Naga problem. They called on the Prime Minister and the Home Minister during April, 1980 and requested that facilities be provided for the visit of a delegation of ex-underground Nagas to London to acquaint Phizo with the realities of the situation and to persuade him to accept the Shillong Agreement. In pursuance of this, a three-member delegation of ex-underground Nagas left for London on January 10, 1981 and returned on February 12, 1981.

15.3 Following defections from his party, United Democratic Front Government led by Shri Vizol tendered its resignation on April 18, 1980 and Shri S. C. Jamir, leader of the United Legislature Party, was sworn in as Chief Minister. As a result of withdrawal of support by a few members, Shri S. C. Jamir and his Council of Ministers tendered resignation on June 5, 1980 and

Shri J. B. Jasokie, Leader of the Naga National Democratic Party, took over as Chief Minister.

TRIPURA

16.1 As a fall-out of the events taking place in Assam, Tripura witnessed violent incidents in June, 1980 resulting in loss of more than 500 lives and rendering about 3 lakh people homeless. Additional security forces were rushed to Tripura. Effective steps were taken for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of violence. In order to speed up restoration of peace and rehabilitation of the victims, a Committee headed by Shri Dinesh Singh, M.P., was constituted by the Government. The Committee made an in-depth study of the various problems confronting Tripura and presented report to the Government. This was laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament also. Some of the recommendations of the Committee have already been accepted by the Government and others, which are of a long-term nature, have been communicated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for being kept in view while formulating development plans and for detailed examination before these are formally accepted. In addition, an inter-Ministerial team of officers, headed by Shri B. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary (Food), was constituted to study the actual needs of the State as regards relief and rehabilitation. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15.54 crores, as recommended by the Central Team, headed by Shri B. S. Raghavan, was granted to the State Government to meet the relief and rehabilitation work of the victims of violence.

16.2 The Central Government have been giving all assistance to the State Government for speedy restoration of normalcy and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of violence. The situation has since improved considerably.

CHAPTER III

THE NORTH-EASTERN COUNCIL

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

2. As against an outlay of Rs. 47 crores during 1979-80, the outlay for the current year (1980-81) was Rs. 54.40 crores and the approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 65 crores. For the Five Year Plan (1980-85), an allocation of Rs. 340 crores has been agreed to.

Sectoral priorities to different developmental programmes given by North-Eastern Council may be seen from the statement of actual expenditure incurred by the Council during the six years 1973-74 to 1979-80 as below :—

Sl. No.	Sector	Expenditure 1973-74 to 1979-80	Percentage of total expenditure
		(Rs. in crores)	
1.	Water & Power Development	88.77	49.17
2.	Transport & Communications	34.51	28.87
3.	Agriculture & Allied Programmes	15.27	12.77
4.	Social & Community Services	6.33	5.30
5.	Industries & Mining	3.53	2.95
6.	General Services	1.12	0.94
	Total	119.53	100.00

The above expenditure of Rs. 119.53 crores (during 1973-74 to 1979-80) was incurred from an allocated fund of Rs. 148.29 crores thus utilising 90.61% of allotted funds.

3. After the assumption of office by the new Government in January, 1980, a Committee of Ministers was constituted at the instance of the Prime Minister for the economic development of the North-Eastern Region. An Official-Level Committee to Service the Ministers' Committee was also set up. The Ministers Level Committee has had three meetings so far and recommended certain schemes/projects for early implementation. Among the decisions taken/expedited by the Committee are the following :—

Extension of broad gauge railway line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati, conversion of metre gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh into broad gauge line and opening of six new railway lines in the N. E. region. For power development, additional 105 MW of power capacity is to be commissioned during the current year. Progress has also been made on the recommendations of the National Transport Committee for setting up of a third airline in the North Eastern region and Ministry of Civil Aviation have taken action on it. Special Action Group has been set up by Ministry of Industry for dealing with problems of small industrial units. An apex organisation called North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation is being set up in the near future for providing proper marketing facilities for horticultural products of this region. A Minor Irrigation Corporation for implementing the crash programme for installation of 5,000 shallow tubewells in Assam during 1980-81 has been set up. It is proposed to open a Regional Office of Tea Board at Gauhati. Setting up a separate recruitment board for North Eastern region, a local Head Office of the State Bank of India and United Commercial Bank are expected to be done soon. Ten Public Sector Undertakings have agreed to recruit about 700 local youth during this year for training and absorption. Four hundred and seventy nine persons of the region including skilled workers, engineers and clerical staff have been recruited by 9 undertakings.

CHAPTER IV

UNION TERRITORIES

1.1 There are nine Union Territories comprising a total area of 1,19,373 sq. kms. which have a total population of 66,73,441 (1971 Census). The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of all Union Territories is Rs. 1,646.34 crores. The ceiling for Annual Plan 1980-81 is Rs. 254.50 crores. The break-up of the area, population, Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1980-81 and sectoral break-up thereof is given in Annexures I, II and III.

1.2 *Extension of State enactments to Union Territories*

The Punjab Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952, as in force in the State of Haryana, was extended to the Union territory of Delhi by notification. Under this Act, the Lt. Governor of Delhi will have the power to regulate the price of cinema tickets in Delhi.

1.3 *Dissolution of the Delhi Metropolitan Council*

After considering a report received from the Lt. Governor of Delhi, the President had made an Order on March 21, 1980 under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, suspending certain provisions of said Act relating to the Metropolitan Council and the Executive Council and also directing that the Metropolitan Council shall stand dissolved and the members of the Executive Council shall cease to hold office as such. The operation of the Order, which was due to expire on September 21, 1980 was extended for a further period of 1, year upto and including September 20, 1981 under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

2.1 *Significant events and major policy decisions*

(1) After a lapse of nearly two years the meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee was held on December 20, 1980. The Union Home Minister announced in this meeting

that the Pradesh Council for this Union territory would be constituted at an early date. It was also decided to set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to look into the immediate problems of these Islands through inter-Ministerial meetings.

(2) The Planning Commission have accorded sanction to the proposal for setting up of an ITI in these Islands in 1981-82.

(3) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission are continuing with the exploratory off-shore drilling operations in this territory.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

2.2 Transport and Communication

Situated as they are, about 1,200 km. away from the mainland, shipping services are the lifeline of this territory. The mainland-Islands service continued to be operated with the help of three passenger-cum-cargo ships and two timber carriers. Of these three ships, two have outlived their useful life and are due for replacement. However, their operational life has been extended upto May, 1982 (for m.v. ANDAMANS) and April, 1983 (for m.v. NANCOWRY). Efforts are being made to find suitable substitute vessels for them.

The inter-island shipping services continued to be maintained with the help of three passenger-cum-cargo and two small cargo vessels. For internal ferry service a few smaller vessels were also available. Of the three bigger vessels, one is very old and is due for scrapping. Two new vessels consisting about Rs. 13 crores are being built at Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay. In addition, provision has also been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for procurement of 27 smaller vessels (including 2 tugs).

Indian Airlines continued to operate a bi-weekly Boeing-737 service between Calcutta and Port Blair. They have started giving a concession of Rs. 100/- per ticket on this route in case more than one full ticket is purchased by a member of the same family travelling together.

The Andaman Trunk Road when completed would be 343 km. in length and connect the South Middle and North Andaman Islands. 244.5 kms of this road have been completed in parts and the remaining portions would be constructed progressively.

Ministry of Home Affairs

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Date: 26 APR 1988

The effective fleet strength of buses available with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration is 62, including 29 needing major repairs. Another 58 are to be purchased during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2.3 Forest Department

These Islands abound in forest wealth and the Corporation set up recently under the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture continued to function satisfactorily.

The Andaman Forest Department extracted 20,482 cu.m. of timber upto October, 1980 and expect to extract another 40,000 cu.m. in the remaining period of the year to achieve their target. The private parties had extracted 40,677 cu.m. upto October, 1980.

The two departmental saw mills at Chatham and Betapur functioned satisfactorily and earned a revenue of Rs. 187 lakhs upto October, 1980. The target of revenue fixed at Rs. 400 lakhs for 1980-81 is likely to be achieved, if the requisite quantities of logs and sawn timber can be shipped to the mainland. So far the shipment had been below expectations on account of low turn around of the two timber carriers.

2.4 Power

Power is generated in this territory by a second hand packaged steam plant utilising wood fuel and a number of diesel generations installed at different places. There is no hydro power generation. The number of villages electrified during 1980-81 was 14 as against 10 in 1979-80. The total number of such villages is now 103 covering a population 57,579.

2.5 Education

Five Primary Schools were opened during 1980-81. Two Junior Basic Schools were upgraded to Senior Basic Schools, 3 Senior Basic Schools were upgraded to High Schools and 3 High Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools (10+2 pattern). During the year under review enrolment figures for various schools were Primary stage 27,101; Middle stage 8,468 and High/Higher Secondary stage 4,292.

2.6 Food and Civil Supplies

The Civil Supplies Department is operating trade schemes on a "no loss, no profit" basis. The Department imports rice,

wheat and sugar from FCI godowns on the mainland and distributes them through Fair Price Shops. Apart from these controlled items the departmental stores are also dealing in almost all the essential items of mass consumption.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

General

3.1 The Administrative set up of the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh was reorganised by constituting 4 more districts thus raising the total number of districts in Arunachal Pradesh to 9.

3.2 Significant progress achieved during the year in various sectors

The total plan outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the union territory is Rs. 212.00 crores. The allocation for 1981-82 is Rs. 38.00 crores as against Rs. 26.21 crores for 1980-81.

The schemes being undertaken during the year are as under :

3.3 Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- (a) Till 1979-80, 46,760 hcts of land were brought under permanent cultivation and 14,762 hcts. under high-yielding variety. During 1980-81 another 3,600 hects. are likely to be brought under cultivation.
- (b) At the end of 1979-80 food production had reached a level of 1,82,000 tonnes. During 1980-81 this is expected to be up by 9,000 tonnes.
- (c) Under the Farm Forestry Scheme an area of 54 hcts. of land was brought under cultivation up to 1979-80. Another area of 644 hcts. is likely to be brought under this scheme during 1980-81. The total revenue resources under the Forest Department are estimated to be Rs. 21.55 crores during the period 1980-85.

3.4 Roads and Power

Till the end of 1979-80 (a total length of) 5,379 k.m. of roads had been constructed during the year 1980-81, it is proposed to construct another 120 kms. of road. As regard power, till the end of 1979-80, 8,370 kw. of hydel power had been generated and 287 villages were electrified. The present installed capacity of 8,370 kw. is likely to be increased by another 500 kw. during the year 1980-81. Efforts are also being made to supply electricity to 200 more villages in Arunachal Pradesh during the year.

3.5 Medical

By the end of 1980 the total number of 17 hospitals 58 Health Units and 68 Rural Dispensaries are functioning in Arunachal Pradesh. During the year 1980-81 another 11 Health Units and Dispensaries are likely to be opened.

3.6 Education

In addition to the 1,090 educational institutions already functioning in Arunachal Pradesh, it is proposed to open six Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools as well as 50 Primary and 14 Pre-primary Schools, and 16 Middle Schools in Arunachal Pradesh during 1980-81.

3.7 Industries

The Industrial Development and Financial Corporation has started functioning with a share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. An Industrial Estate has also been set up at Itanagar and another Model Industrial Estate at Deomali in Tirap District is being set up in collaboration with the Forest Corporation. Efforts are also being made to develop and revive the traditional handlooms/handicrafts by establishment of craft institutions.

A proposal to set up a Cement Plant at Tezu with a capacity of 30 tons per day under North Eastern Council Plan has been approved. An agreement with the North Eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited is being executed to take further necessary action to set up this plant.

CHANDIGARH

4.1 Medical and Health

There is a 370 bedded General Hospital and 24 out-door dispensaries including Ayurvedic and Homeopathic, functioning in

different sectors of the city. There is one Primary Health Centre and 5 Sub-centres in the rural areas and one Mobile Dispensary functioning in two shifts.

4.2 Education

During the year, 10 Nursery schools, 1 Middle school were opened, 6 primary schools and 4 Middle schools were upgraded. Besides, non-formal education centres/schools have been opened under the non-formal education programme. Handicraft centres have been opened exclusively for girls who will also be given non-formal education.

4.3 Labour

During the year, 40 new factories were registered. The total number of registered factories now stands at 252.

Twentyfive new unions were registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, during the year. The total number of registered Trade Unions now stands at 148. Under the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, new shops were registered during the year and as such there are now 10,714 shops and commercial establishments giving employment to 12,865 persons.

4.4 Transport

The fleet strength of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has now risen to 171 vehicles from 154 vehicles in last year. The Undertaking carried 1,30,50,300 passengers during the year.

4.5 Industries

At present there are 1,084 units in small scale sectors and 13 large and medium industries in Chandigarh. Of these two are public undertakings.

Goods worth Rs. 1.50 crores were exported by 12 industrial units to various countries.

4.6 Housing

It is proposed to construct 5,514/3,016/2,941/200 houses under the EWS/LIG/MIG/HIG categories to provide houses to all the registered applicants of the Board by 1983. The scheme for construction of 1,480 houses of LIG category has been sent to HUDCO and the schemes for construction of 1,855/360

houses for LIG/MIG applicants as also 380 houses proposed to be constructed for Safai Karamcharies and low paid employees are under preparation.

4.7 Chandigarh Water Supply and Sewerage Board

The project of augmentation of water supply for Chandigarh which has been approved by the Government of India is being executed by the Board. The project is based on drawal of 80 cusecs from the Bhakra Canal at Karouli near Morinda at a distance of 27 Kms. from outskirts of Chandigarh. The first phase of the project is expected to be completed during 1982.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

5.1 Agriculture & Allied Services

Agriculture. The Administration is implementing 13 schemes for grant of subsidy and loans for agricultural inputs. The schemes originally implemented for SC/ST cultivators have been extended to all small and marginal farmers holding land upto 4 hectares.

5.2 *Animal Husbandry* : Free treatment continues to be given at the veterinary hospital at Silvassa and 5 veterinary centres in different parts of the Territory. 150 M.T. of balanced feed is supplied annually to the needy farmers. The Government Poultry Demonstration Farm and Government Piggery Farm at Silvassa rear and distribute chicks and piglets.

Financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy is provided to farmers for growing green fodder, setting up piggery and poultry units, purchase of milch animals etc.

5.3 *Land Reforms* : The work relating to determining the extent of land held in excess of the ceiling and conferring occupancy rights, payment of compensation and distribution of excess land to landless persons has nearly been completed.

5.4 *Soil Conservation* : Subsidy to the extent of 75% on the cost of soil conservation is given to SC/ST agricultural labourers who have been allotted land. So far 585 hectares of land has been terraced benefiting 715 landless labourers.

5.5 *Water and Power Development* : The Damanganga Reservoir Project, a joint venture with the Government of Gujarat and the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is under execution. An additional area of 120 hectares is expected to be irrigated during 1980-81.

अति-तत्काल

सं० एच० 11021/33/81-संसद

भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली-110001 • दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 1981
19 चैत्र, 1903

कार्यालय ज्ञापन

विषय:- वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए गृह मंत्रालय को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ।

मुझे, गृह मंत्रालय को वर्ष 1980-81 को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर की 5 प्रतियां तथा हिन्दी रूपान्तर को 2 प्रतियां भेजने का निदेश हुआ है ।

॥ सुदर्शन शर्मा ॥

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार
टेलीफोन 375696

सेना में,

संसदीय कार्य विभाग,
संसद भवन,
नई दिल्ली ।

संख्या एच 11021/33/81-संसद दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 1981, 19 चैत्र, 1903.

1. प्रतिलिपि सहित, गृह मंत्रालय को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1980-81 को अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी रूपान्तर को एक-एक प्रति गृह मंत्रालय तथा राजभाषा विभाग के सभी अधिकारियों/अनुभागों को प्रेषित ।
2. प्रतिलिपि सहित गृह मंत्रालय को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट-1980-81 ॥ अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर ॥ को पांच प्रतियां लाइब्रेरी, गृह मंत्रालय को प्रेषित ।
3. प्रतिलिपि सहित, केवल वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ॥ अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर ॥ को पांच प्रतियों समेत भारत के महापंजीयक का कार्यालय ॥ प्रशांता अनुभाग ॥ को प्रेषित ।

॥ सुदर्शन शर्मा ॥

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार
टेलीफोन 375696.

MOST IMMEDIATE

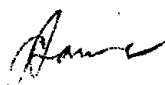
No.H.11021/33/81-Parl.
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya.

NEW DELHI, the 9 April 81.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:-Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1980-81.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith 5 copies of the English version and two copies of the Hindi version of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1980-81.


(Sudershan Sharma)
UNDER SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.
TELE: 375696.

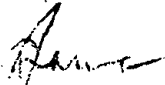
To

The Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
Parliament House, NEW DELHI.

No.H.11021/33/81-Parl.

New Delhi-110001, the 9 April 81.
(9 Chaitra 1903.

1. Copy with a copy of the English and Hindi version of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1980-81, is forwarded to all the Officers/Sections of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Official Languages.
2. Copy, with 5 copies of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1980-81 (English version) is forwarded to the Library, Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Copy, with 5 copies of the Annual Report (English version) only forwarded to the Office of the Registrar General of India (Ad. II Section).


(Sudershan Sharma)
UNDER SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.
TELE: 375696

Fiftytwo villages out of 72 and 516 hamlets out of 222 have been electrified. Motive power connections have been given to 195 industrial units and 255 pumps have been energised.

5.6 *Industries* : One more industrial estate is being developed at village Masat.

5.7 *Social and Community Services*

Education : The total strength of pupils in the primary school, during the year was 15,242 (9,410 boys and 5,832 girls) as against 15,049 during last year. There are 4 high school/ Higher Secondary Schools with a strength of 1336 (887 boys and 449 girls).

During the current year one more trade of turner has been introduced, at the Industrial Training Institute at Silvassa which has already been imparting training in four trades viz., Electrician, Wireman, Fitter, and Welder. The number of students was 99 as against 83 during last year.

5.8 *Public Health and Family Welfare*

During the current year one Ayurvedic clinic and a pharmacist have been attached to the hospital at Silvassa.

DELHI

6.1 *Food Production*

The total production of food-grains for the year 1975-76 was Rs. 1.20 lakhs M.T. This increased to Rs. 1.27 lakhs M.T. during the year 1979-80. The target for 1980-81 was fixed as Rs. 1.29 lakhs M.T.

6.2 *Irrigation and Power*

(A) *Irrigation*

During the year it is proposed to augment the irrigation potential by bringing 50 hectares additional area under surface flow and 300 hectares through 6 tube-wells.

(B) *Power*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Total generation of power by DESU upto 31-10-80 | 906.29 million units (842.17 M.U. were generated by IP Station). |
| 2. Load shedding by DESU | 75 days (against 89 days during the corresponding period last year). |
| 3. Re-settlement colonies electrified | 16 |

6.3 *Food & Supply*

With a view to arresting the price rise and ensuring better availability, the Department has brought some of the essential commodities within the ambit of various control orders. The

commodities include wheat, rice, foodgrains, edible oils, cement, coal, bricks, sugar, D. Oil, Suji, L. P. Gas, H.S.D. Oil, Pulses, Maida, soda ash and controlled cloth etc. It has been decided to set up a Civil Supplies Corporation to strengthen and expand the present distribution system.

In the distribution of High Speed Diesel top priority is being given to the demand of agriculture sector. Fourteen petrol pump out lets have ben earmarked exclusively for supply of HSD oil to the agriculturists.

6.4 *Training & Technical Education*

Three Boys' Polytechnics, one Women's Polytechnic, one College of Pharmacy, one Institute of Commercial Practice and ten ITIs continued functioning during the year under report.

It is proposed to set up a Food Craft Institute. Diploma Course in Garment Fabrication Technology is expected to be started during the year.

6.5 *Health and Family Welfare*

Seventy seven Allopathic, 28 Homoeopathic and 2 Poly-clinics were functioning on 31-3-1980. One of the six proposed allopathic dispensaries was opened on 1-8-1980.

The Din Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital which caters to the needs of West Delhi is being developed for having 500 beds (300 Ayurvedic and 200 allopathic).

Fifty beds were recently added to the Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Fifty seven students were admitted to the college during the year. A sum of Rs. 11.82 crores has been sanctioned for construction activities of 500 bedded GTB Hospital-cum-Medical College, Shahdara. Besides, it is proposed to set up seven 100-bedded hospitals, (5 in rural areas and 2 in resettlement colonies).

School health scheme presently covers 53,000 school going children of trans-Yamuna area of East Delhi.

The number of Registered Nursing Homes increased from 95 in 1979 to 100 in 1980.

6.6 Labour

Steps have been taken for conferring ownership rights on industrial workers living in 4.844 quarters spread over four colonies on hire-purchase basis.

Six Labour Welfare Centres continued to provide free training of handicrafts to the dependents of industrial workers during the year under report.

6.7 Employment

	(from 1-1-80 to 30-9-80)
No. of candidates registered	1,44,381
No. of candidates placed on various jobs	49,407

It is proposed to start a second Mobile Unit of Employment Exchange to cater to the needs of resettlement colonies of West Delhi.

6.8 Social Welfare

Harijan Welfare

It is proposed to set up a Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes for which a token provision of Rs. 1/- lakh has been made during the current year.

6.9 Other Activities of the Directorate of Social Welfare

The total outlay for the current year is Rs. 73.7 lakhs on the Plan side and Rs. 2.99 crores on the Non-Plan side. The Directorate established one additional village cottage home and one hostel for the blind. It also opened 125 additional centres in economically backward areas covering 25,000 children and expectant mothers. Besides, it established library-cum-recreation centres in the children institutions during the period under report.

6.10 Resettlement Colonies

A special drive to clean the resettlement colonies and repair roads, lavatory blocks, septic tanks, hand-pumps, hydrants, television-cum-community centres and other buildings was taken up and Rs. 1 crore spent in cleaning and sanitation drive.

Almost all the resettlement colonies have been electrified and domestic connections given. Over Rs. 5.00 crores have already been spent on the electrification of resettlement colonies and providing individual connections to seven lakh residents. Piped water supply has been made available in all the resettlement colonies. Facility of water supply has been given at a cost of Rs. 3 crores to the colonies of Jahangir Puri, Sultan Puri and Mangolpuri.

Total amount spent on construction, development and up-gradation of these 27 resettlement colonies comes to Rs. 13 crores.

6.11 *Small Scale Industries*

The number of Industrial Units which stood at 8,000 before the 1st Five Year Plan has now gone upto 42,000 employing 3.75 lakh persons. During the period under report, 1,122 small industrial units were registered. Loans amounting to Rs. 3.89 lakhs were disbursed to 64 industrial units upto October, 1980.

6.12 *Handloom Industry*

Five blocks out of seven double storeyed blocks at the Weavers Colony, Bharat Nagar, have been completed and allotments have been made. Construction of 6 work places measuring 6,318 Sq. Mts. at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Handloom Cooperative Societies at Nand Nagri has been started. A composite block of 88 work places of flatted factories has also been completed. One more emporium in the Union Territory of Delhi has been recognised for allowing rebate on the sale of handloom cloth.

6.13 *Promotion of Handicrafts*

Five new schemes of ivory carving, metal engraving, meenakari, artificial jewellery and blue art pottery have been started. The functional Industrial Estate for Electronics is also nearing completion. The work of setting up testing and development centre for Electronics is in progress.

6.14 *Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC)*

The DSIDC has undertaken a scheme for the development of 612 acres of industrial land at Narela where about 2000

industrial plots are being developed. A labour colony in the Bhati Badarpur mines is also under construction.

The Corporation played an important role in the distribution of scarce commodities of mass consumption such as candles, exercise books, cement and sugar.

6.15 *Delhi Financial Corporation*

The Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 2.50 crores. The paid up capital was proposed to be raised to Rs. 2.75 crores during 1980-81. Loans amounting to Rs. 7.00 lakhs are expected to be sanctioned to 300 units as against Rs. 474.92 lakhs to 233 units sanctioned last year. The net profits of the Corporation are likely to be of the order of Rs. 75.00 lakhs during the current financial year as against Rs. 65.01 lakhs during the year 1979-80. The Corporation has formulated a new scheme for assistance to weaker sections of society for setting up house-hold industries in residential areas including the resettlement colonies.

The Corporation has entered into coordination arrangements with the leading commercial banks for dovetailing its term loan assistance with the working capital credit from the banks so as to meet the comprehensive financial requirements of the projects adequately and forestall the sickness, if any, arising out of the piece-meal financing.

6.16 *Law and Order*

The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police as on September 30, 1980 was 25,624 including gazetted officers, non-gazetted officers, ministerial staff and class IV employees.

Special cells having expertise in the investigation of specific crimes like commercial frauds, kidnapping and abduction, motor-car thefts, counterfeiting of currency, cheating, forgery have been created. A special crime investigation team has also been formed to make on-the-spot investigation of crimes of serious nature. A comprehensive programme of computerisation of crime record has also been launched.

6.17 Crimes

A statement showing the comparative figures of the reported incidents of crimes under various heads during the year 1979 and 1980 is given below :

Head of Crime	1979 (1st April to 30th Sept., 80)	1980 (1st April to 30th Sept., 80)
Dacoity	34	12
Murder	95	98
Attempt to Murder	164	140
Robbery	354	146
Snatching	241	136
Riots	241	99
Burglary	1477	1252
Thefts	12752	10831
Misc. IPC	7121	5996
Local and Special Laws	6575	5996
GRAND TOTAL	29054	24705

6.18 Road Safety

21 Traffic Exhibitions were arranged from April 1980 to Sept 1980. About 99,800 persons visited the exhibition. Four mobile courts started functioning w.e.f. May 31, 1980. Their number has been now increased to 8.

STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS :

1. No. of prosecutions made	2,01,498
2. Cases decided by Mobile Courts	32,243
Statistics relating to Scheme	(figures in brackets are for the corresponding period last year)
Total number of accidents	1981(2293)
Persons injured	1,388(2,096)
Persons died	341(379)

6.19 Excise and Prohibition

During the year under report, excise policy remained essentially the same as for the year 1979-80. The number and pattern of "dry days" was, however, brought in line with those in the neighbouring States to ensure effective enforcement.

Arrangements were made for sale of denatured spirits with a view to minimising chances of misuse. Steps have been taken to regulate its sale and purchase through permit system.

The Excise revenue collected upto November 30, 1980 amounted to Rs. 20.06 crores.

6.20 Sales-Tax

One Special Cell under each of six Administrative Assistant Commissioners has been created to deal with specified cases so as to reduce the burden on Sales Tax Wards. The number of dealers registered with the Department as on September 30, 1980 was approximately 1.28 lakhs under both local and Central Acts as compared to 1.21 lakhs as on September 30, 1979. The Revenue collected in the first half of the year was Rs. 74.16 crores as against Rs. 57.16 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

6.21 Education

The State Council of Education Research and Training has been established during 1980 by integrating State Institute of Educational Science Branch, Text Book Branch and EVG Services, T.V. Branch. Education in Yoga has been started in four Model Schools. Some of the other activities pertaining to this Sector are as under :—

(1) New School opened	17
(2) Schools upgraded to Secondary Standard	12
(3) Schools upgraded to Senior Secondary standard	15
	(including one for adults)
(4) New buildings constructed for Senior Secondary Schools	4
(5) Additional temporary rooms constructed	200

6.22 Transport

The State Transport Authority decided to allow diesel operated Ambassador cars to run as DLY taxis subject to certain conditions. Action is also being taken to allow Vikram three-wheelers and Matadors Vans to ply as an intermediate mode of transport. During the year 26,740 vehicles were registered bringing up the total vehicular population to 5,13,910. An amount of Rs. 425 lakhs was collected on account of Road Tax etc. as against Rs. 378 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year.

6.23 Jail

Classes to provide education to the inmates of the Jail were started in collaboration with the Adult Education. Teaching personnel were drawn from amongst the educational well-behaved inmates of the Jail.

Two Grievance Deposit Boxes (one each for the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge) were provided in each ward to enable the inmates to ventilate their grievances.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

7.1 The approved Plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 3,125 lakhs of which Rs. 3,120 lakhs are expected to be spent by March, 1981. Major development activities and significant events in the Union Territory are as follows :

7.2 Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- (i) *Agriculture* : The Small Farmers Development Agency has been amalgamated with the Intensive Integrated Rural Development programme to form a combined programme of rural Development.
- (ii) *Animal Husbandry* : Various training courses and schemes are being conducted to educate farmers and train them in poultry and piggery farming and management of cattle etc. Modern techniques of breeding of livestock have also been introduced. On an average, 50 lakhs eggs and 60,000 kgs. of meat have been marketed. Milk production will be raised to 50,000 litres per day.
- (iii) *Fisheries* : A fishing jetty and construction of slip-way and service station have been completed to facilitate the fishing industry. A fishing village will be started soon.
- (iv) *Forests* : Under soil conservation plantation has been raised to the extent of 1,050 acres of land, 29 kms. of avenue trees have been raised on the highway. Mobile squads have been raised to check illicit felling and encroachments on forest lands.

7.3 Co-operation : During the Cooperative year from July 1979 to June 1980 the Goa State Cooperative Bank disbursed through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies short/medium term and long term loans to the extent of Rs. 80.63 lakhs and Rs. 17.95 lakhs, respectively. A tribal large sized multipurpose cooperative society has been organised in Daman. The cooperative housing finance society has secured a loan of Rs. 115 lakhs so far with prospects of another loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation. A structure with the Dairy Cooperative Federation at the apex level and Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies is being organised. The Goa, Daman and Diu Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd. has set up a cold storage, a diesel outlet and spare parts department.

7.4 Water and Power Development

- (a) **Irrigation :** The two major irrigation Projects viz the Damanganga Project and the Salaulim Project and the minor irrigation project of Anjunem are under execution. Two other projects viz. Tillary and Mandovi are also in the offing.
- (b) **Power :** Government of Goa have decided to establish a Thermal Generating Station of its own. Electrification of 6 more villages and energising of 157 pump sets/ tube wells is expected to be completed during the current year.

7.5 Industries and Mines : From April 1980 to November 12, 1980, 2,148 units have registered for exploration of mineral deposits with an investment of Rs. 24.75 crores providing employment to 16,404 persons. In the village and cottage Industries Sector, financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies continued to be given. A handicraft Museum has been set up. The Industries Development Corporation has completed the construction of 15 sheds, bringing the total sheds so far constructed to 323.

7.6 Transport and Communications

- (i) **Roads and Bridges :** The Government have decided to construct/develop at least one road for each village Panchayat every year. Construction of the new Borim Bridge has also been undertaken during the year.

- (ii) *Road Transport* : A passenger Road Transport Corporation called 'Kadamba Road Transport Corporation' has been set up to provide better facilities to the public.
- (iii) *Tourism* : Construction of new cottages is in progress. Plans for acquisition of a luxury launch fitted with all modern facilities and two additional luxury air-conditioned tourist buses and one minibus are in hand. The construction of hotels in the private sector has been encouraged.

7.7 Social and Community Service

- (a) *Education* : Considerable growth in the enrolment of students in school education has been achieved which may be seen from the following statistics :—

	No. of students during	
	current year	last year
Primary	1,51,917	1,48,064
Middle	63,338	57,885
Secondary	28,690	19,568
Higher Secondary	6,665	6,465

- (b) *Sewerage and water supply* : The Vasco sewerage scheme is under execution. A sanitary sewerage scheme for Margao is under consideration.

Six more villages will be brought under piped water supply before the turn of the year.

- (c) *Urban/rural development* : The work of cadastral survey has been completed in all the 447 revenue

villages of the territory and corollary schemes to cadastral survey such as records of right are in progress.

- (d) *Labour* : Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 128 out of 204 disputes were settled.

A scheme for 'one job in a family' has been introduced w.e.f. September 1980. Under the scheme preference in appointments to a certain proportion of vacancies under the Administration will be given to candidates who come from families where no one is employed or the annual family income does not exceed Rs. 3,000/-.

- (e) *Sports and Cultural Affairs* : There were more than 30,000 participants in the various events organised by the Government. Sixteen teams were sponsored for National events.

- (f) *Archives* : The Administration hosted the 14th All India Museum Camp, 1980.

7.8 *Economic and General Services* : Law and order situation has been stable. A civil Defence Organisation has been set up. A fire station complex has also been undertaken.

LAKSHADWEEP

8.1 Against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 297.13 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

8.2 *Transport and Communication*

Shipping : Normal communication was maintained by two ships m.v. LACCADIVES, a fair weather vessel and m.v. AMIN-DIVI, an all weather vessel. In addition a cargo ship and a passenger ship were chartered for clearing the backlog of cargo and passengers. Procurement of an inter-islands launch is expected to be finalised soon. A proposal for acquiring a second hand all weather vessel to improve surface communication with the territory is under active consideration.

8.3 *Communication* : A domestic satellite earth station has been commissioned at Kavaratti, the Headquarters, on November 15, 1980.

8.4 *Agriculture and Allied Services*

Agriculture : Various schemes related to control of pests and diseases, distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements, power tillers etc. at subsidised rates are being continued.

8.5 *Animal husbandry* : One more poultry unit has been established in the Territory during the year. A veterinary clinic is also proposed to be opened shortly.

8.6 *Fisheries* : Sixteen mechanised boats were issued to fishermen at subsidised rates. Thirty more boats are proposed to be constructed locally during the year for being issued to local fishermen.

8.7 *Power* : One hundred and thirty five domestic and commercial connections have been provided during the year.

8.8 *Social Services*

Education : A Director of Education has been appointed. One more High School has been opened at Kadmat Island during the year. As in previous years, students are supplied free text-books, free meals etc. and are also given scholarships and grants to pursue studies outside their native islands. One hundred and fiftyfour students are undergoing post-matric studies and technical courses on the mainland.

Social Welfare : Special training classes in sewing, tailoring and embroidery have been arranged in the Mahila Samajams. The monthly pension of Rs. 40/- given to destitutes and the poor has been increased to Rs. 60/- per month.

8.9 *Health and Family Welfare* : There is a steady decline in the incidents of Filaria, Malaria, T.B. and Leprosy. The leprosy sanatorium at Kadmat Island was closed down during the year as there were no in-patients.

8.10 *Housing* : Two Housing Schemes, Welfare of Backward Classes Housing Scheme (Subsidy) and Village Housing Scheme (Loan) were continued during the year. The entire amount of Rs. 3 lakhs provided for the Housing Scheme (Subsidy) is expected to be utilised during the year. Out of Rs. 50,000/- provided for Housing Scheme (Loan), Rs. 20,500/- has already been spent.

8.11 *Cooperatives* : During the year, the Cooperatives distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 1.37 crores.

8.12 *Industries* : Mähila Industrial Units have been set up at Kavaratti, Kalpeni and Amini.

8.13 *Labour* : On the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee, the Administrator revised the minimum rate of wages of different categories of workers in scheduled employment with effect from August 11, 1980. Similar increases were also made in the wages of workers in non-scheduled employment.

MIZORAM

9.1 *Plan Outlay*

An outlay of Rs. 130.00 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for Mizoram. As against an outlay of Rs. 20.50 crores for 1980-81, the allocation for 1981-82 will be of the order of Rs. 23.00 crores. The North Eastern Council had allocated Rs. 160.28 lakhs during 1980-81 for Mizoram mainly for agriculture and allied services, industries, mining, transport and communications. In the developmental programmes, agriculture and allied services, power, food supply, roads, transport and rural development have been given great emphasis.

9.2 Following are the details of schemes being undertaken during the year :

(a) *Agriculture and allied sectors*

- (i) 2,000 families engaged in jhum cultivation are proposed to be diverted to settlement in permanent cultivation.
- (ii) 1,165 hectares of land are to be re-claimed.
- (iii) 100 Kms of link road will be constructed.
- (iv) 2,300 additional hectares will be brought under irrigation.

(b) *Industry*

- (i) It is proposed to set up a medium size plant for manufacture of ginger oil/ginger beverage.

- (ii) It has been decided to set up a mini sugar plant at Kawnpuri.
- (iii) Industrial loans for setting up industries are to be given and the existing maximum limit of Rs. 20,000 is to be raised to Rs. 50,000/-.
- (iv) 30 handloom cooperatives are to be given financial help.

(c) *Community Development*

- (i) It is proposed to provide nutritious food for pre-school going children and pregnant/lactating mothers suffering from mal-nutrition. During the current year 50,000 beneficiaries will be covered under the programme.
- (ii) 1,000 school going children, 6-11 years, are being given nutritious food under this mid-day meal programme.

(d) *Education*

- (i) Two Rural Functional Literacy Projects with 100 Adult Education Centres each have been set up with total enrolment of 10,669 adults.
- (ii) Twelve Day-care centres for about 550 babies are to be opened in Aizawl and Lunglei.
- (iii) Four non-Government middle and 3 non-Government High Schools have been taken over by the Government.

(e) *Health*

Fifty six students have been sponsored for MBBS Course in the Medical Colleges of the country.

9.3 Special emphasis was laid on the re-habilitation of MNF returnees. A lump sum amount of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for disbursement as cash rehabilitation grant to the returnees @ Rs. 1000 each.

PONDICHERRY

10.1 Major Development Activities/Agricultural and Allied Services

During 1979-80 food grain production in the Union Territory reached the level of 1.20 lakhs M.T. As the level of production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Union Territory, the strategy to increase the area under commercial crops by partially diverting the area under food grains without affecting the over-all food production is being continued during the year 1980-81 also.

10.2 Fisheries

The Department of Fisheries has taken up 21 development schemes for the development of fisheries and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen like (i) setting up of Fisheries Development Corporation for the development of marine, inland fisheries and fish based industries, and (ii) setting up of inshore fishing survey station to explore the fishing grounds in the inshore area off the coast of Pondicherry and Karaikal. It is proposed to train 35 fishermen and fisheries personnel during the year 1980-81. It is proposed to construct one fish market at Ariankuppam. Thirty six fishing boats are expected to be distributed during the year; 20 mechanised boats procured under cyclone relief and plan scheme were distributed to fishermen and cyclone victims earlier during the year. During the year, 10 fibre glass reinforced plastic boats will be procured and distributed. As many as 200 houses were constructed for fishermen during the year.

10.3 Animal Husbandary

There are 12 key units functioning at present and the frozen semen technique is being adopted in the entire U.T. of Pondicherry and Karaikal regions during 1980-81.

10.4 Transport and Communication

Towards the end of the year 1979-80, the Union Territory had 762 concrete roads 414-586 Kms. of black topped roads, 32-576 Kms of water bound macadam and 117-980 Kms. of solid roads. The emphasis now is on providing roads in rural areas to link them up with the neighbouring towns for their economic upliftment. More attention is directed in this sphere to lay and improve the rural roads to 17 villages during 1980-81 and 60 villages during Sixth Plan.

10.5 *Tourism*

A Youth Hostel with 44 beds has been completed and has started functioning. Additional accommodation of 10 rooms each at Karaikal and Pondicherry is nearing completion and will be available for occupation before the end of the year.

10.6 *Cooperation*

The cooperative movement has spread to all branches of economic activity. This is the Silver Jubilee year of the Co-operative Movement in Pondicherry.

10.7 *Irrigation and Power*

Irrigation in Pondicherry is mainly from tanks. In order to restore the utilisation to the designed level and to increase it by extending irrigation facilities to practise agriculture for second and third crops improvements to the tanks, supply of channels, diversion channels are carried out. The gross potential is 35,294 Ha. and the level of utilisation at the end of 1979-80 is 22,425 Ha. After carrying out various improvements to the system, the level of utilisation is expected to be 23,622 Ha. at the end of 1980-81.

Power

10.8 *Extension of Rural Electrification*

Additional distribution transformers with associated HT & LT lines will be erected to connect new agriculture, industrial, domestic services and street lights. It is proposed to erect 30 distribution transformers, 15 KM. of HT lines 50 Km. of LT Lines to connect up 100 agricultural services, 100 LT industrial services, 2 H.T. industrial services, 3,250 domestic services and 450 street lights of which 200 street lights will be connected under special component Plan.

10.9 *Education*

(1) *Elementary Education.*—Five more primary schools have been opened during the year 1980-81 in addition to the five schools already opened during 1979-80. During 1980-81 about 23,113 poor students studying in I-IV representing 30% of the total enrolment of 77,044 students will be provided with free text books, exercise note books, school bags and slates.

(2) *Secondary Education*.—Five new high schools, besides next higher standard and additional classes, have been opened during 1980-81. Additional enrolment is expected to be 500 boys and 600 girls.

10.10 *Health*

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, it is proposed to upgrade 2 Primary Health Centres into 30-bedded hospitals during this Plan period for which the construction at Primary Health Centre, Karaikalampakkam has been taken up during the year 1978-79 which is expected to be ready during the year 1980-81 for functioning as 30-bedded hospital. The construction of Pucca buildings for sub-centres has been taken up in two places during the year 1980-81. It is proposed to open 4 additional sub-centres in the rented buildings.

The construction of T.B. Isolation Ward at Mahe taken up during the year 1979-80, for providing 25 isolation beds solely for T.B. Patients and it is expected that the same will be ready for function by the end of the financial year 1980-81.

10.11 *Housing*

During the current financial year, a scheme for the development of 827 plots under site and service scheme in Savanapet, Pondicherry, has been launched and the works are in progress.

10.12 *Housing Board*

The Pondicherry Housing Board which was constituted on May 26, 1975 has developed two housing complexes at Solia Nagar, (149 houses of various income groups) and Indira Nagar and also completed construction of 3 residential blocks containing 50 tenements for the fishermen at Kuruchikuppam. In addition, 6 low cost demonstration houses were also constructed at Netaje Nagar and allotted to the members of Scheduled Castes. In Keezhavely, Karaikal, the Housing Board has constructed 20 low cost houses and allotted them to the slum dwellers.

10.13 Industries

There are three service-cum-common facility workshops in rural areas of Pondicherry and Karaikal to render services to artisans and agriculturists at a nominal rate. Three Industrial Estates providing ready built set up sheds and developed plots to entrepreneurs for setting up of Industries are functioning.

The small industries are now exporting printed books, hand made paper, handloom products and handicrafts, industrial chains etc. and the total export from the large scale industries has risen from Rs. 26 lakhs during the year 1978-79 to Rs. 837 lakhs. With the setting up of Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation Limited, liberalised finances, developed plots and sheds, marketing assistance are made available to entrepreneurs who propose to set up industries in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

SCHEDULED CASTES

1.1 Approach to the development of Scheduled Castes

The Government attach the highest priority to the rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. There is a clear nexus between the economic plight of the scheduled Castes and atrocities and social disabilities to which they are subjected. A permanent solution of the situation of the Scheduled Castes must be based on their rapid economic development. While the programme for their development is in progress, the task of their effective protection in the immediate context from atrocities also needs continuous attention. The Government of India have issued to the State Governments comprehensive guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative and other measures including effective personnel policy, to be undertaken for effectively dealing with atrocities on the Scheduled Castes.

1.2 Important instruments and mechanisms for the development of the Scheduled Castes

The main instruments/mechanisms in the strategy for the development of the Scheduled Castes are :

- (a) the Special Component Plans of the States and Central Ministries;
- (b) The Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes of the States; and
- (c) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States.

2. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes of the States and Central Ministries

This envisages identification of schemes 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 under each sector. The purpose is to bring about the transfer of adequate quantum of resources, both financial and physical, in their favour and to enable 50% of the Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period against a ten year perspective of similarly enabling all the Scheduled Caste families. So also the provision of all basic services and facilities, and of access to opportunities for social and educational development are to be brought into the Special Component Plans. All State Governments with substantial population of Scheduled Castes have accepted the concept of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. The Prime Minister, in her letter, dated March 12, 1980, addressed to Central Ministries, has asked them to prepare Special Component Plans as part of their Annual Plan as well as Five Year Plan to ensure that an optimal Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes is prepared by each Ministry.

3. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes

The Government of India have commenced Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes as for Tribal Sub-Plan. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the State Plan and programmes for the Scheduled Castes and will not follow a schematic pattern for specific schemes. It will be for the totality of the State's effort for the development of the Scheduled Castes. The additionality of the Special Central Assistance is to be used for income generating economic development schemes/programmes. Like the Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plans, it is envisaged as an instrument for effectively improving the Special Component Plans of the States, and to have a multiplier effect. The Special Central Assistance would also provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the Scheduled Castes particularly in core sectors like animal husbandry, agriculture, village and cottage industries, etc. During the year 1980-81 there is a budget provision of Rs. 100 crores under the scheme.

4. Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes

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 co-operation, 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 1980-81 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.

5. *Scheduled Castes Development Corporations*

The Special Component Plans for the different sectoral Departments of the States will certainly have an impact on the flow of benefits to the Scheduled Castes. However, even after adequate Special Component Plans are prepared, there will be operational problems in the field for which solutions have to be found. Thus, Scheduled Caste families may not be able to avail themselves of the benefits from family-oriented schemes for reasons like not being able to satisfy the eligibility conditions prescribed by financing institutions, not being able to offer securities and guarantees which various institutions invariably expect in practice at the operational level; the Scheduled Caste participants (beneficiaries) may be bewildered by the forms and applications and the procedures prescribed; they may also not be aware of the schemes and programmes available. This situation underlines the need for an organisation in the field which could intervene at crucial points and act as promoter and guarantor ensuring necessary linkages and tie-ups with different agencies and ensuring that the flow of benefits from the family oriented schemes in the Special Component Plan do actually reach the Scheduled Caste families in the magnitudes envisaged. Keeping this in view all States with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have set up Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to States for share capital investment in the Corporations has helped in giving a special thrust to the activities of the Corporations. Several Corporations which are dormant have been revived; some Corporations which were working at very moderate levels, have extended their activities and increased the scope of their programme substantially after the commencement of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, while some States have set up such Corporations afresh.

A provision of Rs. 12 crores has been made for 1980-81 as Central Assistance to States under this Scheme.

6.1 *Scholarships*

The scheme of Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing approved courses of

study in recognised institutions was continued during the year under report. Information received from 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 in Annexure-V.

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 1980-81. The expenditure for this is provided as part of the Post-matric Scholarships referred to in para 4.

Pre-matric Scholarships

7. Another scheme continued in 1980-81 for the benefit of persons engaged in so-called 'unclean' occupations 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 during 1980-81.

National Overseas Scholarships

8. A non-Plan Scheme continued in 1980-81 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, agriculture and other subjects, for which facilities are not normally available within the country. 336 scholarships have been awarded till now since the inception of the Scheme.

9. Book Banks

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 1980-81. Under the Scheme, text books for those degree courses are provided to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students.

10. Girls' Hostels

The Scheme of financial assistance to State and Union Territory Administration for constructing hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes was continued during the current year.

Budget allocation for this scheme during 1980-81 is Rs. 1 crore.

11. Coaching & Allied Schemes

Under Articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution, posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Central/State Services and other Public Sector Undertakings. The Coaching and Allied Scheme has been instituted towards helping to improve the representation of candidates of these communities in the various Services in pursuance of the above mentioned Constitutional directives. Under the programme, the following schemes are designed to assist Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in securing employment and have been allocated Rs. 50 lakhs for the year 1980-81.

- (i) For candidates appearing for competitive examinations, 22 Pre-examination Training Centres have been set up i.e. 7 for All-India Services, 1 for Indian Economic and Statistics and Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation (AO) Services, 12 for State Civil Services and 2 for Engineering Services provide intensive coaching. From the year 1974-75 to 1978-79, 244 trained candidates have been selected for appointment for All India and Central Services. Besides in the Civil Services Examination 1979, 44 trained candidates have qualified for appointment.
- (ii) For candidates appearing for Stenographers grade examination, a special scheme for 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 exchanges 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 for starting 6 more such Centres have also been made. These are likely to start working during the current financial year.

12.1 *Representation in Legislatures*

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas in proportion to their population. This concession was initially for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution but has been extended through amendments upto 25th January, 1980. This period has further been extended for another 10 years with effect from 26th January, 1980 vide Constitution (Forty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1980.

12.2 *Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act*

In pursuance of the provisions made under Section 15-A of the Protection of Civil Rights 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 the Act; (d) setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist the Central Government in formulating or implementing various measures; (e) periodic surveys of the working of the provisions of the Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation; and (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.

12.3 Provision for legal aid to the Scheduled Caste victims of Protection of Civil Rights cases have been made by 15 States. To look into Protection of Civil Rights cases, special Cells have been created by eight States and Special Officers have been appointed by six States, for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecution for the contravention of the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act. 13 States have set up Committees at different levels, to make periodical review of the problems of untouchability, the cases related to it and suggest various measures for the effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have set up Special Mobile Courts in five districts for expeditious trials of offences under protection of Civil Rights Act and

Indian Penal Code. The Rajasthan Government have also decided to set up Special Courts and a few other States having sizeable population of Scheduled Castes are actively considering the setting up of Special Courts.

12.4 Periodic surveys of the working of the provision of the Protection of Civil Rights Act for suggesting various measures for its effective implementation have been taken up by Gujarat and a few other States have proposed to undertake such surveys. Identification of the untouchability-prone areas has been done by three States. Intensive publicity through various methods and media have been done by 18 States along with observance of 'Harijan Welfare Week', 'Removal of Untouchability Week', 'Prabhat Pheries', 'Padayatras', etc. to raise the conscience of the people against this social evil of untouchability.

13.1 *Aid to Voluntary Organisations*

Grants-in-aid continued to be given to voluntary organisations of an all-India character working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. In 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores has been made for this scheme.

13.2 Out of eight Centrally Sponsored Schemes, only Post-matric Scholarships and Aid to Voluntary Organisations are 100 per cent Central Schemes. Assistance to States for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations is on a 49 : 51 sharing pattern; all the others are being financed on a 50 : 50 sharing basis by the State and Central Governments from 1979-80.

14. *Specifying Socially and Educationally Backward Classes*

A Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the Government to define the criteria for specifying socially and educationally backward classes, and recommending steps for the advancements of such classes, including reservations in public services. The Commission submitted its Report on 31st December, 1980, and the recommendations made by the Commission are being examined by the Government.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

15.1 According to 1971 Census the total population of the scheduled Tribes was 3.80 crores representing 6.94% of the country's population. The list of scheduled tribes was revised in

1976 generally to remove anomalies arising out of area restrictions. Consequently, the population of scheduled tribes in 1971 was estimated to be of the order of 4.11 crores representing 7.5% of the country's population. Scheduled tribes have been specified as per provisions in Article 342 of the Constitution in 25 States and Union Territories. Of these, 6 States and Union Territories are tribal-majority States. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. States and Union Territory-wise scheduled tribe population is given in Annexure VI. The scheduled tribes are broadly composed of about 250 tribal communities speaking about 105 different languages and a large number of dialects. Nine major tribal groups account for about 2 crores of the scheduled tribes. The 9 major tribal groups and their population (1971) are the Bhil (52 lakhs); the Gond (48 lakhs); the Santhal (35 lakhs); the Oraon (17 lakhs); the Mina (15 lakhs); the Munda (12 lakhs); the Khond (9 lakhs); the Ho (5 lakhs); and the Naga (5 lakhs.) The tribal groups are at various stages of socio-economic development; a small number of groups still being at food-gathering stage. Some other small groups practise shifting cultivation or primitive methods of agriculture. Some tribal areas are still inaccessible while in some other modern industries have been established.

15.2 Tribal development has, from the beginning, been based on a two-pronged approach i.e. protection of their interests through legal-administrative support and promotion of developmental activities to raise their level of living. The constitution provides various safeguards for the promotion and protection of interests of the scheduled tribes. Provisions contained in Articles 244, 339, 275, 330, 332, 334, 164, 338, 335, 46 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution are relevant in this regard. The Government of India's responsibility in relation to the development of the scheduled tribes and the Scheduled Areas extends not only to the provision of funds (Article 275) for their development but also to evolving policies and programmes for their rapid and harmonious development in consultation and cooperation with the State Governments.

15.3 The Union Government have been constantly advising the State Governments to adopt an effective policy for the development of the tribal areas and the scheduled tribes. Shortly after assuming the charge of office, the Prime Minister addressed the Governors and Chief Ministers expressing her concern over

the implementation of tribal development programmes : "I have repeatedly emphasised that a critical requirement is the creation of a dedicated and sensitive administrative framework for the tribal areas. I believe we are still lagging behind in creating the right type of structure and posting the right type of persons in the tribal areas. Equally important is the need to have a sufficiently strong and flexible marketing and credit mechanism which looks after their total credit needs—both for production and consumption and prevents them from exploitation by unscrupulous money-lenders and middle-men". She also suggested a special drive for purchase of minor forest produce collected by tribals through cooperatives and State organisations so that the tribals are adequately compensated for their labour.

15.4 The Home Minister in his letter of 18 April, 1980 to the Governors and Chief Ministers reiterated the emphasis laid by the Prime Minister and suggested a quick review of the present status of tribal development. Some of the important matters mentioned by the Home Minister as needing urgent attention of the State Governments are :

- (a) A high powered body, such as a Cabinet Sub-Committee, should be set up to give policy directions for the implementation of the Tribal sub-Plan and to recast it to meet situations as they emerge during implementation;
- (b) A specially selected senior officer be placed in charge of the programme for the State as a whole;
- (c) A review of laws, regulations etc. in respect of matters vitally affecting tribals should be undertaken on a top-priority basis;
- (d) To save tribals from exploitation by traders and money-lenders, the unified credit-cum-marketing machinery set-up is absolutely essential and should be strengthened; and
- (e) A system for monitoring, evaluation and reviewing the programmes with built-in-provision for reformulation, where necessary, should be evolved.

15.5 Further, in her letter of 10 November, 1980 to the Chief Ministers, the Prime Minister pointed out that a number of programmes are being taken up for the benefit of backward areas as well as for weaker sections of the community and urged that it must be ensured that budgetary resources are used for the most essential programmes and that this must show in the results. She further suggested that irrigation or other developmental works which do not confer benefits commensurate with expenditure on them should not be given priority. The need for obtaining an accurate idea of the benefits accruing to the people through proper machinery and monitoring system has been underlined.

15.6 In January 1981, the Home Minister addressed the Chief Ministers of States reminding them about his April 1980 letter on the need to put tribal development on a sound footing. This was preceded in December 1980 by a letter of his to Chief Ministers about the need to observe strict compliance of the instructions and legal provisions for protection of scheduled tribes and elimination of atrocities on them.

15.7 A conference was held in the Home Ministry of Chief Secretaries followed by another conference of the Chief Ministers, both in April 1980. Among other issues, those relating to tribal development were discussed e.g. administrative structure, credit and marketing arrangements, atrocities on scheduled tribes.

15.8 Periodical discussions with the State representatives are held in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Planning Commission and subject-matter Ministries/Departments to review implementation of developmental programmes, etc. These coupled with field visits have generally provided an opportunity to correct perspectives and remove bottlenecks.

Review of First Tribal sub-Plan 1974-79

16.1 The tribal scene has been critically reviewed on the eve of Fifth Plan and it was decided that in respect of areas of tribal concentration the strategy for tribal development should be based on Tribal Sub-Plan approach. The Tribal Sub-Plan areas covered about 65% of the scheduled tribes in 18 States and Union Territories. By 1976-77 all the 18 States and Union Territories were almost geared to take up programmes according to the tribal sub-Plan approach. The Tribal Sub-Plan is an attempt at

an integrated development of the area with focus on tribal people. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs, financial provisions from State Plan, special Central assistance, sectoral programmes of the Central Ministries and institutional finance should be available for tribal sub-Plan programmes having regard to the total population of the tribal sub-Plan area, the geographical area and the comparative level of development of the area, availability of social services, etc.

16.2 The Tribal Sub-Plan areas in the States are divided into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) for operational purposes. Individual project reports both of a perspective as well as annual nature are prepared for these ITDPs. The project reports are prepared on the basis of local resource endowment, felt needs of the people of the area and general availability of infrastructure and social service facilities.

16.3 The Tribal Sub-Plan 1974-79 spelt out the broad strategy and priority for tribal development. Elimination of exploitation was given the highest priority followed by programmes for agriculture and allied sectors including minor irrigation, cooperation, trade and marketing and social services. Annexure VII indicates the investment under various heads of development.

16.4 The primitive groups among the tribal groups needing special attention were identified for being accorded special developmental strategy. Fifty-two tribal communities were identified and project reports in respect of 25 were prepared during 1974-79. These were examined and revised reports for all the fifty two Communities will be prepared during 1980-85. A review meeting of the programmes for primitive tribes was held on October 14, 1980 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The State Governments have been requested to pay adequate attention to the problems of primitive tribes.

16.5 In the context of the drawing up of the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the Planning Commission set up a separate Working Group for development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. The Working Group submitted its report to the Planning Commission in October, 1980. The Group comprehensively reviewed tribal development programmes and laid down the approach and strategy for tribal

development during the Sixth Plan. In particular, the objectives during the Sixth Plan have been spelt out as :—

- (a) Raising productivity levels in the fields of agriculture horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industry, etc. so as to create economic impact of an order which will enable a targeted number of families (say 50% in a State) in the tribal sub-Plan area to cross the poverty-line. With the house-hold as the basic unit of planning, in poverty reduction the poorest and then the poor should be taken up on a progressive scale.
- (b) Apart from the effort in the core economic sectors indicated in (a) above, education should become the key sector in the Sixth Plan period.
- (c) The attainment of the objectives in (a) and (b) above would vitally depend on an adequate infrastructure for the creation of which there should be commensurate financial and physical effort.
- (d) Concomitant with the aforesaid three-fold aims and, perhaps, the most important, assiduous exertions are necessary to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the fields of land, money-lending, debt bondage, trade, excise, forest, etc.

During November-December 1980, the Ministry of Home Affairs held a series of meetings with the representatives of the concerned State Governments to review and determine the policy, programmes, strategy, approach etc. for the Sixth Plan in the light of the recommendations of the Working Group. The State Governments are now geared to take up programmes in tribal sub-Plan areas on the basis of the discussions. The draft Sub-Plan 1980-85 of the States will be recast during the current year (1981) also having regard to the final outlay the Planning Commission fixed for each State.

16.6 The Working Group on Tribal Development also went into the question of outlay and financial framework and recommended that for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), the national projections of tribal sub-Plan may be Rs. 2,700 crores from State Plans, Rs. 750 crores from Central Ministries, Rs. 1,000 crores from special Central assistance and Rs. 550 crores of institutional finance making in all an estimated total of Rs. 5,000

crores. A tentative allocation of Rs. 470 crores has been made as special Central assistance for the 1980-85 period.

16.7 The outlay for Special Central Assistance for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 has been Rs. 70 crores each year. During 1981-82, the outlay of Rs. 85 crores has been indicated.

16.8 The trend of State Plan flows to tribal sub-Plan areas for 1980-81 has emerged following the discussions held in the Planning Commission during May-June, 1980 for the Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 1980-81. The approved outlay for tribal sub-Plan from the State Plans is estimated at Rs. 489 crores. This is against Rs. 392 crores for 1979-80. There is, thus, a step-up of Rs. 97 crores or 40% over the last year. The table at Annexure VIII gives percentage of flow to tribal sub-Plan during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

16.9 In regard to particular programmes, an analysis of Plan outlays for 1980-81 of 11 major tribal sub-Plan States shows that about 38 percent of the funds are allocated for major and medium irrigation schemes including power. Investment in roads and bridges account for about 10 per cent. About 25 per cent of the outlay is earmarked for programmes under agriculture and allied services including minor irrigation (9%) and forest (2.7%). The outlay on social and community services sector is about 20 per cent.

Role of Central Ministries

17. It is a matter of gratification that the Central Ministries have initiated efforts in the matter of allocation of funds and innovation of programmes for tribal sub-Plan areas. This has been in pursuance of the Planning Commission's guidelines issued from time to time and the direction of the Prime Minister contained in her letter of March 1980. During the discussions in the Planning Commission in the course of the year relating to 1980-85 and 1981-82 Plans of the Central Ministries, some Ministries quantified funds for tribal sub-Plan areas. The effort will be placed on a regular footing and speeded up.

Tribal sub-Plan Area in Sikkim

18. Tribes were scheduled in Sikkim in 1978. The Tribal sub-Plan areas in Sikkim was delineated in August, 1980. According to the 1971 Census, the total scheduled tribe population in the State was 0.52 lakh out of the State's total population of 2.10 lakh, constituting about 24.76 per cent. The tribal sub-Plan covers

the whole of North District having an area of about 7,000 sq. Km. a total population of 1.13 lakhs and a scheduled tribe population of 0.12 lakhs the scheduled tribes constituting 92.31% in the district. The State has been advised to prepare a tribal sub-Plan for the five year period 1980—85 as also Annual Plans. During the current year an allocation of Rs. 60 lakhs is likely to flow to the tribal sub-Plan areas from State Plan and an assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been given as special Central assistance.

Scheduled Areas

19. In the States of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat, tribal sub-Plan area had earlier been made co-extensive with Scheduled Areas in the States. During the current year, this measure of rationalisation was effected in respect of Rajasthan.

Pocket of Tribal concentration outside the Tribal sub-Plan area

20. The six tribal majority States and Union Territories specified in the first paragraph do not stand in need of a tribal sub-Plan as the States developmental plans of these States and Union Territories aim at development of scheduled tribes which form the majority population. As such, tribal sub-Plans now cover 17 States and 2 Union Territories. The tribal sub-Plan areas cover areas of tribal concentration taking the development block as the unit. It was, however, noticed that pockets of tribal concentration were still left out of the tribal sub-Plan strategy. It has been decided during the Sixth Plan that pockets of contiguous villages having 10,000 or more total population of whom at least 50 per cent are scheduled tribes should be carved out for intensive integrated development on a modified area development approach under the tribal sub-Plan strategy. Accordingly, during the current year, 188 pockets of tribal concentration covering a scheduled tribe population of 26.05 lakhs have been carved out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Unlike the compact, tribal-majority administrative units identified during the Fifth Plan period and covered by the tribal sub-Plan, the pockets of tribal concentration are parts of administrative units like a development block or taluka. Hence, a target group or community approach is being adopted for their development. The specific problems of the communities in the pockets are identified and appropriate strategy devised for dealing with them. Separate project reports for pockets of tribal concentration are also being attempted for which guidelines have been issued.

Protective Measures

21. It needs no reiteration that development efforts would have adequate impact only if the tribal people are protected from exploitation. A review of the legislative measures adopted by the States reveals that most of the States have enacted laws/regulations to protect and preserve the rights of tribals in land and regulate restoration of land, control money lending etc. In the light of the experience gained in the implementation of these protective measures, the States have been undertaking measures to remove loopholes in the Acts and Regulations. Also, adequate administrative machinery is sought to be provided for effective implementation of these laws. As per latest reports available, alienated land has been restored to the tribals to the extent noted against each State.

TABLE

Sl. No.	State	(In acres)
		Land restored to tribals
		(Approx.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48,000
2.	Bihar	21,500
3.	Gujarat	17,000
4.	Maharashtra	34,500
5.	Orissa	15,000
6.	Tripura	980

Administrative Structure

22. A group constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs went into issues relating to administrative matters and personnel policies in the tribal sub-Plan areas. The report of the Working Group was forwarded in February, 1980 to the States for implementation. In all the States having substantial tribal population, separate departments under the charge of a senior officer have been created to look after tribal development. Field-level organisations have also been strengthened in some cases. The position, however, varies from State to State. In order to assess the inadequacies or otherwise of the administrative structure in tribal areas, a selective study has been undertaken through Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. It is expected that the results of these field studies will become available by the middle of 1981 and will enable steps for further improvements in the administrative set up.

Budgetary Procedures

23. The need for maintaining separate accounts for amounts budgeted for tribal sub-Plan areas has been recognised. In particular, it is hoped that such a measure would ensure non-diversion of funds meant for tribal sub-Plan programmes to other programmes. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have since created a separate Demand head in their budgets for tribal sub-Plan. Some other State Governments have a procedure whereby the provisions for tribal sub-Plan are shown separately under appropriate major and minor heads.

Seventh Finance Commission Award

24. The Seventh Finance Commission allocated funds to 13 States having tribal sub-Plan for raising the level of tribal administration. The allocation made by the Commission were for grant of compensatory allowance to personnel working in tribal areas Rs. 29.31 crores and construction of residential quarters for transferrable Government employees posted in the tribal areas Rs. 13.32 crores, in all Rs. 42.63 crores. Appropriate sanctions against the award have been issued.

Research Evaluation, Monitoring and Training

25.1 The Tribal Research Institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal continued to render research, evaluation and training support to tribal sub-Plan area programmes in particular and development programmes for the scheduled tribes in general. The activities of these Institutes are reviewed periodically by the Ministry. The annual meeting of the Directors of Tribal Research Institutes was held on October 21, 1980 at New Delhi.

25.2 Of late, the need for having a satisfactory monitoring system has been keenly felt for a complete and authentic picture of financial and physical achievements in the tribal areas and details of benefits accruing to the people on account of implementation of various development programmes. A sound and adequate reporting and monitoring system requires to be set up. A Working Group constituted by the Ministry had gone into these aspects and its report was circulated to States and the Central Ministries in 1979 for implementation. A follow-up reveals that adequate monitoring arrangements are still to be made in the States. The matter is being pursued further. It is hoped that adequate monitoring arrangements will be established both at the Centre and in the States on the lines suggested by the Working Group within the next few months.

25.3 Under the Backward Classes Sector, construction of girls' hostels, research and training and aid to voluntary organisations continued to be implemented. From 1981-82 the scheme of construction of hostels for girls proposed to be expanded to include construction of hostels for boys also. The provision for the scheme for 1981-82 will be Rs. 90 lakhs as against the current year's provision of Rs. 45 lakhs. Additional incentives are also proposed to be provided on a pilot basis to improve attendance of scheduled tribe children in educational institutions at the pre-matric level. For research and training, in 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was released. For 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs exists and it is expected that the full amount will be utilised. For 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed.

25.4 Voluntary organisations of an all India character working for the development of the scheduled tribes continued to be assisted financially by the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs exists as against Rs. 35 lakhs in 1979-80. The provision for 1981-82 will be Rs. 55 lakhs.

High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections

26. In order to ascertain whether the benefits of the various policies of the Government, both Union and States, have reached the minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society, the Government have set up in May 1980 a High Power Panel to go into the whole question and make recommendations. The terms of reference of the High Power Panel are as under :—

- (i) To ascertain if the benefits of various fiscal policies of Government, both Union and States, really reach the minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of society;
- (ii) To identify the constraints or bottlenecks on account of which incentives, facilities and other encouragements are not being fully availed of by them;
- (iii) To suggest ways and means by which the benefits of various fiscal policies, incentives, facilities and other encouragements reach them;
- (iv) To make recommendations with regard to other allied matters.

The Panel submitted an interim report on minorities on 31 January, 1981. The report is under examination.

CHAPTER VI

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

The highlights during the period under review are—

The President issued on February 17, 1980, Proclamation under article 356(1) of the Constitution of India, in relation to the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The legislative assemblies of these States were dissolved simultaneously. Fresh elections were held in these 9 States on 28th and/or May 31, 1980. On the basis of the results declared, the popular Governments assumed office in these States during June 1980.

ASSAM

2. The State of Assam was brought under President's Rule w.e.f. December 12, 1979, the date on which the President's Proclamation under article 356(1) of the Constitution was issued. The State Assembly was kept under suspended animation so that a stable Ministry could be formed after the political situation crystallised. The proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha on 2nd February and by Rajya Sabha on 5th February, 1980, and the validity of the Proclamation was thus in force upto and inclusive of December 11, 1980. Subsequently, further extension was sought by moving a resolution in both the Houses of Parliament for a further period of six months i.e. upto and inclusive of December 11, 1980. The proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha in its sitting held on June 10, 1980 and by the Rajya Sabha in its sitting held on June 11, 1980. A Consultative Committee on Assam Legislation was constituted consisting of 45 Members, 30 Members from the Lok Sabha and 15 Members from the Rajya Sabha. An emergent meeting of the Consultative Committee on Assam Legislation was held in New Delhi on July 17, 1980. The following legislative proposals were enacted in exercise of the powers conferred on the President under the Assam Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980 :—

1. Assam Preventive Detention Bill, 1980.
2. Cr. P.C. Assam Amendment Bill, 1980.
3. Assam Alienation of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1980.
4. Assam Finance Bill, 1980.

5. Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1980. Subsequently on the recommendations of the Governor of Assam, the proclamation made by the President on December 12, 1979, was revoked by the President on December 6, 1980, under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution. The popular Government headed by Smt. Syida Anwara Taimur assumed office from the same day.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

3.1 At the instance of the Prime Minister, a Committee of Ministers for the purpose of reviewing the progress of schemes for economic development of Jammu and Kashmir State was constituted on March 27, 1980. The present composition of the Committee of Ministers is as follows :—

1. Shri Yogendra Makwana,
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Home Affairs—Convener.
2. Shri Charanjit Chanana,
Minister of State in
Ministry of Industry.
3. Shri C. P. N. Singh,
Minister of State in the
Department of Science &
Technology and in the
Department of Electronics.
4. Shri Shivraj V. Patil,
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Defence.
5. Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia,
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Finance.
6. Shri R. V. Swaminathan,
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Agriculture.
7. Shri Mohd. Fazal,
Member, Planning Commission.

On behalf of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the Minister for Power, the Minister for Industries and Commerce and the Minister for Agriculture are represented on the Ministers' Committee.

3.2 An Official-Level Committee was also constituted on April 19, 1980, to support and service the Committee of Ministers. The Official-Level Committee is headed by an Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs with officers of the status of Joint Secretaries representing the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry, the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister's Office as its members. On behalf of the State Government, the Commissioner, Planning and Development, the Commissioner, Power Development, the Secretary, Industries and Commerce and the Secretary, Agriculture are represented on the Official-Level Committee.

3.3 The first meeting of the Committee of Ministers was held at Srinagar on the June 14, 1980. This was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

3.4 Two inter-Ministerial meetings to review the progress made in the implementation of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Ministers' Committee were also held on the September 3, and November 15, 1980.

SIKKIM

4. 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 by Presidential notification. So far 88 enactments have been extended to the State of Sikkim 86 under the aforesaid article of the Constitution and 2 by Parliamentary Legislation.

The question of extending other Central laws to the State, and repeal of existing State Laws, if any, on the subject, has been referred to the Government of Sikkim. Action to initiate appropriate Parliamentary Legislation for extension of Central laws to Sikkim would be taken on receipt of appropriate proposals from the State Government and/or concerned Ministries.

ZONAL COUNCILS

5.1 Government decided to activate the Zonal Councils with a view to realising their full potential as meaningful instruments of inter-State co-operation and understanding. Frequent meetings of the five Zonal Councils are proposed to be held and matters of vital importance are brought before them.

5.2 At the meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held on September 27, 1980 at Trivandrum, the Chief Ministers of the

Zone decided to have a separate meeting among themselves to consider ways and means of making the Council more effective and purposeful and give suitable recommendations. The Western Zonal Council which met at Bombay on November 10, 1980 was of the view that it would be more useful if the subjects to be brought up before the Council were first examined in depth by Committees of the Council so that well-considered concrete proposals could be formulated for consideration by the Council. Accordingly, Committees of the Council are being set up.

5.3 The Central, Northern and the Eastern Zonal Councils are scheduled to meet during the next few months.

CHAPTER VII

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Overview

1.1 Even though the State Governments are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the Central Forces are made available to them on request to enable them to meet any urgent law and order situation which they are unable to tackle within their own resources. Based on the requests received in the recent months from the States for additional Central Forces and also the overall law and order situation in the country, sanction for raising 8 more Central Reserve Police Force Battalions was accorded during the year. Three of these battalions will be specially trained and equipped to tackle situations arising out of communal and caste conflicts. To strengthen the border security arrangements on the Assam-Meghalaya border, 2 more B.S.F. battalions were sanctioned. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the States to modernise their Police Forces, the Central Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, which was discontinued during 1979-80, was revived for another ten years with effect from 1980-81 with an increased outlay of Rs. 10 crores per annum. A number of measures were taken during this year also to improve the service conditions of the Central Police Forces and Home Guards personnel.

Upgradation and Modernisation

2.1 During 1980-81 (upto March 1981), outlays amounting to Rs. 2742.45 lakhs have been sanctioned to the State Governments of Assam (24.53 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 157.17 lakhs), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 60.82 lakhs), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 133.21 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 450.00 lakhs), Orissa (Rs. 136.18 lakhs), Rajasthan (Rs. 200.00 lakhs), and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1558.56 lakhs) for upgrading the standards of Police Administration. These outlays are intended to enable the States (a) to increase the strength of civil police and (b) to improve staff training, welfare, transportation, equipment and aids to scientific investigation.

2.2 Another outlay of Rs. 1806.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 338.00 lakhs),

Assam (Rs. 387.82 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 221.00 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 17.94 lakhs), Manipur (Rs. 113.53 lakhs), Meghalaya (Rs. 17.50 lakhs), Rajasthan (Rs. 32.06 lakhs), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 345.00 lakhs), Tripura (Rs. 33.07 lakhs) and West Bengal (Rs. 224.08 lakhs) to construct quarters and barrack accommodation for police personnel (non-gazetted) in the States.

2.3. The Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces has been revived for another period of 10 years, i.e. from 1980-81 to 1989-90. As in the past, the pattern of the Central financial assistance for this scheme will be 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan. The amount is intended to be utilised to meet expenditure of a nonrecurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, training equipment, and scientific aids to investigation. Guidelines indicating priorities have been issued to the State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 7.5 crores has been provided to the State Governments during this year.

National Police Commission (Special Unit)

3. The National Police Commission have submitted five Reports so far. Copies of the First Report were circulated to State Governments in June, 1979 and were placed before the two Houses of Parliament in February, 1980. The recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference on "Police Reforms" held at New Delhi on June 6, 1979 to discuss the recommendations made by the National Police Commission in its First Report were communicated to the State Governments for implementation. The decisions of that Conference are now at various stages of implementation. The recommendations contained in other four Reports of the Commission are under consideration of Committee of Secretaries.

Police Conduct towards women & weaker section of society

4. In view of frequent allegations about misbehaviour with women arrested or kept for interrogation by the police, detailed instructions were issued on the 14th March, 1980 to all the State Governments to treat the women with respect and consideration and to take effective steps to prevent the police from subjecting women to any indignity or misbehaviour. These instructions were again reiterated to all the Chief Ministers by a

d.o. letter of Union Home Minister on the 18th July, 1980. The State Governments were also advised in November 1980 to re-view the strength of their women police and take necessary steps to implement the policy of recruiting more women in the State Police Forces. This was to ensure the optimum utilisation of women police in the investigation of offences involving women and children, in tracing and recovering missing women and children, in interrogating juveniles and women offenders, as also victims of sexual offences, in arresting and escorting women offenders and other such police jobs for which women police are ideally suited.

In view of the criticism levelled against policemen in the country regarding their behaviour towards members of the public especially the weaker sections of the society and handicapped persons, the States have been advised to implement the various recommendations contained in the Gore Committee's Report on Police Training with a view to bring attitudinal changes in the policemen. The States have also been advised to launch a crash programme of refresher courses for the entire rank and file of their police forces. Besides, the need for conducting courses on police-community relationships has also been emphasized.

Union Para-military forces and other institutions Assam Rifles

5.1 Assam Rifles consists of 21 battalions. Out of these 19 battalions continued to function under the operational control of the Army. The remaining two battalions were employed in aid to civil administration.

5.2 The role of the force is as follows :—

- Security of the North Eastern Sector of the International Border.
- Maintenance of Law and order in the tribal areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur.
- Internal security of other areas only when the Police is unable to cope with the situation.
- Counter-insurgency operations in Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

Border Security Force

6.1 The Border Security Force which was raised in 1965, completed its 15th year in 1980.

6.2 The Force continued to be deployed along the line of actual control in J&K, Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders. Some of the major tasks accomplished by the Force during 1980 were—

- exercising vigilance to meet the threatened 'long march' by Pakistan refugees stranded in Bangladesh since 1971;
- effective patrolling on the Indo-Bangladesh border, which resulted in the apprehension of 7,102 persons including 1,827 smugglers;
- seizure of smuggled goods, arms and currency worth about Rs. 40 lakhs on Indo-Pak border;
- successful raid on Meitei extremists resulting in the recovery of arms and ammunition from them;
- assistance to Civil Administration for law and order duties in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, U.P., Bihar and Gujarat; and
- aid to the States during the Lok Sabha Mid-Term Polls and State Assembly Elections for the maintenance of law and order and providing communication cover.

6.3 Training facilities continued to be provided to the various Central and State Police Organisations in spite of heavy commitments of the Force for law and order and other duties. The syllabi of a number of courses of the BSF Training Institutions were also reviewed and the course-contents improved during the year.

6.4 In the field of the sports also the BSF won laurels by winning in various prestigious All-India Tournaments.

Central Reserve Police Force

7.1 The Central Reserve Police Force is deployed all over the country in aid of Civil authorities at their request for maintenance of law and order. As it was not found possible to meet the demands for the force from the States to meet emergent law and order situations, sanction for raising 8 more battalions in addition to the existing 58 battalions was issued during the year. The new battalions are in the process of raising and training.

7.2. During the year under review, the C.R.P.F. continued to be extensively deployed in Assam for the maintenance of law and order. The C.R.P.F. units were also deployed at Hyderabad, Moradabad, Srinagar, Delhi and some parts of Karnataka to assist the local Administration in maintaining law and order. The security arrangements of Farakka Barrage were also temporarily taken over by the Force from C.I.S.F.

7.3 During 1980, various concessions including increase in Ration Money etc. have been sanctioned.

Central Industrial Security Force

8.1 The Central Industrial Security Force, raised under the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 for the better protection of the Central Government Industrial Undertakings, has so far been inducted in 100 Industrial Undertakings. Requests for the induction of the Force in 14 more Undertakings are under active consideration.

8.2 During the year under review, orders were issued for the constitution of the first reserve battalion in the Force.

8.3 During the period 1st January, 1980 to the 30th September, 1980, 1349 persons involved in theft of property belonging to the Undertakings were apprehended by the CISF personnel and property worth about Rs. 29 lakhs was recovered.

8.4 Certain further concessions like kit, maintenance, allowance to non-IPS Officers, issue of terycot uniform, provision of rent-free accommodation to personnel deployed at Headquarters and training institutions were granted. Simultaneously steps were also taken to improve the discipline and operational efficiency of the Force.

Civil Defence and Home Guards

Civil Defence

9.1 Civil Defence aims at saving life, maintaining continuity of production and minimising damage to property in the event of hostile attacks. It also aims at maintaining the morale of the people in disastrous situations.

9.2 Civil Defence measures are confined to select places and vital plants/installations. Civil Defence is to be organised primarily on a voluntary basis. Early warning system both by

radio and lines and speedy black-out measures are being planned and implemented. Civil Defence measures under nuclear environment are under consideration in this country.

9.3 *Activities*.—Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measures in Civil Defence Towns, Civil Defence Organisation was also employed on peace time nation building activities such as adult education, small saving schemes, national election, cleanliness drive, setting of First-aid-posts, in Melas, blood donation and other socio-economic activities.

9.4 Members of the Civil Defence Corps are also engaged in rendering assistance during national calamities like Flood, Earthquakes etc.

9.5 *Area of coverage under Civil Defence*.—Civil Defence Organisation is spread over 27 States/Union Territories in the country. The present target strength of total Civil Defence Volunteers is 4.5 lakhs of which 3.73 are raised and 3.30 lakhs are trained.

9.6 *Training*.—During the year, 1980 an intensive drive was launched for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of training for Civil Defence Organisation. National Civil Defence Collège, Nagpur, during this year conducted 26 courses for instructors, Staff Officers, Lady Officers, N.C.C., I.A.S. and I.P.S. Probationers and also held one Industrial Civil Defence Seminar.

9.7 *Mobile Civil Emergency Force*.—Mobile Civil Emergency Force in Delhi and Calcutta have continued to engage themselves in the multiple activities such as Rescue and Fire calls.

Home Guards

10.1 Home Guards is a statutory voluntary force raised by the State Governments and Union Territories under a broad pattern and policy laid down by this Ministry. The roles assigned to the Home Guards are as follows:—

- (a) They will serve as auxiliary to the Police and generally help in maintaining internal security.
- (b) They will help the community in any kind of emergency an air raid, a fire, a flood, an epidemic, an earthquake, a cyclone and so on.

- (c) They may also have functional units to provide essential services such as Motor transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first-aid, operation or water and power supply in installations etc.
- (d) They will promote communal harmony and give assistance to the administration in protecting weaker sections of the society.
- (e) They will participate in socio-economic and welfare activities such as adult education, health and hygiene, development schemes and such other tasks as are deemed useful.
- (f) They will man selected Civil Defence Services during war in categorised Civil Defence towns.

10.2 Against the authorised target of 5,16,568 volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4,66,217 out of whom 1,94,193 are urban and 2,72,024 are rural Home Guards.

10.3 A sum of Rs. 6.50 crores has been provided in the budget on account of Central share of assistance to the State Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Besides, the 7th Finance Commission has recommended funds for revenue expenditure to a number of States for up-gradation of Police administration including Home Guards. Funds have been released to various States for the year 1980-81.

Fire Service

11.1 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 training of two batches of candidates for the B.E. (Fire Engg.) Degree Course is in progress. The first batch is expected to be out by the middle of 1982. A third batch is scheduled to be admitted in July, 1981. So far the College has imparted training to 7,744 candidates including 52 from abroad.
- (b) Standardisation work connected with fire safety/fire fighting equipment of the Indian Standards Institution

and revision of the Nation Building Code were undertaken.

- (c) For the first time in the country, an International Conference of Fire Chiefs (11th General Conference of the International Fire Chiefs' Association of Asia) was held in New Delhi, which was hosted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation assisted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. About 300 delegates including about 42 foreign delegates attended the Conference. An exhibition of modern fire-fighting equipment manufactured in the country was also arranged.

Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science

12.1 The Institute imparts in-service training in Criminology and Forensic Science to the officers of the Police, Judicial and Correctional services and other experts in forensic science. During the year 1980, a total of 380 officers have been trained in 27 courses as per details shown in the Annexure IX.

12.2 The Director of the Institute was also the Home Ministry's representative and delegate at the Sixth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of offenders in Caracas, Venezuela in August-September, 1980. The Institute produced a film on Neutron Activation analysis in the investigation and trial of offences in 1980.

Directorate of Coordination Police Computers

13.1 DCPC was created in 1976 to introduce and coordinate all computer activities for the Police work under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. To meet the growing demands of increasing work load, one mini-computer has been installed which will function as an I/O Processor.

13.2 The Computer Centre at Jaipur started functioning during the year in addition to those at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

14.1 The Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted tele-communication services to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the State Governments and have taken active steps to further improve the police telecommunication in the country.

14.2 DCPW provided communication facilities to the Election Commission during the State Assembly Elections in May, 1980 by establishing a number of special wireless/teleprinter links. An emergency sub-link was installed for North Eastern Region and Commissioned with Shillong, Dispur, Imphal, Agartala, Kohima, Aizawl and Itanagar. Special arrangements were made to clear urgent messages pertaining to budget, floods, cyclones, national security, police movement, availability of essential commodities and drought relief.

14.3 Assistance was provided to the Governments of U.P., M.P. and Haryana for making CCTV arrangements for traffic control during Kumbh, Ardh Kumbh and Solar Eclipse at Hardwar, Ujjain and Kurukshetra.

14.4 The DCPW took a number of steps to overcome the serious shortage of equipment. A total of about 680 sets have been ordered from M/SBEL, 500 VHF sets have been ordered through DGS&D. Import of 10,000 dryfit batteries from Japan and USA has also been arranged.

14.5 The CPRTI planned 15 courses in addition to 3 courses carried over from the previous year. The details of the personnel trained over the last two years are given in the enclosed graph. The Police Telecommunication Journal is being published for the benefit of Police Radio personnel in the country.

Central Bureau of Investigation

15. 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 crimes. The various types of activities of the Bureau during 1980 (upto October 31, 1980) are shown in the statistical data below.

Statistical data on the activities of the C.B.I. during 1980 upto October 31, 1980.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. (i) New Crimi- nals Index .	2,082	1,841	1,749	1,256	6,826	5,599
New Crimi- nals index- ed for inter- pol .	4,563	3,945	1,890	1,002	2,973	2,135

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(ii) Items of property indexed	9,862	15,986	3,440	17,388	113,881	18,994
(iii) Source documents prepared	20,343	117,525	15,016	114,446	138,268	37,810
II. Finger Prints from National Crime Bureau verified	276	348	348	173	280	412
III. ICBO — Interpol Notices circulated to other officers	448	489	524	345	661	464
Antiques Records Unit :						
IV. (i) New criminals for whom records built up	538	395	378	119	108	46
(ii) Indexes/source documents prepared	5,605	4,201	4,279	1,904	1,564	833
Arms Cell						
V. (i) New criminal brought on record	2,815	1,155	748	304	5,838	4,644
(ii) Indexes prepared for fire arms lost/recovered	2,125	1,419	3,337	—	8,655	4,993
(iii) No. of recovered fire arms coordinated with loss/theft cases	68	50	43	40	22	47

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

16.1 During the year 1980, Central Forensic Science Laboratory continued to examine crime exhibits for expert opinion in cases forwarded by the CBI, Government of India Departments, Public Undertakings, State Governments and State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed Forces, Banks, etc.

16.2 During the period under review, nearly 1,106 police officers, judges, scientists and others availed of the facilities and expertise of the CFSL.

16.3 Statistical information in graphic forms indicating assistance rendered crime-wise, division-wise and data on training is enclosed.

Bureau of Police Research & Development

17.1 BPR&D was set up in August, 1970 with a view to taking direct and active interest in the modernisation of the Police Forces in the country promoting a systematic study of Police problems in changing society and bringing about a rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the Police.

17.2 The Bureau has been engaged on the development of rubber bullets of 50 gms and 80 gms, which can be fired from a modified .303" rifle fitted with a matching launcher. The rubber bullet system is under field trials in certain States. A project has been initiated for development of integral cartridge 1.5" rubber bullet to attain longer range and to avoid multiplicity of weapons since cartridge 1.5" would be fired from existing 1.5" tear gas gun. The Weapon Division of the Bureau is engaged in developing qty-8000 boucheons, which are to be used for reconditioning of time-barred tear gas grenades and practice grenades. It has been able to develop a suitable model of protective vest to give protection against .38 revolver bullets for police personnel.

17.3 On traffic and Transport side, the following projects have been taken in hand —

- Dieselisation of motorcycles.
- Development of Alcometer.
- Voluntary Traffic Warden System.

- Development of testing equipment for Police work-shops.
- Development of indenti-kit.
- Vehicle Removal Device.
- Development of portable weighing machine.
- Maintenance management programme for Police vehicles.
- Introduction of fuel economy aspect in Police Training.

17.4 On research side three projects, as indicated below, have been taken up —

- (i) Survey of public complaints in selected urban police stations of Delhi.
- (ii) Incidence of suicides in Delhi.
- (iii) Release of arrested persons on bail and misuse of the system.

Nine more projects are in hand.

Recruitment and Training

Indian Police Service

18.1 Information regarding the growth of the service over the period is given in the graphic form.

Training of IPS and other Police Officers

18.2 The IPS Probationers immediately after recruitment under-go 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 Vallabhbai Patel, National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

18.3 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.

18.4 They undergo training in Police-Community relations and are also put through courses in criminology, wireless, fleet management, weapons and tactics, industrial security, anti-corruption and the Senior Officers Course during the first few years of their services. These courses are meant mainly for S.P. level officers.

18.5 Apart from training in Police training institutions controlled by the various police training organisations Police Officers are deputed for training in Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and Army Training Establishments to broaden their outlook and enable them to appreciate the role of Police in a wider perspective.

Deputation of Police Officers for Training Courses Abroad

19.1 During the year 1980, nine IPS officers were deputed for the following training courses abroad under the Colombo Plan as against the eight sent last year :—

Name of the training course	Country	No. of officers deputed	Level of officers deputed
1. Queen Elizabeth House visiting Fellowship at the University of Oxford	U. K.	1	DIG
2. Senior Command Course at the National Police College, Bramshill	U. K.	1	DIG
3. Intermediate Command Course at the National Police College, Bramshill	U. K.	2	1. SP 1. DIG
4. Group training course in Administration of Criminal Justice	Japan	1	DIG
5. Course on Management Services, RIPA	U. K.	1	S. P.
6. Course on Management of Training, RIPA	U. K.	1	S. P.
7. Senior Managers Course	Australia	1	DIG
8. Seminar on arrest and pre-trial detention	Japan	1	Addl. I. G. P.
TOTAL		9	

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 are not available. This is done by utilising the facilities offered under the Colombo Plan Schemes.

19.3 On a reciprocal basis, training facilities are also offered to foreign Police Officers mainly those of Bhutan, Burma, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria and Philippines in Police training Institutions in this country under Colombo Plan, Spécial African Assistance Plan and I.T.E.C.

19.4 A team of two officers consisting of Director, Bureau of Police Research and Development and Deputy Director, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was sent for about a fortnight to U.K. under the Colombo Plan to assess the need of help from U.K. in the field of Forensic Science with reference to scientific equipments, books, journals and training in that country under the Colombo Plan.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy

20.1 The SVP National Police Academy provides training to all levels of the officers of the Indian Police Service and equivalent cadets of all the States and Central Police Organisations.

20.2 The Academy had the following training courses during the year—

- Basic Course for IPS probationers—11½ months (from 1st week of December to 3rd week of November every year).
- Senior Officers' course for S.P.—14 weeks (3 courses in a year).
- Basic Course for Sub-Inspector Cadets of the CBI—9 months (April—December every year).
- Basic training Terminal Course for the IPS Probationers—1 month (5 to 6 courses in a year).

CHAPTER VIII

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

1. Under the Constitution 'Prisons' is a State subject. The State Governments are, however, being given technical guidance and advice by the Government of India so as to bring about uniformity in procedure for superintendance of prisons and to introduce progressive measures and modern techniques in prison administration.

2. The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended allocation of funds amounting to Rs. 48.31 crores to 11 States for upgradation of standards of jail administration including upkeep of prisoners in those States over a period of 5 years (1979-84). An amount of Rs. 844.31 lakhs has so far been released to the States.

3. The recommendations made by the Conferences of Chief Secretaries in April, 1980 to improve jail administration in States and to reduce overcrowding in jails with specific reference to undertrials were commended to the states; follow-up measures are being taken to ensure quick implementation of the recommendations. All the State Government and Union territory Administrations have also been urged to examine the cases of undertrial prisoners in the light of directions given by the Supreme Court from time to time subject to the condition that the provisions of the existing laws contained in sections 116(6) and 167 Cr.P.C. were not violated in any respect.

4. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to consider withdrawal of cases of petty nature which have been long drawn-out and also cases where an accused has already spent the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence provided that a subsequent offence would not make him liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 IPC or some other provision; and having regard to the nature of the offence and offender, a finding of guilt or innocence is not really required for all practical purposes.

5. A Committee on Jail Reforms was set up on July 25, 1980, under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice A. N. Mulla (retired) to consider various matters relating to jail administration

and to make necessary recommendations for effecting improvements. The other members of the Committee are—Shri Yogendra Sharma, M.P., Smt. Saroj Khaparde, M.P., Dr. (Mrs.) M. Sarda Menon, Shri C. S. Mallaiah, IG, Prisons, Karnataka, Shri K. S. Rastogi, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Member Secretary) and Bibi Amtus Salem (invitee). The Committee has finalised its report on Central Jail, Tihar and is now engaged in studying the jail administration in the country.

CHAPTER IX

LEGISLATIVE JUDICIAL AND ALLIED MATTERS STATE LEGISLATIONS

During the current financial year (December, 31 1980), 194 legislative proposals received from the States were disposed of. Details of the various types of State legislations disposed of during the preceding financial year and current financial year are given below :—

	1979-80 (1-4-1979 to 31-3-80)	1980-81 (1-4-80 to 31-12-80)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded	116	77
2. Bills to which assent was withhold	—	3
3. Regulations assented to by the President	2	—
4. Bills to which previous sanctions of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given	18	6
5. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the State Legislature	40	49
6. Ordinances	99	59
	276	194

Mercy Petitions

2. The Supreme Court judgments on the Writ Petitions challenging the constitutional validity of death sentence and section 433-A Cr.P.C. were delivered in May and November 1980, respectively. The petitions for mercy are now being considered in the light of the judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980

3. In view of various reported incidents of rape and inadequacies in the law being brought to light, the Law Commission was requested to make a special study of the law relating to rape.

The Commission submitted its Report on Rape and Allied Offences (84th Report) to the Government. The matter was considered in consultation with the State Governments and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 12, 1980. The Bill seeks to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act to provide for in camera trials and thus shield the victim from the embarrassment of publicity, to make punishments more stringent and to shift the onus in cases in which rape is committed in custodial conditions. The Bill has since been referred to the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980

4. With a view to enabling the law enforcement agencies to deal effectively with anti-social elements, habitual criminals and those creating enmity between different groups and communities, the President promulgated on September 23, 1980 the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980. The Ordinance sought to make it difficult for habitual criminals to obtain bail, to provide for civil imprisonment of surety for failure of the accused to appear in court so as to curb the practice of giving bail by professional sureties, to curb delays in the sanction of prosecutions of offences under section 153B IPC and section 505(2) and section 505(3) IPC (certain offences arising out of statements prejudicial to national integration or promoting hatred between classes) by conferring concurrent powers of sanction on District Magistrate and to vest the powers to take security proceedings under sections 108, 109 & 110 of the Code in Executive Magistrates. The Ordinance was promulgated in the wake of the various violent incidents occurring in the country. The Ordinance was replaced by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 63 of 1980).

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. The whole of Sikkim is a protected area. Foreign tourist groups organised by recognised travel agencies are also permitted to trek in Dzongri area provided each group is accompanied by a liaison officer and follows the prescribed routes. The foreign tourists are at present permitted to go for trekking in Dzongri area upto 15 days.

Facilities for Foreign Tourists

2. The Government of India have entered into agreements, on a reciprocal basis, with Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Iceland and Maldives. Under the agreements, nationals of either country can visit the other country, without visas, for a period upto 90 days.

Grant of Visas for India

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

1980 (figure: as on 31-10-1980)	1,46,021*
1979	2,10,516

*Does not include visas issued by Indian Missions in Pakistan and 19 other Missions.

Registered Foreigners in India

4.1 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	No. of registered foreigners
1980	62,314
1979	59,393

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.

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

As on 1st January	No. of Registered Foreigners	
	Common-wealth	Other countries
1980	1,237	2,119
1979	1,244	2,212

Indian Citizenship

5. During the period of one year ending December 31, 1980, 14,075 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian citizenship by registration under sections 5(1) (a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 bringing the total number of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 9,70,879.121 foreigners settled in India and 259 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration, respectively during the year 1980 raising the total of such persons since the commencement of the Act to 1,217 and 4,676, respectively.

CHAPTER XI

PENSION AND OTHER SCHEMES FOR POLITICAL SUFFERERS

1.1 The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme which has been in operation since August, 1972 has been liberalized from August 1, 1980. The annual income ceiling has been removed so that pension which is more a symbol of honour is admissible to all freedom fighters who qualify under the provisions of Scheme which has since been re-named as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The salient features of the scheme are as follows :—

(i) The quantum of pension to the living freedom fighters has been enhanced from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- and in case of widows/dependents of freedom fighters, from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- with additional Rs. 50/- for each unmarried daughter subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 300/-.

(ii) In the case of women freedom fighters and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, a relaxation in the period of jail sufferings has been made and the period of actual imprisonment has been reduced from six months to three months for eligibility of pension under the Scheme.

(iii) In case of claim of underground sufferings, internment/externment, where the applicants have been unable to produce evidence from official records due to their non-availability, a relaxation has been made to the extent of accepting certificates from personal knowledge from prominent freedom fighters who had themselves undergone imprisonment for not less than 5 years.

(iv) The freedom fighters who could not apply earlier due to one reason or the other have been given an opportunity to apply upto July 31, 1981.

(v) The facility of draw of pension through Nationalised Banks has been extended to freedom fighters.

1.2 The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to give wide publicity to the scheme and to supply modified application forms free of cost, at various levels including Block/Tehsil levels.

1.3 Out of 2,52,338 applications received till the end of December, 1980, pension has been sanctioned in 1,20,000 cases. 93,272 cases have been rejected for want of documentary evidence in support of the sufferings. There is also a proposal to review all the sanctioned cases with a view to weeding out those cases where pensions have been sanctioned to ineligible persons and also to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the genuine freedom fighters. Till the end of December, 1980 payment of pension in 5,793 cases has been suspended. Out of these cases, pensions in 1,121 cases have been finally cancelled in consultation with the State Governments. Pension has also been restored to 1,397 persons who after enquiry have been found to be bona fide dependants. Cases where payment of pension was earlier suspended/cancelled on ground of annual income ceiling which has since been removed, are being reviewed. In fact, payment of pension has been restored in respect of about 400 cases where suffering was found to be conclusively established out of a total of about 850 cases where pension was suspended due to income factor.

1.4 The estimated expenditure on the Scheme during the current fiscal year is Rs. 32 crores.

1.5 Special efforts are being made to settle cases which have been pending finalisation for want of the reports of the State Governments and to reduce the time-lag involved in verification of the claims of the freedom fighters. With this end in view the State Governments have been requested to establish special cells under the supervision of some Senior Officers.

1.6 There is a separate scheme for grant of pension to ex-Andaman Political Prisoners who suffered long periods of imprisonment in the historical Andaman Cellular Jails. The Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme provides for payment of pension at the higher rate of Rs. 500/- p.m.

Home for Freedom Fighters

2. One Home for freedom fighters was established at New Delhi in 1974. The inmates are provided boarding, lodging and medical facilities and are required to contribute Rs. 100/- per month out of their pension towards their maintenance.

Medical facilities to freedom fighters

3. Most of the State Governments, and Union Territory Administrations have made arrangements to provide free medical facilities to freedom fighters and their families.

CHAPTER XII

CENSUS

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

Census

2. The 12th Decennial Population Census of India has been taken from Feb. 9, 1981 with a quick Revisional Round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The first phase of Census Operations, viz., House listing Operations, has completed in all the States/Union Territories except Assam. The actual enumeration in non-synchronous areas of the country such as the northern snow-bound areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh has also been completed. The house listing data has been received from different State/Union Territories, and tabulations based on these have commenced. The population of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons and their percentage to total population is being worked out.

3. Intensive training of census supervisors and enumerators was undertaken. The printing and despatch of the main Census Schedules such as the Individual Slip, and the Household Schedule in various languages was done before the enumeration. Similarly, subsidiary Census forms such as the Abridged Houselist, the Enumerator's Abstract, the National Map and the Working Sheets for preparation of the Enumerators Abstract, were printed in English and Hindi and despatched to the States.

4. Publicity for the census operations was through various media. A documentary film was produced by the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, posters and folders in English, Hindi and other regional languages were produced by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity which also produced cinema slides for exhibition at cinema shows. Prints of the documentary film in 16 mm were made available to the Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for mobile screening and additional prints were also

supplied to the Directors of Census Operations to meet the needs of the state publicity organisations. Advertisements in newspapers were also released through DAVP. In addition, the commercial channels of All India Radio were utilised through radio spots. The State Directorates of Public Relations/Publicity were requested to lend support to the publicity efforts by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through their own publicity organisations.

5. The preparation for compilation of the Primary Census Abstract and provisional population totals are underway. The Post Enumeration Check and a Census Evaluation study immediately after the census count are also envisaged. The tabulation plan for the 1981 census has been finalised.

6. The Social Studies Division of the office of the Registrar General, India finalised the delineation of the urban frame, urban agglomerations, standard urban areas and also the formats for the district census handbooks which are proposed to be published as also all-India Town Directory. Restudies of Villages and towns and certain socio-economic studies are also planned. Similarly, the Mapping Division has finalised a large number of base maps necessary for census publications and the Census Atlas of India 1971 was released.

Registration Schemes

7. The Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 has been enforced in all States and Union Territories except in certain pockets in Assam & West Bengal. Continued efforts are being made to enforce the Act in these areas. The Sikkim and Mizoram Registration of Births & Deaths Rules 1979 have been notified in the State Gazette. Andaman & Nicobar Islands have yet to notify the Rules which have since been approved by the Central Government. Inter-departmental co-ordination committees have been set up in all States and Union Territories except Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Sikkim Lakshadweep and Mizoram. Efforts are being made to set up such committees in these areas also. A conference of Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths was organised in November, 1980 to review the working of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 and to suggest feasible and time-bound programme for improving the level of registration in the country.

8. The sample registration system continued to make steady progress during the year. In the VI Five Year Plan, it is proposed:

to increase the sample size to 8000 units by adding 1,000 sample units each during 1981-82 and 1982-83. Allocation of the 8,000 sample units to different states and Union Territories on the basis of sampling variability is being worked out. It is proposed to replace one-third of the sample units (1,700 units) every year from 1980 houselist frame for which preparatory work is in progress.

9. The Model Registration Scheme fills an important gap in the vital statistics system of the country in regard to cause of death in the rural areas through the services of para-medical personnel in the primary health centres. The scheme is now in operation in 982 headquarter villages of the primary health centres.

10. A workshop on medical certification of cause of death was organised in collaboration with the Directorate General Health Services and World Health Organisation on April 17—19, 1980. Representatives from 14 States and Union Territories of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and medical institution of national importance attended it. A report on the workshop has been brought out.

11. A two-week training seminar on use of sampling in population Census was organised in New Delhi during 18—29 August, 1980 in collaboration with the Statistical Institute for Asia & the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo. The seminar was attended by a group of 20 senior officers of the Census Organisation besides experts from SIAP, Statistics Canada, Central Statistical Organisation and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

Data Processing

12. The processing of survey data and the Census data for special analytical purposes continued to be made on the limited in house computer facilities available in the Census Department. The sample Registration Scheme data on births and deaths was processed to obtain detailed analysis and useful cross tabulations. A few additional tables were also generated from Primary Census Abstract and village directory data of 1971. The processing of Infant and Child Mortality Survey carried out in 1979 on behalf of UNICEF was undertaken on computer for purposes of special analytical studies.

13. The processing and tabulation of 1981 Census data has been planned to be primarily undertaken with the help of Direct

Data Entry Systems and the Computer. Towards this, installation of Direct Data Entry System at fifteen different regional station in the country has been initiated. The input from these regions is proposed to be processed on the computer system with the National Informatic Centre at Delhi.

Languages

14. During the period under report the work of Language Division was carried on as follows :—

- (a) Codification of all India mother tongue returns in 1971 and also raw mother tongue returns in 1971.
- (b) Rationalisation of the raw mother tongue names and preparation of several lists with reference of State/Union Territories.
- (c) Supply of Language/mother tongue data to several research organisation, universities etc. in the country.
- (d) Reports on Maithili, Nagpuria Sada/Sadri are in final stage.
- (e) Project on Indo-Aryan Tribal Language Study in Collaboration with Civil Mysore, the work was conducted among six tribes in West Bengal and Rajasthan.
- (f) Projects relating to a reference book for the Minority languages in India and Trends of Bilingualism in India are proposed.
- (g) Survey of Mandiali and Kului in Himachal Pradesh—
In press.
- (h) Survey of Konkani in Maharashtra, Goa & Karnataka (Forthcoming) Survey of Limbu in West Bengal ready for Press.

Pre-Census Population Unit

15. Work on the preparation of the press copy for the Report on the population Estimates of India, 1811-1820 Vol. III Pt. B continued. Search, collection and compilation work continued on another two volumes relating to the period 1801-1810 and 1811-1830. Searches were conducted at the National Archives and the National Library as well as in other Libraries & Archives.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER MATTERS

Award of Tamrapatras to Freedom Fighters

1. The Scheme for the award of Tamrapatras which had been discontinued in May, 1978 was revived on June 21, 1980.

Research and Policy

2.1 The Research and Policy Division of the Ministry undertakes studies, long-term and short-term, on topics of current importance or interest falling within the Ministry's purview at the request of various divisions, both as background material and as an aid to policy formulation. While most of the work is undertaken by the division itself, the help and assistance of reputed research institutions and scholars of eminence is also availed of whenever warranted.

2.2 During the year under review, studies of practical value have been given importance over those of academic interest. Thirteen studies have been completed and eleven studies spanning a wide spectrum of topics are in various stages of preparation. The completed studies include a number of case studies on the recent communal disturbances in places such as Aligarh, Jamshedpur, Hyderabad and Moradabad.

2.3 The division has also sponsored a study on "The Economic conditions of Scheduled Caste Leather Workers" to be conducted by Vaikunthbhai Mehta Smark Trust, Bombay.

2.4 A fresh field study was also undertaken in regard to the developmental and other related aspects in the tribal areas of Bihar.

Internal Work Study Unit

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

3.2 Work measurement studies were carried out in the Ministry proper for a number of Divisions viz. Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes Development, Tribal Development, National Integration, Judicial, North Eastern, Freedom Fighters, Internal Security and Administration Divisions. (Some of the additional staff requirements were met by diverting posts which were found to have significant spare capacity). A study was also carried out of the organisational relationship between the Directorate General of Civil Defence and officers with secretariat status in the Ministry.

3.3 The following studies were carried out in respect of sub-formations of the Ministry :—

- (i) reorganisation and strengthening of the Bureau of Police Research and Development;
- (ii) staff for implementation of Hindi Policy in the headquarters offices of Central Police Organisations;
- (iii) additional staff for the Chemistry Division in the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi.

3.4 To enable Central Police Organisations to ensure more effective utilisation of their resources through the use of modern management techniques, a proposal for setting up Financial Management Services Units for these organisations was under consideration.

Departmentalised Accounting Organisation

4. The Internal Audit Wing detected over-payments totalling Rs. 1,93,261.91 during the year 1980-81 (upto the end of 10/80), bringing the progressive total to Rs. 4,29,664.31 out of which Rs. 84,636.61 has been actually recovered till 31-10-1980. Besides this special Audit of the Industries and Education Department of the Union Territory of Daman (Silvassa) was undertaken at the instance of the Ministry. Material collected for investigating the embezzlement involved is being sifted.

Implementation of the Rules on Official Language

5.1 In pursuance of the policies laid down for the progressive use of Hindi for various official purposes of the Union and based on the annual programme prescribed by the Department of Official Language in this behalf, a comprehensive schedule for the year 1980-81 was drawn up and circulated to all the concerned offices under the Ministry.

5.2 The implementation of the above cited schedule comprising of several programmes was scrupulously reviewed and watched over by the Official Language implementation Committee in its periodical meetings. Clear-out guidelines for implementing the major recommendations of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti with speed and efficiency, in matter like rendering of the training literature of all Central Police Organizations in Hindi, imparting of training in Hindi, etc., were laid down.

5.3 In order to ascertain the latest position about the use of Hindi in official work in various Sections and Desks of the Ministry including the Attached and Subordinate offices and for identifying the difficulties experienced in the matter, a team of officers inspected 38 Sections in the Ministry proper and 14 Attached and Subordinate offices including two Training Centres.

5.4 According to Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, the names of the Central Government offices where the staff have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi, have to be notified in the Official Gazette. In pursuance of this direction, five offices were notified during the year under review. Thus, besides the Ministry, 15 of its Attached/Subordinate offices and 76 regional offices have been notified so far.

5.5 With a view to acquainting the officers and staff with the up-to-date Official Language Rules a compilation of the important orders relating to the subject was distributed to all concerned.

5.6 As in the previous years, the Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued during the year under review. Certificates were given to the awardees of the previous year by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.7 With a view to providing co-ordination in the implementation of the orders relating to Official Language in the Attached and Subordinate offices of the Ministry, and for evolving a practical approach towards the problems experienced by them, an Official Language Implementation & Co-ordination Committees to deal exclusively with the problems of Attached & Subordinate offices has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary in-charge of Hindi in the Ministry. The Chairman of the respective Official Language Implementation Committees of all the Attached and Subordinate offices, and senior officers of the Ministry administratively concerned with those offices are also members of this Committee.

ANNEXURE I

Area and Population of Union Territories

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area Sq. Kms.	Population (1971 Census)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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
	Total	119,373	66,73,441

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Five Year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.61	16.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212.00	26.21
3.	Chandigarh	100.75	19.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.09	4.61
5.	Delhi	800.00	120.38
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	192.00	31.25
7.	Lakshadweep	20.35	3.00
8.	Mizoram	130.00	20.50
9.	Pondicherry	71.54	13.10
	Total	1,646.34	254.50

ANNEXURE III

UNION- TERRITORIES

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Five Year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	166.61	27.65
2.	Cooperations	18.08	3.67
3.	Water & Power Development	346.48	57.23
4.	Industries & Minerals	60.24	9.63
5.	Transport & Communication	286.11	38.31
6.	Social & Community Services	754.51	115.47
7.	Economic & General Services	14.31	2.54
	Total	1646.34	254.50

ANNEXURE IV

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes Outlay for
1980-81

Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assistance to States for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	1200.00
2. Post Metric Scholarships	2000.00
3. Pre-matric Scholarships for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	31.00
4. Book Banks	30.00
5. Girls Hostels (SC Rs. 100.00 lakhs) (ST Rs. 45.00 lakhs)	145.00
6. Coaching and allied Schemes	50.00
7. Aid to Voluntary Organisations	125.00
8. Machinery for Implementation of the PCR Act	200.00
9. Research and Training (TD Wing)	45.00
Total	3826.00

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS

Year	No. of Students (in lakhs)			Expenditure (Rs. in crores)		
	Schedu- led Castes	Schedu- led Tribes	Total	Total		
				Centre	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	7.57	38.88	46.45
1980-81**	4.71	0.86	5.57	20.00	38.88	58.88

*Provisional

**Anticipated

ANNEXURE

Total population, Scheduled Tribe population

(Population in lakhs,

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Total population	Sch. Tribe popn. *(1971 Census)		Percentage of S. T. Population to total population	
			Pre-revised	Revised	Pre-revised	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIBAL SUB- PLAN STATE/UTs.						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	435.03	16.58	22.26	3.87	5.12
2.	Assam	146.25	16.07	16.07	10.99	10.99
3.	Bihar	563.53	49.33	49.33	8.75	8.75
4.	Gujarat	266.97	37.34	37.57	13.99	14.07
5.	Him. Pradesh	34.60	1.42	1.42	14.0	4.10
6.	Karnataka	292.99	2.31	2.62	0.79	0.89
7.	Kerala	213.47	2.69	1.93	1.26	0.90
8.	M. P.	416.54	83.87	98.15	20.13	23.56
9.	Maharashtra	504.72	29.54	38.41	5.86	7.62
10.	Manipur	10.73	3.34	3.34	31.13	31.13
11.	Orissa	219.45	50.72	50.75	23.11	23.13
12.	Rajasthan	257.66	21.26	31.35	12.13	12.17
13.	Tamil Nadu	411.99	3.12	4.50	0.76	1.09
14.	Tripura	15.56	4.51	4.51	28.98	28.98
15.	Uttar Pradesh	883.41	1.99	1.99	0.23	0.23
16.	West Bengal	443.12	25.33	26.03	5.72	5.87
17.	Sikkim	2.10	—	0.52	—	24.76
18.	A & N Islands	1.15	0.18	0.18	15.65	15.65
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu.	8.58	0.07	0.07	0.82	0.82
Total		5127.25	359.67	391.00	7.01	7.63

NOTE:* List of Scheduled Tribes was amended by the Sch. Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. Col. 4 gives the population, 1971 Census, (Pre-revised) and Col. 5 gives the revised estimated population.

VI

and Area under Tribal Sub-Plan
area in Sq. kms)

Sub-Plan Area			%age of ST popn. under Sub-Plan to ST. Popn. (Pre-revised) in State	Total Geographical Area of State	Total Geographical area under sub-plan	%age of Area covered under sub-Plan
Total population	Sch. Ts. population (Pre-revised.)	%age of ST to Total popn.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.88	9.11	50.95	54.85	276754	30294	10.95
17.67**	9.67**	54.73**	71.95	78523	9467**	14.96**
74.93	37.86	50.53	76.75	173876	43603	25.08
39.23	27.04	68.93	72.42	195984	24420	12.46
1.14	0.84	73.68	59.15	55673	23954	43.08
21.25	1.00	4.71	43.29	191773	15781	8.23
1.15	0.74	64.35	27.51	38864	6128	15.77
105.85	62.72	59.25	74.78	442841	163933	37.02
29.96	18.47	61.65	62.53	307762	38654	12.56
3.48	3.13	89.94	93.71	22356	20426	90.03
62.25	34.70	55.74	68.41	155842	69785	44.78
20.93	13.65	65.22	43.67	342214	19571	5.72
2.17	1.45	66.82	46.47	130069	4919	3.78
4.92	3.44	69.92	76.27	10477	6679	63.75
0.16	0.15	93.75	7.56	294413	92	0.03
14.89	10.42	69.98	41.14	87853	4952	5.64
0.13	0.12	92.31	23.08	7000	4444	63.49
0.22	0.18	81.82	100.00	8293	1953	23.55
0.39	0.07	17.95	100.00	3813	72	1.89
418.60	234.76	56.08	65.27	2824380	48832	17.31

**The figures worked out after excluding North Cachar and Mikir Hills (Karbianglong) covered under Hill Area Development and not included in the Tribal sub-Plan area.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIBAL MAJORITY STATES/UTs.							
1. Meghalaya			10.12	8.14	8.14	80.43	80.43
2. Nagaland			5.16	4.58	4.58	88.76	88.76
3. Arunachal Pradesh			4.68	3.69	3.69	78.85	78.85
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli			0.74	0.64	0.64	86.49	86.49
5. Lakshadweep			0.32	0.30	0.30	93.75	93.75
6. Mizoram			3.32	0.13	3.13	94.28	94.28
Total (Tribal Majority States/U Ts)			24.34	20.48	20.48	84.14	84.14
STATES & UTs HAVING NOS. T. PAPULATION							
			329.99	N: A.	N: A.	N: A.	N: A.
TOTAL (INDIA)			5481.58	380.15	411.48	6.93	7.50

Revised population of Sch. Tribes covered under Tribal sub-Plan area is not available. Therefore, pre-revised population as per Census 1971, is given in Col. 9.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	22489	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	16527	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	83578	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	491	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	32	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	21087	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	144204	N. A.	N. A.
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	318899	N. A.	N. A.
418.60	234.76	56.08	61.75	3287483	488832	14.87

N. A. —Not Applicable.

ANNEXURE VII

INVESTMENT UNDER VARIOUS HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

(State Plan S. C. A)

S. No.	Sector	1974-79		1979-80 (Tentative)		1980-81 Anticipated	
		(Rs. in lakhs)	percent to total	(Rs. in lakhs)	Percent to total	(Rs. in lakhs)	Percent to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	26533	28.93	12551	28.70	14649	26.80
2.	Co-operation	4770	5.20	1565	3.58	1683	3.08
3.	Water & Power Development	25048	27.31	14764	33.77	18164	33.22
4.	Industries & Minerals	3409	3.72	1264	2.90	1785	3.27
5.	Transport & Communication	9443	10.50	4277	9.78	5288	9.67
6.	Social & Community Services	19940	21.74	8235	18.83	11622	21.26
7.	Economic/General Services	2284	2.60	1068	2.44	1474	2.70
Total		91727	100.00	43725	100.00	54665	100.00

ANNEXURE VIII

PERCENTAGE FLOW OF STATE PLAN TO TRIBAL SUB-PLAN
1979-80 AND 1980-81

S. No.	State	Percentage of Popula- tion of the Sub-Plan area to the total popu- lation of the State	Percentage flow of State Plan to Tribal sub-Plan	
			1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.11	3.49	4.58
2.	Assam	12.47	6.01	7.08
3.	Bihar	13.30	18.28	19.17
4.	Gujarat	14.69	10.00	9.23
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.29	10.24	7.97
6.	Karnataka	7.25	0.87	0.85
7.	Kerala	0.54	0.94	1.09
8.	Madhya Pradesh	25.41	15.16	15.23
9.	Maharashtra	5.94	6.81	5.14
10.	Manipur	32.43	40.67	33.89
11.	Orissa	28.37	27.86	34.23
12.	Rajasthan	8.14	12.12	11.43
13.	Tamil Nadu	8.53	0.74	0.68
14.	Tripura	31.62	30.39	24.81
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.02	0.07	0.07
16.	West Bengal	3.36	3.70	3.58

ANNEXURE IX

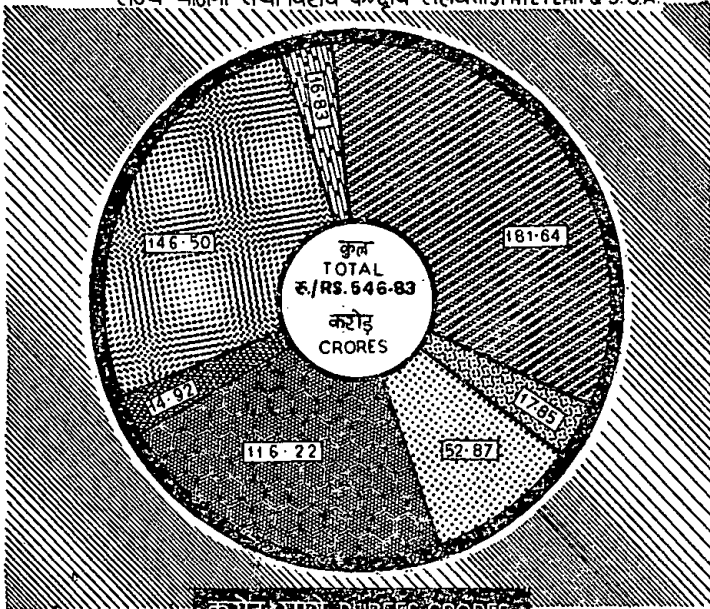
COURSES CONDUCTED AND OFFICERS TRAINED IN THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE DURING 1980

Sl. No.	Title of Course	Number of officers trained
1	2	3
1.	28—Advanced course in Criminology	34
2.	42—Course on Orientation to Forensic Science	21
3.	12—Course on Behaviour orientation	14
4.	37—Course on Police Community Relations	9
5.	12—Course on Crime and Justice	20
6.	25—Course on Role of Police in dealing with Juvenile Delinquency	13
7.	29—Advanced Course in Criminology	19
8.	43—Course on Orientation to Forensic Science	12
9.	38—Course on Police Community Relations.	12
10.	44—Course on Orientation to Forensic Science	16
11.	12—Certificate Course in Police Photography	66
12.	30—Advanced Course in Criminology	26
13.	6—Diploma Course in Forensic Toxicology	5
14.	8—Orientation Course on Research Methodology	6
15.	26—Course on Role of Police in dealing with Juvenile Delinquency	16
16.	13—Course on Crime and Justice	17
17.	10—Course on Research Methodology	8
18.	11—Course on Research Methodology	9
19.	1—Course on Introduction to Document Examination	28
20.	2—Course on Introduction to Document Examination	19
21.	1—Certificate Course in Forensic Ballistics	1
22.	45—Course on Orientation to Forensic Science	22
23.	9—Diploma Course in Document Examination	5
24.	1—Certificate Course in Document Examination	1
25.	5—Course on Methodology	11
26.	13—Certificate Course in Police Photography	7
27.	31—Advanced course in Criminology	23
TOTAL		380

MGIPF—1000MofHA/80—1-4-81—2400

जनजाति उपयोजना TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 1980-81

खण्डवार निवेश व्यय SECTOR-WISE EXPENDITURE
राज्य योजना तथा विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता STATE PLAN & S.C.A.



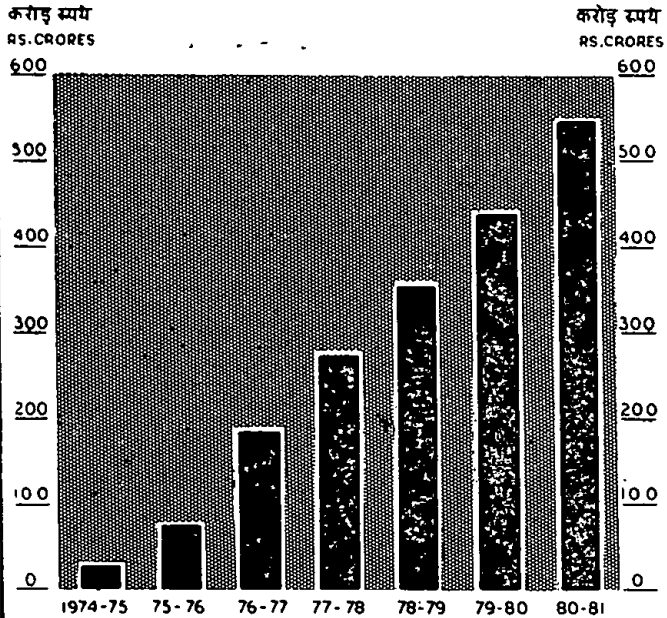
करोड़ रुपय RUPEES CRORES

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| कृषि तथा सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम | | Agriculture & Allied Programmes |
| सहकारिता | | Co-operation |
| जल तथा बिद्युत विकास | | Water & Power Development |
| उद्योग तथा खनिज विकास | | Industries & Mineral Development |
| परिवहन तथा संचार | | Transport & Communication |
| सामाजिक तथा समुदायिक सेवाएं | | Social & Community Services |
| आर्थिक तथा सामान्य सेवाएं | | Economic & General Services |

जन जाति उप-योजना क्षेत्रों में निवेश की वृद्धि
(राज्य योजना से प्राप्ति और गृह मंत्रालय से विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता)

GROWTH OF INVESTMENTS IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS

(FLOW FROM STATE PLAN & SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE
FROM MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)



AKESH

CSO. NO 13/2-81

- प्रा. रे. त. -प्राथमिक रेडियो तकनीशियन पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 3 ।
 रे./त. ग्रेड 2-रेडियो तकनीशियन पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 2 ।
 रे./त. ग्रेड 1-रेडियो तकनीशियन पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 1 ।
 बे./सं. ग्रेड 2-बेतार संचालक पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 2 ।
 बे./सं. ग्रेड 1-बेतार संचालक पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 1 ।
 एम. एच. एफ. -मध्यम शक्ति एच. एफ. उपकरण पाठ्यक्रम ।
 एस. एस. बी. उ. -एस. एस. बी. उच्चशक्ति उपकरण पाठ्यक्रम ।
 उ. पा. -राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के लिए संचार सम्बन्धी उच्च
 पाठ्यक्रम ।
 सि. ला. उ. -साइफर लाइन उपकरण पाठ्यक्रम ।
 भा. पु. से. -भा. पु. से. के अधिकारियों के लिए संचार
 पाठ्यक्रम ।
 आं. सं. पा. -आंकड़े संचार पाठ्यक्रम ।

- BRT—Basic Radio Technicians Course Grade III
 R/T GR II—Radio Technicians Course Gr. II
 R/T GR I—Radio Technicians Course Gr I
 W/O GR II—Wireless Operators Course Gr II
 W/O GR I—Wireless Operators Course Gr I
 MHF—Medium Power H.F. equipment Course
 SSB-H—SSB High Power equipment Course
 A.C.—Advanced Communication Course for Gazette
 Officers
 ECL—Equipment Cipher Line Course
 IPS—Communication Course for I.P.S. Officers
 D.C.C.—Data Communication Course

के.पु.आ.प्र.सं. में 1979 तथा 1980 के दौरान आयोजित किए गये पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या

NO. OF COURSES CONDUCTED AT CPRTI DURING 1979-1980.

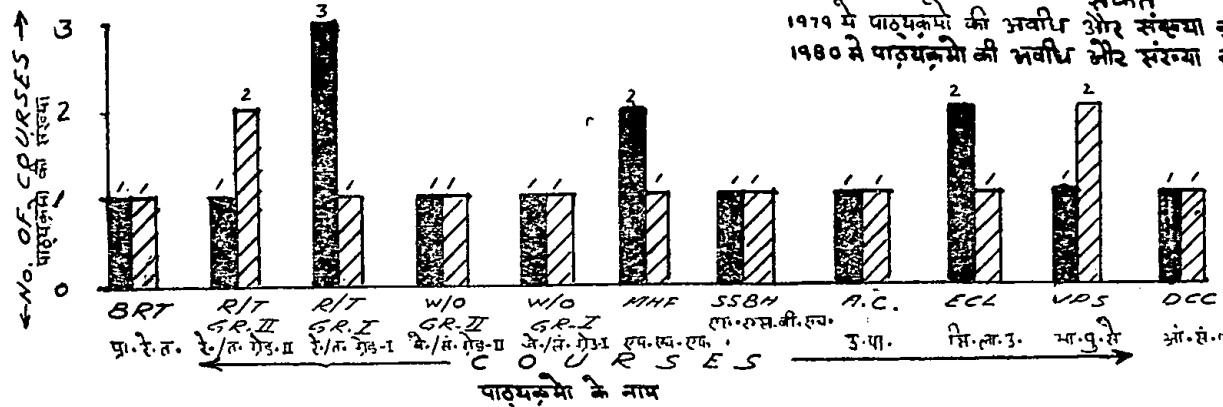
LEGEND

DURATION & No. OF COURSES IN 1979 SHOWN THUS

DURATION & No. OF COURSES IN 1980 SHOWN THUS

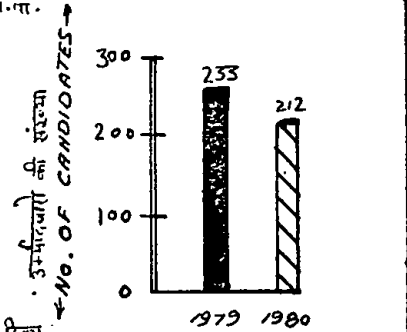
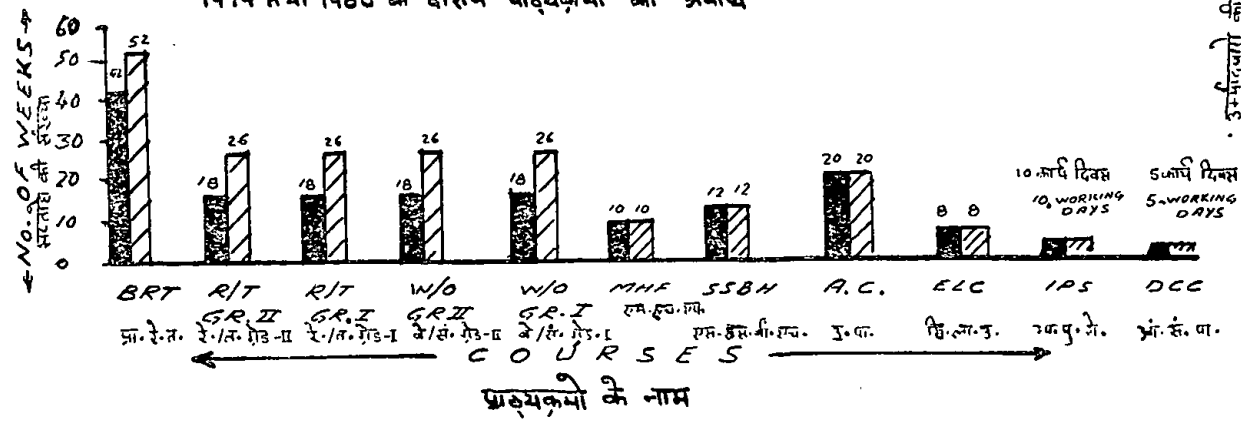
संकेत

1979 में पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि और संख्या इस प्रकार दिखाई गई है
 1980 में पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि और संख्या इस प्रकार दिखाई गई है



DURATION OF COURSES DURING 1979 & 1980.

1979 तथा 1980 के दौरान पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि



TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES TRAINED DURING THE YEAR 1979 & 1980.

वर्ष 1979 तथा 1980 के दौरान परिशिक्षित किए गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

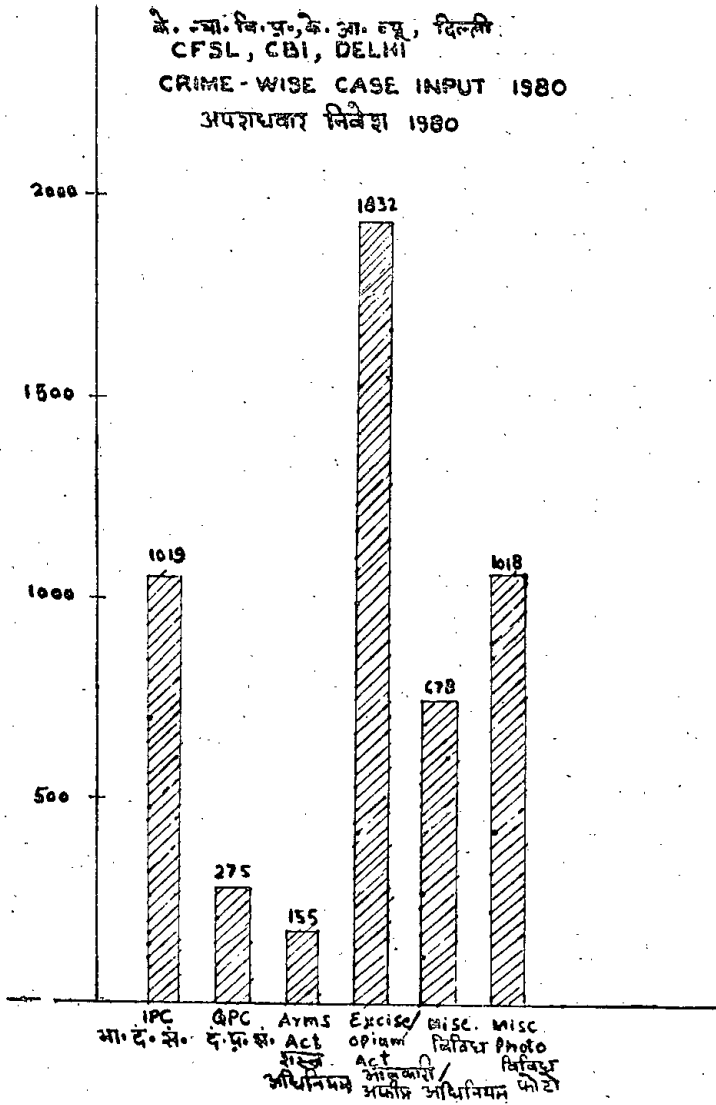
- प्रा. रं. त. -प्राथमिक रेडियो तकनीशियन् पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 3 ।
 रे./त. ग्रेड 2-रेडियो तकनीशियन् पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 2 ।
 रे./त. ग्रेड 1-रेडियो तकनीशियन् पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 1 ।
 बे./सं. ग्रेड 2-बेतार संचालक पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 2 ।
 बे./सं. ग्रेड 1-बेतार संचालक पाठ्यक्रम ग्रेड 1 ।
 एम. एच. एफ. -मध्यम शक्ति एच. एफ. उपकरण पाठ्यक्रम ।
 एस. एस. वी. उ. -एस. एस. वी. उच्चशक्ति उपकरण पाठ्यक्रम ।
 उ. पा. -राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के लिए संचार सम्बन्धी उच्च
 पाठ्यक्रम ।
 सि. ला. उ. -साइफर लाइन उपकरण पाठ्यक्रम ।
 भा. पु. से.-भा. पु. से. के अधिकारियों के लिए संचार
 पाठ्यक्रम ।
 आं. सं. पा. -आंकड़े संचार पाठ्यक्रम ।

- BRT—Basic Radio Technicians Course Grade III
 R/T GR II—Radio Technicians Course Gr. II
 R/T GR I—Radio Technicians Course Gr I
 W/O GR II—Wireless Operators Course Gr II
 W/O GR I—Wireless Operators Course Gr I
 MHF—Medium Power H.F. equipment Course
 SSB-H—SSB High Power equipment Course
 A.C.—Advanced Communication Course for Gazette
 Officers
 ECL—Equipment Cipher Line Course
 IPS—Communication Course for I.P.S. Officers
 D.C.C.—Data Communication Course

के. जे. वि. प्र. के. आ. ब्यू, दिल्ली
CFSL, CBI, DELHI

CRIME-WISE CASE INPUT 1980

अपराधकार निवेष्टा 1980



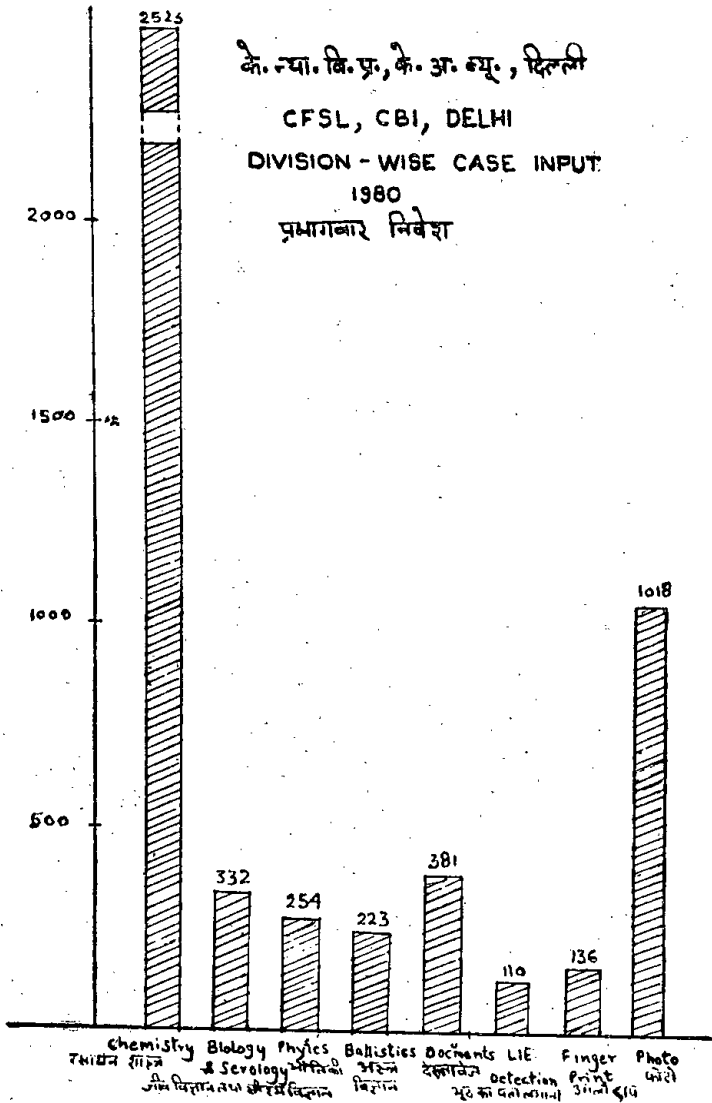
के. न्या. वि. प्र., के. अ. ब्यू., दिल्ली

CFSL, CBI, DELHI

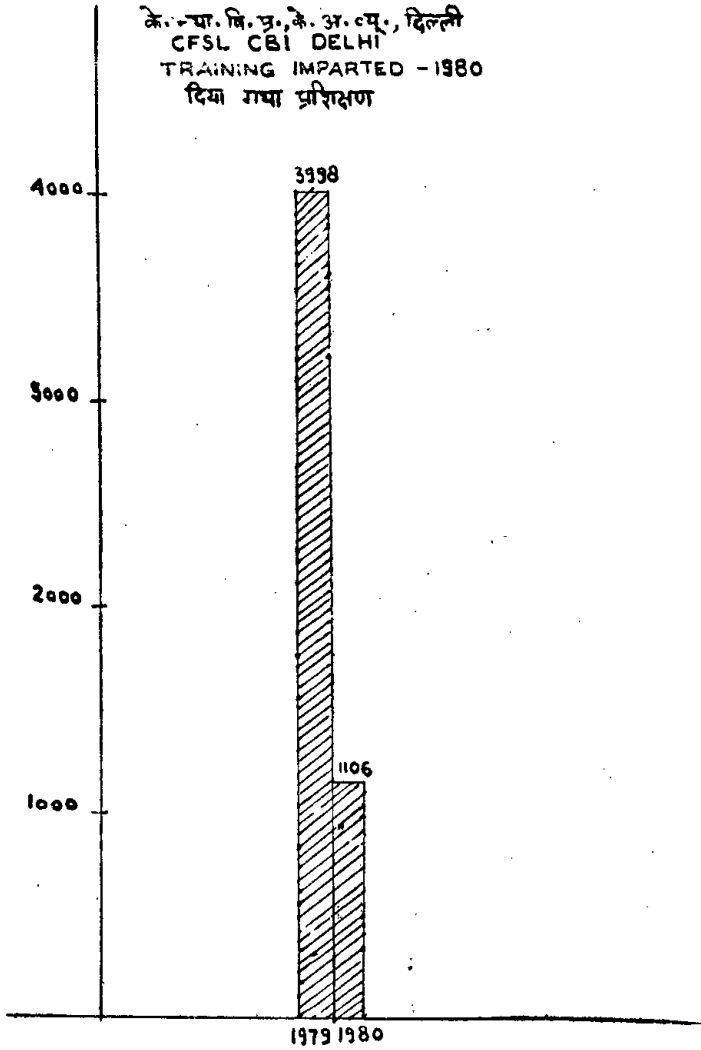
DIVISION - WISE CASE INPUT

1980

प्रभागान्वर निवेश



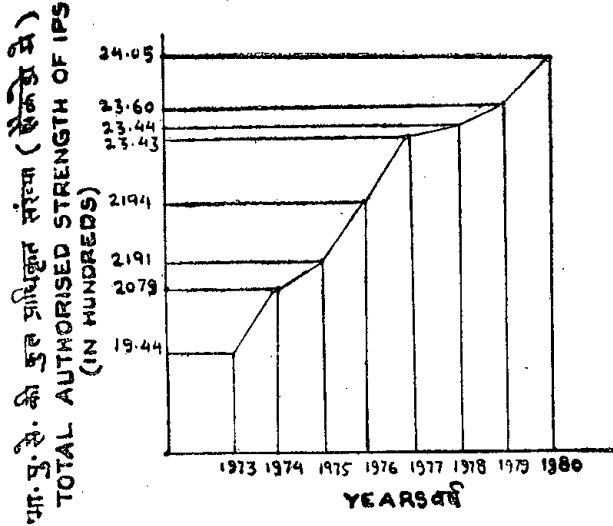
के. ए. पी. प्र. के. अ. ए. पी., दिल्ली
CFSL CBI DELHI
TRAINING IMPARTED - 1980
दिया गया प्रशिक्षण



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GROWTH OF INDIAN POLICE SERVICE
IN COUNTRY

देश में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा की वृद्धि



(AS ON 1ST JANUARY OF THE CONCERNED YEAR)
(संबंधित वर्ष की प्रथम जनवरी को)