



REPORT

1981-82

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

ANNUAL REPORT

1981-82



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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
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Printed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Ring Road,
New Delhi-110064.

1982

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGES
I. An overview	1—2
II. Law and order	3—10
Introduction	3
Communal Situation	3
Crimes against Scheduled Castes	4
National Integration	4
Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981	5
National Security Act	6
Labour Situation	6
Student Unrest	7
Extremist Activities	7
Law and Order situation in North-East Region	7
III. Police and Public Security	11—17
Introduction	11
Upgradation and Modernisation of Police	11
National Police Commission Reports	12
Union Para-Military Forces	12
Police Computers/Wireless	13
Central Forensic Science Laboratory	14
Bureau of Police Research & Development	14
Police Training	15
Civil Defence	15
Home Guards	16
Fire Services	17
IV. The North Eastern Council	18—19
V. Union Territories :	20—42
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20
Arunachal Pradesh	22
Chandigarh	23

	PAGES
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
Delhi	26
Goa, Daman & Diu	32
Lakshadweep	36
Mizoram	38
Pondicherry	40
VI. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	43—54
Scheduled Castes	44
Scheduled Tribes	50
Second Backward Classes Commission Report	54
VII. Centre State Relations :	55—56
Introduction	55
Jammu & Kashmir	56
Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Bill, 1981	56
Zonal Councils	56
VIII. Census	57—58
IX. Other Matters	59—64
Prison Administration	59
Foreigners and Foreign Contribution	60
Freedom Fighters	61
State Legislation	63
Research & Policy	63
Use of Hindi	64
Annexures I to VI	65—71

CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for "law and order" which is a state subject under the Constitution. The Ministry keeps a continuing watch on trends and developments in law and order in various parts of India. It administers several para-military forces, namely, the Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and also the Central Industrial Security Force. While the BSF, ITBP and Assam Rifles have basically been raised for a role on the borders, the CRPF is an armed force of the Union which is made available to State Governments to assist in the maintenance of law and order. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also administratively in-charge of the Intelligence Bureau and certain units of the Central Bureau of Investigation like the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

2. National unity, integrity and a feeling of oneness among various castes, communities, religious and other groups being the necessary pre-requisite for orderly progress, the Home Ministry keeps under continuing watch the factors which threaten this unity. The high level Committees set up pursuant to the National Integration Council Meeting of November 1980, have met from time to time.

3. The serious communal riots of 1980 pointed to the need of a specially trained and equipped force which can be depended upon to expertly deal with communal riots and their aftermath. Three such battalions of the Central Reserve Police are being raised and would be ready for deployment early next year.

4. The Essential Services Maintenance Act was enacted during the year to be used when necessary to ensure that the vitally important services for the normal life of the community are not disrupted.

5. With a view to finding a satisfactory solution to the problem of foreign nationals in Assam, leaders of political parties and groups in Parliament were associated in discussions which were held with the representatives of the agitating groups in Assam. The discussions have remained inconclusive. Government hopes that the path of agitation which has become increasingly violent and has taken many lives will be renounced and a solution found through discussions.

6. In the North East region, Mizoram and Manipur in particular have witnessed violent activities of extremist and secessionist groups. The Mizo National Front led by Shri Lal-denga was declared an 'unlawful association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

7. Government's commitment to the task of finding quick and effective solutions to the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is signified by the inclusion of this programme in the revised 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister. Much larger outlays than ever before have been earmarked for the development of these deprived sections of the community under various sectors of development during the Sixth Plan. Government is distressed at the outrages perpetrated against members of the scheduled caste community. This matter is receiving the utmost attention and intensive measures are afoot to ensure that these sections of the community live in peace and honour.

8. A Conference of Chief Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police was held on 17th July, 1981.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

Introduction.

The overall law and order situation in the country during the year remained under control. There was a marked decline in the incidents involving students. Also there has been an overall improvement in the communal situation in the country though there were violent incidents in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. On the labour front there has been noticeable militancy in the tone of unrest. The left wing extremist movement has shown a rise in intensity notably in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. Punjab witnessed a series of violent incidents by Sikh extremists who also hijacked an IAC aircraft to Lahore on 29th September 1981. The agitation in Assam on the issue of foreigners continued during the year. Mob violence and bomb explosions have taken a toll of more than 220 lives in Assam. The massacre of harijans in Deoli and Sadhopur (UP) has underlined the need for taking effective measures for ensuring the protection of these deprived sections of the community. An attempt by some trade unions to organise a nation-wide industrial strike and bundh on January 19, 1982 did not meet with success.

Communal Situation

2. There has been a reduction both in the number of com-

munal incidents and in the number of casualties therefrom during 1981 when compared to the preceding year.

Year	Number of communal incidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
1977	188	36	1,122
1978	230	110	1,853
1979	304	261	2,379
1980	427	375	2,838
1981	319	196	2,613

3. Two major incidents in Bihar Sharif (Bihar) and Hyderabad City (Andhra Pradesh), respectively contributed to considerable loss of life.

Crimes against Scheduled Castes

4. Crimes against Scheduled Castes continued to recur during the year. These incidents highlight the need to implement the comprehensive guidelines conveyed to State Governments in the Home Minister's letter of March 19, 1980 especially in selected crime prone districts in a time bound manner. Noting the use of sophisticated weapons in these and other acts of dacoities the Government are examining measures to regulate the availability and use of arms by the public.

National Integration

5. The Committee on Communal Harmony which was constituted pursuant to the recommendations of the National Integration Council, met on 24th April, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister. It made the following recommendations.—

- (i) The scope of the Committee be enlarged to cover caste conflicts also.
- (ii) The National Integration Committees be set up at the State and District level.

- (iii) A code of conduct for the political parties to keep communal issues above party politics, be evolved.

Action is in hand to pursue action on these recommendations. The State Governments and Central Ministries have been addressed to evaluate their activities with a view to promoting national integration.

6. The Committee on Education, another Committee constituted by the National Integration Council, held two meetings on the 3rd April, 1981 and 21st September, 1981, respectively, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education. The following issues were considered by the Committee:—

- (i) Review of text-books and training of teachers to promote national integration; and
- (ii) Programmes to actively involve the youth in national integration activities.

7. The National Council of Educational Research and Training have been assigned the task of preparation and evaluation of text-books, and of preparing interesting and innovative teaching material for creating a consciousness of national oneness among children.

8. For encouraging voluntary agencies undertaking activities for promoting the cause of national integration grants have been made utilizing a provision of Rs. 5,00,000 in the budget for 1981-82.

Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981

9. Following disquieting trends in certain production sectors of the economy essential for the life of the community it was considered necessary to promulgate an Ordinance. The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1981 which was promulgated on the 26th July, 1981 was replaced by an Act on 23rd September, 1981. It enables the Central Government to issue an order prohibiting strikes or lock-outs or lay-offs in certain specified essential services if the situation so warrants. The power to

prohibit strikes in essential services has been invoked by the Central Government only once so far outside of Assam.

National Security Act

10. The Supreme Court in its judgment on the writ petitions challenging the validity of the National Security Act (NSA) pronounced on 28-12-1981 has upheld the constitutional validity of the NSA. Among other things the judgment observed that before a person is detained with a view to preventing a person from acting in a manner prejudicial to the supplies and services essential to the community, it is necessary that such supplies and services should be made known to the public. In compliance with this requirement the Government notified a list of sixteen services on 8th February 1982. 396 persons were held in detention under the Act as on 31st December, 1981.

Labour Situation

11. There has been some increase in number of incidents of labour unrest as also an increase in violent actions during 1981 as compared to the previous years as would be seen from the following table :

Year	Total No. of incidents	% of violent incidents
1977	6,258	11.6%
1978	6,666	12.6%
1979	4,353	15.7%
1980	3,028	17.9%
1981	4,182	18.9%

12. Inter-Union rivalries and united action by certain trade unions and service federation have contributed to creating a climate of distrust and indiscipline adversely affecting industrial production. Some of the trade unions gave a call for a country-wide strike on 19th January, 1982. Adequate steps were taken on that day to ensure maintenance of law and order and essential

services and to instil a sense of security in those who did not want to participate in the strike. As a result there was by and large little disruption to normal life in the country.

Student unrest

13. There were 7740 incidents of student unrest in 1981 representing a 27 per cent decline as compared to 1980. Incidents marked by violence also were less in 1981.

Extremist Activities

14. In 1981 there were 324 left wing extremist inspired incidents of violence as compared to 305 in 1980. The states most affected are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. 92 persons were killed by extremists in 1981 as against 84 in 1980. Some extremist groups in Punjab alleging discrimination against Sikhs by the Government were responsible for some violent acts and for the hijacking of an Indian Airlines Aircrafts to Lahore on 29th September, 1981.

ASSAM

Law and Order Situation in North-East Region

15. The Government have been continuing their efforts to find an early solution to the issue of "foreign nationals" in Assam. Several rounds of talks were held with the leaders of the agitation. Organisations representing minorities in Assam have also put forth their points of view. The various aspects of the problem have been under discussion and several proposals and formulations have been considered with a view to finding a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

16. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have been meeting with leaders of Opposition parties and groups in Parliament since January 1980 on the Assam situation. The discussions have remained inconclusive. A combined meeting of representatives of Government and leaders of the Opposition parties &

groups in Parliament and the leaders of the agitation was held in New Delhi during January 18-20, 1982 and again from 8th to 10th of February, 1982. The representatives of the Government and the leaders of Opposition also met some of the minority groups from Assam. The discussions have remained inconclusive so far.

17. Despite the utmost restraint exercised by Government, even while the talks were continuing, the agitation was resumed in an intensified form from November 11, 1981. The programme of agitation included holding of rallies, bandhs, obstruction to vehicular traffic and ticketless travel in Government transport etc. There has also been a spurt in violent activities. More than 220 persons have died due to mob violence and bomb explosion including a Divisional Commissioner who was killed in a bomb blast.

18. The prolonged agitation in Assam has caused incalculable harm to the economy of the country in general and North Eastern region including Assam in particular. This has on the one hand resulted in substantial loss of revenue to the exchequer and on the other increased amounts having to be spent on maintenance of law and order and in giving relief to the families affected by riots. Many development projects have been adversely affected due to disruption in construction activities and cost escalation due to delays.

Mizoram

19. Since the beginning of 1980 talks have been held with the Mizo National Front (MNF). To create a proper atmosphere for discussion, the cases against Shri Laldenga were withdrawn and the MNF on its part agreed to stop all underground activities from August, 1981. It was also agreed on behalf of the Government of India that operations by the security forces would be suspended, subject to the requirements of protecting the border and maintaining law and order.

On 17th April, 1981 Shri Laldenga presented to the Government a memorandum containing a number of demands formulated by his party. During discussions it was impressed upon him that all undergrounds men must come out with their arms and ammunition as a first step and violent and illegal activities should be stopped. Shri Laldenga, however, persisted with his untenable demands including the dismissal of the elected Government headed by Brig. Sailo and the formation of that a Council of Ministers headed by MNF enjoying the same powers and privileges as of a Council of Ministers.

Even while the talks were continuing, the MNF continued to indulge in unlawful activities. The collection of 'taxes' by MNF is estimated to be over Rs. 6 lakhs during 1981. Between 17th and 20th January, 1982, there were several incidents of kidnapping and firing on the police in which one of Inspector was killed. The MNF and its allied bodies were therefore declared as unlawful by a notification on 20th January, 1982.

Manipur

20. The Meitei extremist organizations which had been declared unlawful in October, 1979 continued their violent activities. There were 215 violent incidents during 1980-81 taking a toll of 68 lives. A fresh notification declaring these organizations as unlawful was issued on 26th October, 1981. Since September 1980 when the Manipur valley was declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, 371 Meitei extremists have been arrested, 135 have surrendered and 43 have been killed in encounters.

21. President's rules which was imposed on 20th February, 1981 in Manipur was revoked on 19th June, 1981 and Shri Rishang Keishing was sworn in as Chief Minister.

Nagaland

22. The law and order situation in Nagaland has generally

remained peaceful, barring a few incidents of sporadic raids indulged in by Naga undergrounds from their bases across the border. Security measures on the border have been stepped up.

Tripura

23. Owing to internal disturbances in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh, nearly 17,000 Tripuri Chakma and Mog tribals crossed over to Subroom Sub Division of South District, Tripura from around 26th June, 1981. These tribals were accommodated in camps and provided with food, clothing and medical facilities. The refugees have since been repatriated to Bangla Desh.

24. The situation in Tripura which saw large-scale violence in July, 1980 has also improved and the elections to the District Councils in Tripura were held on 3rd January, 1982.

Commission of Inquiry

25. A Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice P. D. Kudal, a serving Judge of the Rajasthan High Court, has been appointed to inquire into certain matters pertaining to the functioning of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and certain other connected organisations pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Lok Sabha on 28-8-1981.

CHAPTER-III

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Introduction

1. The Police forces of the States and Union Territories are responsible for maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crimes. The Centre administers the forces which are deployed on the borders and the Central Reserve Police which is a reserve armed force to be made available to the States and Union Territories, when necessary. The Home Ministry also administers the Central Industrial Security Force which is deployed in public sector undertakings to maintain security.

Upgradation and Modernisation of Police

2. During 1981-82 an amount of about Rs. 50 crores has been sanctioned to the State Governments for upgrading the standards of police administration by way of increasing the strength of civil police, improving staff training, welfare, providing transportation, equipment and aids to scientific investigation and by constructing quarters and barrack accommodation for non-gazetted police personnel.

3. As in the past, the pattern of Central financial assistance for the Scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces, revived for another period of 10 years in 1980, will be 50 per cent grants-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. The amount is intended to be utilised to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers training equipment, and scientific aids to investigation. The outlay for the current year is Rs. 8 crores.

National Police Commission Reports

4. The National Police Commission has submitted eight reports. The first report was circulated to the State Governments and considered by the Conference of Chief Ministers held in June, 1979. The recommendation contained in the second and subsequent reports are under consideration.

Union Para-Military Forces

Assam Rifles

5. The Assam Rifles has a strength of 21 battalions. Of these, 19 battalions function under the operational control of the Army on the borders and in counter insurgency operations in the North East.

Border Security Force

6. The Border Security Force, which was raised in 1965, continued to be deployed along the line of actual control in Jammu & Kashmir along the Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh, and Indo-Burma borders. The strength of the Force is 79 battalions. In 1981 the BSF apprehended nearly 8500 persons attempting to smuggle goods or to cross the borders unauthorisedly and seized smuggled goods and currency worth Rs. 2.5 crores. It also provided assistance to Civil administration in law and order duties in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

Indo-Tibetan Border Force

7. This force has a strength of 9 battalions and is deployed on the border with Tibet (China).

Central Reserve Police Force

8. The Central Reserve Police Force consisting of 66 battalions (including 3 special peace keeping battalions now under raising) is deployed in aid to civil authority at their request for

maintenance of law and order. The C.R.P.F. have introduced with effect from April 1, 1981 a scheme for the welfare of its personnel under which in return for a normal premium, members of the scheme receive a lump sum Cash grant in the event of death or invalidation.

Central Industrial Security Force

9. The Central Industrial Security Force has so far been deployed in 107 industrial undertakings. It has a strength of 39,000 men and officers. During the year 1981 (upto 31st December, 1981) 2554 persons involved in theft of property belonging to the undertakings were apprehended by the CISF personnel and property worth about Rs. 44.5 lakhs was recovered.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Computers)

10. The Directorate was created in 1976 to coordinate all computer activities for police work under the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. During the year 1980-81 plans for providing the facility of on-line storage and retrieval of data was finalised. One computer was allotted to Uttar Pradesh, bringing the number of computers sanctioned to various States under the Scheme for Modernisation of Police to twelve.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

11. Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication services to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments. The DCPW set up a special sub-link with Shillong as sub-control and Itanagar, Aizawal, Kohima, Imphal, Agartala and Dispur as outstations to clear law and order messages.

12. The DCPW took a number of steps to overcome the serious shortage of equipment. An order for the supply of about 500 number of 15 Watt VHF sets was placed with Bharat Electronics. The DCPW has been entrusted with the responsibility of arranging on loan equipment worth Rs. 75 lakhs for supply to the Delhi Police for meeting special requirements during the 9th Asian Games, 1982.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (Central Bureau of Investigation)

13. During the year CFSL continued to examine crime exhibits for expert opinion in cases forwarded by the CBI, Government of India Departments, Public Undertakings, State Governments, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed Forces, Banks etc. In all 1,553 police officers, judges, scientists and others availed of the training and orientation facilities provided by the CFSL.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

14. A total of 400 officers including officers from foreign countries, participated in 31 training courses organised by the Institute during the year under review. The Institute also undertakes research projects.

Bureau of Police Research & Development

15. BPR&D was set up in August, 1970 with a view to taking direct and active interest in the modernisation of police forces in the country, promoting a systematic study of police problems in a changing society and bringing about a rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police. The rubber bullets of 50 gms and 80 gms developed by the Bureau for firing from truncated .303" rifles with a matching launcher were issued to some States for trial. The development of 1.5" long range rubber bullets (120 gms) to be fired from regular 1.5" tear gas guns for avoiding multiplicity of weapons, is under advanced developmental stage. The weapons division of the Bureau has developed 8,000 bouctions for reconditioning time-barred tear gas grenades and practice grenades in collaboration with the Defence R&D establishments. The Bureau has also developed cartridge .303" SPA Mk. II.

16. Several development and research projects have been taken in hand by BPR&D. Apart from the publication of the

Indian Police Journal and the Police Research and Development Journal, the Bureau undertakes regular publication of statistical data on crimes.

Police Training

17. The State Governments have been advised to depute police officers for undergoing various training and refresher courses aimed at improving their efficiency and at reorienting attitudes so that problems which arise from social and technological changes receive a more sensitive treatment. The State Governments were also requested to delegate powers to the State IGP to depute police officers for short duration training courses within the country.

18. Police officers were also 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 mainly by utilising the facilities offered under the Colombo Plan Scheme since the cost of training in such cases is borne by the host countries. Officers are also deputed for participation in important seminars.

19. Police officers from Burma, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Philippines and Nepal have availed of training facilities in this country under the Colombo Plan and the Special African Assistance Plan. Certain countries like Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Malawi and Nepal have also started deputing their officers for various training courses on a self-financing basis.

Civil Defence

20. The aim of Civil Defence is three-fold, namely to save life, to minimise damage to property and to ensure continued production in the event of hostile attack. It aims at maintaining a high state of morale of the people specially during emergent situations.

21. Civil Defence measures are confined to selected places and vital plants and installations at pre-scheduled priorities.

Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff which can be augmented during emergencies.

22. The present target strength of Civil Defence volunteers is of the order of 4.94 lakhs out of which 3.72 lakhs are fully raised and 3.43 lakhs are fully trained.

23. There are two Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF) units, one each at Delhi and Calcutta, who are trained to do rescue operations. MCEF, Delhi sent a team to Jaipur, Rajasthan during the floods in 1981.

24. The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur conducted nineteen courses for instructors, staff officers, IAS and IPS probationers and NCC officers and held some civil defence seminars during 1981.

Home Guards

25. The Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations conforming to the broad pattern and policy laid down by the Government of India. Besides attending to their normal vocations, the Home Guards are called upon to assist the civil administration and the community at large when required in maintaining internal security, in doing guard duties, traffic control, in emergencies like fire, flood, etc. and in various other ways.

26. Against the authorised target of 5.16 lakhs Home Guards for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4.72 lakhs.

27. The Centre shares with the State Governments the cost of raising and training of Home Guards. Rupees seven crores have been provided in the budget for 1981-82 for this purpose.

Fire Services

28. Fire services are administered by the States and U.Ts. either directly or through the local bodies. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance, training facilities, financial assistance where necessary and generally coordinates the activities of the fire services. The National Fire Services College, Nagpur which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in November, 1981, has imparted training to 8023 candidates including 53 from abroad so far.

CHAPTER IV

THE NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

1. The North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up on 1st August, 1972 with a view to achieving a balanced and accelerated economic development of the region comprising Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. This Council is essentially an advisory body. It supplements the efforts of the constituent units in the development of their areas and in drawing up and funding coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of regional economic plans.

2. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) of the NEC has an outlay of Rs. 340 crores. The outlays for the Annual Plans of 1980-81 and 1981-82 were fixed at Rs. 64.00 crores and Rs. 70.00 crores respectively. The Annual Plan outlay for 1982-83 has been fixed at Rs. 80.00 crores tentatively.

3. In the Sixth Five Year Plan of NEC, Road Schemes totalling 1877 kms have been identified to be taken up. The Kopili Hydel Project is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.66 crores. The Garo Hills Thermal Project has been approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 43.20 crores. The construction of a road bridge across the river Brahmaputra at Bhomoguri near Tezpur has started. The setting up of the North Eastern Regional Agriculture Marketing Corporation with headquarters at Gauhati has been approved. The NEC has drawn up schemes for four Mini Cement Plants, of which the first at Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh has been approved during the current year and the work has started.

4. The Committee of Ministers constituted for economic development of the North Eastern Region in 1980 has so far met

five times. Some important developments which the Committee has monitored and speeded up are given below :—

- (1) The third-level air-service has started functioning in the North Eastern Region.
- (2) Extension of broad guage railway line from new Bongaigaon to Gauhati in Assam is in full swing and it is expected to be completed by end of 1982.
- (3) The construction of a road bridge over Brahmaputra at Jogighopa has been approved.
- (4) Construction of six new railway lines in the North Eastern Region is in progress.
- (5) Broad Guage line extension from Gauhati to Dibrugarh has been approved. Survey is in progress.
- (6) Six roads have been declared as National Highways w.e.f. 1st September, 1980 and would be constructed and improved by Border Roads Organisation at a cost of Rs. 51 crores. Besides the roads already funded by NEC, some inter-State roads and roads of economic importance have been approved.
- (7) A local head office of the State Bank of India at Gauhati has been opened during 1981-82.
- (8) Centres for UPSC/SSC have been opened at Headquarters in each States/UTs.
- (9) The Schemes for transport subsidy for all rail transport to and from North Eastern Region as recommended by the rail tariff enquiry Committee has come into force. A concession of 6 per cent is being allowed.
- (10) Central investment subsidy has been increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent in the industrially backward district in the north east.

CHAPTER V

UNION TERRITORIES

There are nine Union Territories comprising a total area of 119,373 sq. kms. with a total population of 97,80,720 (1981 Census). The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 of all Union Territories is Rs. 1646.34 crores. The Annual Plan outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 327.71 crores. Details regarding area, population outlays for the Sixth Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 are exhibited in Annexures I, II and III.

ANDAMAN AND NICABAR ISLANDS

Pradesh Council

2. As a further step towards democratisation, a Pradesh Council for these Islands was set up in June, 1981. The Council has 30 members of whom 25 are indirectly elected. The Chief Commissioner presides over the Council and its functions are advisory in nature. Five Counsellors have been appointed by the Chief Commissioner from among the members of the Pradesh Council. They are consulted by him on various matters relating to the administration of this Union territory. Two sessions of the Pradesh Council were held during the current year.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Transport and Communication

3. Shipping is the life-line for this territory. The mainland-Islands shipping service is being maintained with the help of 3 passenger-cum-cargo vessels and 2 cargo vessels. One of the passenger-cum-cargo vessels, viz., MV ANDAMANS is to be replaced by a second hand ship to be acquired from abroad. Rs. 12 crores have been provided for this purpose.

For the inter-island shipping service two new ships are at present under construction in Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay. One of these ships is likely to be delivered to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration by April, 1982 and the other by November, 1982.

Power

4. The installed capacity of power in these Islands during 1981-82 is expected to be increased by 1720 KW thus raising the total capacity to 9194 KW. 29 more villages have been electrified upto November, 1981 and another 5 are expected to be electrified by 31st March, 1982. This would bring the total number of villages electrified in the territory to 146 out of the total of 390 villages.

Education

5. Seven new primary schools were opened during 1981-82 bringing the total number to 179 and 6 others were upgraded.

Health

6. The construction of a building for 50 beds in the existing G. B. Pant Hospital at Port Blair has been started. An X-ray plant for Mayabunder hospital and one ECG machine each for three hospitals on other Islands are proposed to be purchased.

National Rural Employment Programme

7. For the first time schemes have been started under the National Rural Employment Programme, 63 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned during the year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENT

Earthquake in Great Nicobar

8. An earthquake of severe intensity hit the island of Great Nicobar on 20th January, 1982 and the tremors continued for a

few days. Earth tremors were also felt in the nearby islands. Immediate relief measures were provided with the help of two naval ships.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

9. The schemes being undertaken during the year are as under :

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

10. Till 1980-81, 56,511 hcts. of land were brought under permanent cultivation and 18,417 hcts under high yielding variety. During 1981-82, another 4,036 hcts. are likely to be brought under cultivation.

At the end of 1980-81, food production had reached a level of 1,82,000 metric tonnes. During 1981-82, this is expected to be stepped up by another 9,000 tonnes.

Under the Farm Forestry Scheme, an area of 150 hcts of land was brought under cultivation upto 1980-81. Another area of 220 hcts is likely to be brought under this scheme during 1981-82.

Roads & Power

11. During the year 1981-82 construction of 100 kms of roads has been taken in hand. As regards power, the installed capacity of 8,800 kwt. (1980-81) is being increased by another 2,000 kwt during the year 1981-82. 80 more villages will be supplied electricity in Arunachal Pradesh during the year 1981-82 taking the total number of villages electrified to 396.

Medical

12. 20 hospitals, 68 rural dispensaries and 45 health units had been established in Arunachal Pradesh till 1981. Another 4 dispensaries are to be opened in 1981-82.

Education

13. In addition to 1,105 educational institutions already functioning in Arunachal Pradesh, it is proposed to open 14 Secondary/Higher Secondary schools as well as 20 primary and 9 Middle schools in Arunachal Pradesh during 1981-82.

CHANDIGARH

14. Some of the significant achievements in the various sectors of development during 1981-82 are enumerated below :

Education

15. One model primary school and two nursery schools were opened and one middle school was upgraded to high school. A foreign students hostel is under construction and nearing completion. An amount of Rs. one lakh is being spent for providing free stationery and books to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Medical and Health

16. Out of 7 sub-Centres in the rural areas, 5 have been converted into subsidiary health centres.

It is planned to have a Poly-clinic in the Punjab MLA Hostel for providing medical facilities to the residents of the hostel. Ten beds in the Primary Health Centre at Manimajra have already been provided and 20 more will be added as and when necessary to meet the needs of the residents of Manimajra.

Sanitation

17. Special attention was paid to the cleanliness of the localities inhabited by the weaker sections of the society. Anti-malaria operations and pest control measures both in the urban and rural areas were intensified.

Engineering Department

18. 728 houses and dwelling units of various types including the ones under Slum Clearance Scheme were completed and

handed over upto October, 1981. 10 buildings of Education Department have been completed and the work of 6 buildings is in progress. Similarly, 5 buildings of Health Department have been completed and work relating to 5 buildings is in progress. The construction of 14 balwadis and youth activity centres in various villages was undertaken out of which the balwadis in Village Khajeri have already been completed.

Industries

19. At present there are 1258 units in small scale sector and 14 large and medium industries in Chandigarh. These provide employment to about 16,000 workers. Allotment of about 600 industrial plots of different sizes has been made to the entrepreneurs.

Cooperation

20. With the registration of 20 cooperative societies during the year 1981-82, the number of different types of cooperative societies has gone upto 507. The Chandigarh State Cooperative Bank Ltd. which is also serving as a Land Mortgage Bank has advanced short-term/medium term/long term loans to the tune of Rs. 63.47 lakhs to the village Cooperative Societies/Individuals to cater to the needs of agriculturists.

Transport

21. The fleet strength of the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has risen to 201 vehicles from 171 vehicles in the preceding year. Out of 201 vehicles, 55 are operating on long/district routes and 146 on local routes.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

22. The UT is entirely rural and adivasis represent 84 per cent of the population.

23. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Laws) No. 2 Regulation, 1981 was promulgated by the President to extend certain Central laws to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Agriculture and Allied Services

24. *Agriculture* : Marginal farmers holding land upto 2 hectares were given improved seeds, chemical fertilizers and green fertilizers at subsidised rates and loans and subsidies @ 50 : 50 for purchase of insecticides/pesticides and plant protection equipments. Incentives for changing crop pattern and bringing more area under commercial crops such as sugarcane, potato and banana were also provided. Commercial crops such as ginger, turmeric, babul trees, sweet potatoes etc. were brought under the incentives scheme.

25. *Animal Husbandry* : Free treatment continued to be given in the veterinary hospital at Silvassa and at the five veterinary centres spread over the territory. The bull rearing farm, poultry demonstration-cum-breeding farm and piggery farm continue to provide useful service to the adivasis. Financial incentives were also provided for purchase of milch animals, growing green fodder, setting up of piggery/poultry units etc.

26. *Land Reforms* : During the year 122.63 hectares were distributed to 144 S.T. landless agricultural labourers.

27. *Soil Conservation* : The facility of subsidy on the cost of soil conservation being granted to the SC/ST landless agricultural labourers was extended to small and marginal farmers.

28. *Forest* : Farmers were motivated to take up plantation of fast growing species such as eucalyptus, casuarina etc. in their own land.

29. *Power* : Out of 72 villages in the territory 56 comprising 276 hamlets have electricity. Power connection has been given to 100 industrial units. 60 pump sets were energised during the year.

Social and Community Services

30. *Education* : The number of students in the primary schools has been steadily increasing. The strength during the

year was 15725 (9565 boys and 6160 girls) as against 15242 last year. The facilities provided by the Administration include free education upto Higher Secondary level, mid-day meals in primary and pre-primary schools, free supply of books/note books/other stationery to SC/ST/economically backward communities and free uniforms to SC/ST students etc.

31. There are four full-time libraries and four part-time libraries located in the interior parts of the Territory. 50 Adult Literacy Centres are also functioning.

DELHI

Law and Order

32. During the year 1981 i.e. from 1st January to 31st December, 1981 the incidence of crime showed a downward trend as compared to the corresponding period of 1980.

Crime Head	1980	1981
Dacoity	31	19
Murder	186	198
Attempt to murder	264	254
Robbery	295	186
Riots	180	164
Snatching	219	166
Hurts	1880	1779
Burglary	2448	1508
Cycle theft	5454	4026
Misc. theft	13932	10829
Motor vehicle theft	2874	2405
Misc. IPC offences	9823	9112
TOTAL	37586	36646

33. With the apprehending of 260 gangs of dacoits, robbers, burglars and thieves, 1340 cases were worked out and property worth Rs. 11 crores was recovered.

Police

34. The total strength of Delhi Police as on 31st December, 1981 was 30239 including gazetted and non-gazetted officers and ministerial staff. Raising of five more armed police Battalions was sanctioned in September 1981 and the Btrs. are in the process of being raised.

The number of traffic mobile courts was increased from 4 to 12 during the year. Special drives were made during the year to clear the pending challans in the courts. More than 4.75 lakh challans out of the pendency of 6.19 lakh challans were disposed of.

A group housing society consisting of 1000 members has been registered for the construction of flats for Delhi Police personnel. The scope of Police Mutual Benefit Fund has been enlarged and a sum of Rs. 10,000 each is being given to the widows of police officers who die on duty and Rs. 3000 to those who suffer grievous injury during the course of duty.

Jails

35. The Committee on Jail Reform (Justice Mulla Committee) which was set up in July, 1980, submitted its report relating to Tihar Jail in December, 1980. The Administration took a number of steps by way of implementation of the recommendations contained in the report as well as to remove the shortcomings which came to the notice of the Government.

Excise & Prohibition

36. During the year under report the excise policy remained essentially the same as for the year 1980-81 excepting a small increase in the number of wholesale and retail foreign liquor/beer shops and reduction in the number of dry days.

Transport

37. The State Transport Authority have introduced a scheme of Matador van service to ply on point to point basis. Upto 31-10-1981, 30955 new motor vehicles were registered.

For the betterment of conditions of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes a scheme for providing margin money for the purchase of Matador Vans was formulated. The scheme provides that 80 per cent of the total cost of the vehicle would be advanced by the State Bank of India, 15 per cent by the Directorate of Transport and the rest 5 per cent will be borne by the candidates themselves. 28 candidates were selected, out of whom 26 candidates have been provided with Matador Vans.

Communication.

38. The work relating to project connected with Asiad'82 including widening and improvement of eight roads and construction of fly overs progressed satisfactorily.

Food & Supplies

39. The Food & Supplies Department opened the following additional new outlets during the year 1981 for the facility of cards holders :

Fair Price Shops	754
Kerosene Oil Depots	334
Coal Depots	138

The policy regarding issue of food cards was liberalised and all homeless, pavement dwellers and jhuggi jhonpriwallas were issued food cards. In all 3 lakh new food cards involving an increase of 14 lakh sugar units and 24 lakhs cereal units were issued.

Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation

40. The Corporation has opened 10 retail outlets in various re-settlement colonies for distribution of the essential commodities.

Training & Technical Education

41. Delhi has won the President's shield for craftsmen training for the year 1981-82 in the skill competition organised by the

National Council of Training in vocational training at national level.

Health & Family Welfare

42. Six new Allopathic dispensaries were opened and 5 dispensaries have been upgraded during 1980-81.

Work on 500 bedded G. T. B. Hospital-cum-Medical College, Shahdara has been taken in hand.

The school health scheme was extended to part of West Delhi during the year 1981-82. Out of 10 clinics to be opened to cover about 50,000 school children, six Clinics were started.

Family Welfare

43. Family welfare services are being provided by 78 family welfare centres. The medical termination of pregnancy services were provided through 91 clinics.

Labour

44. Out of 4844 houses built under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, documents conferring ownership rights were given to 2014 industrial workers. Four more handicraft classes were started in Labour Welfare Units.

Employment

45. The break-up of the activities in the twentytwo Employment Exchanges functioning in Delhi is as under :—

(i) Registration	101636
(ii) Placement	51694
(iii) No. of candidates on the Live Register.	306257

The working of Employment Exchanges has been streamlined. The registration renewal period has been raised from six months to one year and renewal can now be done through post

or messenger. The working of bigger employment exchanges has been mechanised to limit the scope of manipulation of records and ensuring quick submissions.

Industries

46. During the period April 1981 to November 1981, 667 permanent and 1099 provisional small scale industrial units were registered. An amount of Rs. 7,46,500 was disbursed as loan to 83 units during this period. 5,556 firms and 3523 societies were registered.

Promotion of Handicrafts

47. Twentythree sheds and 32 plots are being developed in Okhla Industrial Estate. Seven sheds and 276 industrial plots in Badli Industrial Estate have already been allotted. Seventy-five plots have been developed on an area of 12.47 acres of land for an industrial estate for electronic goods. 138 new proposals for various decentralised electronics items were considered by the State Level Technical Committee out of which 62 were approved.

Delhi Finance Corporation

48. The Corporation sanctioned a loan of Rs. 336.94 lakhs to 122 units upto 31-10-1981.

Social Welfare

49. (a) *Harijan Welfare* : An amount of Rs. 121 lakhs is being spent during the current year on the implementation of various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

(b) *Other activities of the Directorate of Social Welfare* : A sum of Rs. 539.01 lakhs for plan and non-plan scheme has been allotted for the current financial year.

A school for mentally retarded and deaf children and another nursery school for deaf children were opened. The Government

School for Blind Boys' was upgraded from Middle to secondary standard. Two more integrated child development projects are also being opened during the year.

Education

50. 280 new sections were added during the year under report to the existing 14,923 sections by opening 8 new Middle Schools, bifurcating 7 schools and upgrading 14 schools. Besides, 24 new Primary schools were opened by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The MCD also started 40 new Nursery classes during the year under report. Twentyeight new school buildings, twenty additional blocks in the existing school buildings and 3 Zonal Sports Complexes and development of play grounds are in various stages of construction.


Enrolment at the 1300 Adult Education Centres stood at 29,415. The number of Night Classes run by the MCD was raised from 16 to 25. MCD also supplied free uniforms to the students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes.

Irrigation & Power

51. *Irrigation* : During the year it is proposed to bring an additional area of 600 hectares under assured irrigation.

52. *Power* : After completion of general electrification of resettlement colonies, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is presently engaged in the work of carrying out electrification of various Industrial Development Corporation sheds and local shopping centres in these colonies. Besides five electrification schemes are to be executed in respect of harijan bastis in the village of Kondli, Nangli, Sakrawati, Dishaon Kalan, Krowal Nagar and Jharoda Kalan.

53. *Vegetable Production* : It is proposed to intensify production of vegetables. For the current year target of 408,000 M.T. of vegetables has been fixed.



Metropolitan Council

54. The period of operation of orders issued by the President, dissolving the Metropolitan Council Under Section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act was extended upto 20th March, 1982.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

55. With better financial management, the MCD were able to increase their revenue during the period from April—September, 1981 by more than Rs. 5 crores over the revenue in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Working on widening and improvement of various roads and inter-sections, particularly those connected with the Asiad '82, is being done on priority basis.

A T. B. clinic was opened at Gulabi Bagh. The MCD has designed Delhi's first Composite Water Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 1.20 crores and have also taken steps to mechanise the management of the various wastes, both solid and liquid. It developed 24 new parks during the year under report.

Top priority was given for the preparation and approval of regularisation of plans for unauthorised colonies. Regularisation Plans of 112 colonies were approved.

The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking commissioned in May, 1981, the Second Phase (50 metric gallons/day) of the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant. Piped water supply was also provided to 30 rural villages during the year.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

56. *Agriculture* : Effective extension education to farmers, putting up demonstration plots, distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds and plants, arrangement of loans through

nationalised and Cooperative Banks, providing irrigation through Lift Irrigation Schemes etc. were the more important schemes under implementation.

57. *Animal Husbandry*.—The dairy development programme was intensified and Goa has been included under Operation Flood II Scheme with an assistance of Rs. 1.34 crores. A modern slaughter house with a capacity of 150 animals per day would be commissioned during the year.

58. *Fisheries*.—The administration is running a fleet of six fishing vessels.

Construction of cold storage complexes at Chapora in Bardez taluka and Benaolim in Salcete taluka was taken up during the year.

59. *Forests*.—Improvement work in the three wild life sanctuaries and the Bondia park and garden has been carried out.

2750 hectares of land are proposed to be brought under afforestation.

60. *Food and Civil Supplies*.—Controlled commodities are distributed through a network of 387 fair price shops and continuous check on distribution of essential commodities has been kept by the Administration.

61. *Cooperation*.—570 Cooperative societies with a total membership of 1.95 lakhs and share capital to the tune of Rs. 9.5 crores have been organised so far. Government assistance in the form of share capital, grants-in-aid etc. would be Rs. 76 lakhs during 1981-82. One of the notable activities of Consumer Cooperatives was the distribution of exercise books to the students at controlled rates.

62. *Water and Power Development*.—The Salauli Irrigation Project and Damanganga Irrigation Project are under execution.

The Tillari Irrigation Project, another joint venture of Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and Government of Maharashtra, has also been taken up for execution. The Anjumen Project, a medium irrigation project, is also under execution. Detailed survey and investigation of the Mandovi Irrigation Project has been taken up.

Out of 433 revenue villages, 390 have already been electrified bringing the total rural electrification to about 90 per cent.

63. *Industries and Mines*.—The total number of registered units till 30-11-1981 is 2374 with an investment of Rs. 27.43 crores and employment of 17,696 persons. There are 31 large and medium industries with a capital investment of about Rs. 138.57 crores and employment to about 5,100 persons.

Documentation of the existing handicrafts and setting up of a workshop for new designs and prototypes for commercial production was undertaken. As a result of joint efforts of the Economic Development Corporation and the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation 46 units with an investment of Rs. 312 lakhs with an employment potential of 959 persons went into production by October, 1981.

64. *Transport and Communications*.—The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu Transport Undertaking which was started in October 1980 has acquired 49 buses so far.

65. *Tourism*.—Some of the projects which are in progress are :—

- (a) expansion programme for additional cottages (60 beds) and Tourist dormitory (60 beds) at Calangute beach (along with a shopping complex) ;
- (b) expansion programme at Colva Beach for middle-income group cottages (48 beds) and dormitory (60 beds) ;

(c) construction of a tourist hotel at Mapusa (89 beds), Margao ((115 beds) and Vasco-da-Gama (106 beds) ;

(d) Dormitory at Panaji bus stand (100 beds).

Social and Community Services

66. *Education.*—For improving the standard of teaching, 14 training courses of 6 days duration each were conducted upto December, 1981. In these courses, the teachers are given orientation in subject, content and methods of teaching English by using structural approach.

67. *Sewerage and Water Supply.*—Out of 13 towns, 12 have already been covered by water supply schemes and the remaining towns will be covered by end of current year. Similarly, 114 problem villages and an equal number of non-problem villages have been covered under protected water supply scheme.

The scheme of hygienic waste water disposal is in progress in the town of Vasco-da-Gama. Preliminary work has also been undertaken at Margao.

68. *Imbalance in Rural Development.*—With a view to minimising the gap in the level of development between urban and backward areas, growth centres in the backward areas have been identified so that they receive special attention for location of economic activities and development of infrastructural facilities.

69. *Judiciary.*—The High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Act, 1981, which provides for establishment of a permanent bench at Panaji has been enacted. A scheme for rendering free legal aid and advice to the socially and economically backward sections of the society has also been launched.

70. *Health.*—At Panaji hospital complex a new operation theatre building has been commissioned.

LAKSHADWEEP

Transport and Communication

71. *Shipping*.—Normal communication was maintained by two ships m. v. LACCADIVES, a fair weather vessel, and m. v. AMINDIVI, an all weather vessel. An all weather, second hand foreign passenger-cum-cargo ship has been purchased as a replacement for the fair weather vessel m. v. LACCADIVES and she is expected to be commissioned after conversion/modification by April, 1982. The entire outlay on shipping amounting to Rs. 624.72 lakhs is expected to be utilised during the year.

Agriculture and Allied Services

72. *Agriculture*.—Various schemes related to control of pests and diseases, distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds, implements etc. at subsidised rates were continued. More than 350 hectares have been brought under intensive and multi-cropping programme.

73. *Animal Husbandry*.—A total of 7 poultry demonstration units and two dairy demonstration units continued to educate the local people in rearing livestock and poultry. Four veterinary clinics also continued under the Plan scheme. Improved variety of cows and birds were supplied at 50 per cent subsidy and feed-stocks were also given at 50 per cent subsidy. The milk production was expected to be 353 tonnes and egg production 9 lakhs at the close of the current year.

74. *Fisheries*.—Thirty mechanised fishing boats were to be issued to local fishermen at subsidised cost. Out of these 24 boats are ready for issue. A proposal for establishing a Fisheries Development Corporation for Lakshadweep has been accepted in principle. Fish catch in the territory was expected to be 3800 tonnes at the close of the current year.

75. *Power*.—Round the clock power supply continued to be given in Kavaratti and Minicoy; 16 hours supply was maintained

at Androth and 12 hours power supply at Agatti. In the remaining islands duration of power supply was six hours. During the year, the installed capacity has been increased from 1709 kw. to 1959 kw. As against 135 domestic and commercial connections provided during 1980-81 so far during the current year, 298 domestic/commercial and 3 industrial connections have been provided.

Social Services

76. *Education*.—There are 40 educational institutions—one Junior College, eight High Schools, four Senior Basic Schools, eighteen Junior Basic Schools and nine Nursery Schools in the territory. Education is free at all stages and students are supplied text books and writing materials free of cost. For higher studies in institutions on the mainland scholarships and grants were given.

77. *Social Welfare*.—Training classes in tailoring and embroidery continued to be given through Mahilasamajams and trainees are given stipend for a period of 6 months @ Rs. 60 per month. 6000 mothers and 8000 children have been covered under the Special Nutrition Programme upto end of October, 1981. 22 literacy centres have been started during the year and more centres are expected to be opened shortly.

78. *Health and Family Welfare*.—Health care continued to be provided free of cost through 2 hospitals, 7 primary health centres and 1 First Aid Centre, 1 dental clinic and 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries.

79. *Dispensaries*.—Two fibre factories were under construction, one at Amini and the other at Kavaratti.

80. *Cooperation*.—As against 1048.20 M.T. of copra marketed through cooperatives during the year 1980-81, 1300 M.T. of copra worth Rs. 130 lakhs were expected to be marketed during the current year. As against consumer goods worth Rs. 137 lakhs distributed through cooperatives during the year 1980-81, consumer goods worth Rs. 196 lakhs are expected to be distributed

during the current year. A cargo vessel with a capacity of 200 tonnes built for the Lakshadweep Marketing Cooperative Federation is expected to be commissioned during the year.

81. *Housing*.—Two housing schemes—Welfare of Backward Classes Housing Schemes (subsidised) and village Housing Scheme (Loan)—were continued during the year.

MIZORAM

82. The following are the details of the major schemes being undertaken during the year :

83. *Agriculture and allied services* :

- (i) It is proposed to reclaim 1000 hect. of culturable waste areas under Bilkhawthlir-Phaisen irrigation project. It is also proposed to construct a link road under this project. This would facilitate transport of inputs to the fields and of agricultural produce from the fields.
- (ii) For the first time in Mizoram, 50 acres of wheat have been sown in consolidated blocks at Champhai with the help of cultivators. It is also proposed to introduce double cropping in a scientific manner in future.
- (iii) 16 M.T. of high yielding paddy seeds were distributed to bring an additional area of 515 hect. under cultivation.
- (iv) It is proposed to grow potatoes on a project basis in Khawzawl area. A cold storage for potatoes would also be set up here.
- (v) Under Horticulture Development Programme, it is proposed to distribute 4,10,000 number of seedlings of horticulture crops like Citrus orange, Guava, Mango, coconut and arecanut etc.

- (vi) 31 students have been admitted in B.Sc. (Agriculture) courses in various Agricultural Colleges in different parts of India. One Integrated Training Centre has also started functioning at Hnahthial in Mizoram.

84. Industries :

- (i) In view of the abundant raw material for processing of Ginger for edible oil etc., a scheme has been formulated for a Ginger de-hydration Plant at Sairang. The project will start functioning shortly.
- (ii) A scheme has been taken up to impart training to 26 artisans in their own skills.
- (iii) Industrial loans are being given to 30 units for financing the artisans to establish industrial units as well as for enlargement of the existing industrial units.

85. Power :

- (i) An outlay of Rs. 324 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for power development in Mizoram during 1981-82. The programme includes power generation, transmission and distribution, rural electrification and investigation of hydel projects. The UT Government proposes to set up 6 diesel power stations and augment the supply of the existing diesel power stations. The diesel generation installed capacity will, therefore, be raised by 3.2 MW during 1981-82 raising the total installed capacity to 6.70 MW.
- (ii) A 132 KV line from Aizawl to Lunglei with sub-stations at Aizawl, Serchhip and Lunglei has been approved. This project also includes construction of two 66 KV stations at Kolosib and Vairengte.
- (iii) 27 villages are proposed to be electrified during the year.

86. *Health :*

- (i) The school health programme at present covers 68 Lower Primary Schools with 8,723 children.
- (ii) The schemes for the training of Community Health Volunteers and indigenous 'Dais' are being implemented. 416 Community Health Volunteers and 509 indigenous 'Dais' have so far been trained.
- (iii) 350 patients suffering from leprosy have been detected and are being given regular treatment.

87. *Education :*

- (i) The number of primary schools in Mizoram has increased from 710 in 1980-81 to 775 in 1981-82. The number of middle schools has also increased from 294 in 1980 to 331 in 1981-82. The percentage of literacy in Mizoram has increased from 53.8 to 59.50 in the 1981 census as compared to 1971 census.
- (ii) The Mizoram Board of School Education has taken steps for qualitative improvement of education in Mizoram. The Board has produced a number of textbooks for the development of proper curriculum for 10 years' schooling in Mizoram.
- (iii) 100 new primary teachers were appointed during the year and building grants were released for construction of school buildings for 75 primary schools and 15 middle schools.

PONDICHERRY

Agriculture

88. The strategy of agricultural development is to increase the area under commercial crops by partially diverting the area under food-grains without affecting the overall foodgrain production. For the first time a forestry programme was taken up under Social Forestry during the current year.

Fisheries

89. During the period under report 19 post-matric candidates among fishermen were sent for various training courses at Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam in addition to deputing five persons to the training centre at Kakinada for undergoing training in modern methods of fishing and handling of marine diesel engines. Arrangements were also made to send candidates to the training centre at Cuddalore. The construction works of Bahour fish farm have been completed and taken over by the Administration to conduct piscicultural activities. The lakes and departmental waters in all regions are being stocked with fast growing variety of fish seeds. Ten boats fitted with in-board engines at 12-1/2 per cent subsidy are being distributed to fishermen.

Irrigation

90. In order to extend irrigation facilities to facilitate multiple cropping, improvement to the tanks, supply channels and diversion channels are being carried out.

Housing

91. Since the inception of the scheme upto 30-10-1981, 756 houses under low income scheme and 460 houses under middle income group have been constructed.

Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Improvement Corporation Limited

92. During the year 1981-82 (upto November, 1981), loan to the tune of Rs. 203.32 lakhs was sanctioned to 104 units including loans to transport and hotel industry, of which an amount of Rs. 115.82 lakhs has been disbursed for the year 1981-82 (i.e. upto 30-11-1981).

The Corporation has introduced 2 new schemes, one for subsidy for feasibility studies for small scale industries and medium scale industries in rural areas. It has also proposed to set up a subsidiary company by name "Pondicherry Electronics Ltd." to set up units for manufacture of electronic items.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

93. The Board has become statutory with effect from 15-5-1981 and it proposes to implement mass employment schemes, like Khadi spinning and weaving, bee keeping, cottage match, brush making, palm leaf articles, village oil, screen printing and dyeing etc. Training will be given to about 210 persons in the above trades. Previously, 307 persons successfully completed training in the above trades. The Board proposes to set up the Pondicherry Bee Keeper's Industrial Cooperative Society.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES|SCHEDULED TRIBES

INTRODUCTION :

1. According a place for he development of scheduled castes and schedueled tribes as Point No. 7 of the 20 point Programme and reiteration of the need to bestow special attention to these categories in several of the other points comprised in the new 20-Point Programme will help focus attention on the flow of benefits to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the years to come.

2. Some of the important developments during 1981-82 are given below.

- (a) The outlays in the Special Component Plans earmarked by States from the respective State Plans rose to about Rs. 630 crores in 1981-82 from Rs. 528 crores in 1980-81. Similarly, the outlays in the Tribal Sub-Plans rose to Rs. 594 crores in 1981-82 from Rs. 305 crores in 1980-81.
- (b) The rates of Post Matric Scholarships and the income ceilings of eligibility for these scholarships for Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes were raised with effect from 1st July, 1981.
- (c) The number of scholarships under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (which was around 200 in 1947) has risen to 5.65 lakhs in 1980-81 and is estimated to increase further to 6.82 lakhs in 1981-82.

- (d) The income ceilings of eligibility for admission to coaching and allied schemes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was liberalised with effect from 1981-82 onwards.
- (e) The number of centres under the coaching and allied schemes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which was 30 in 1980-81 has risen to 40 in 1981-82.
- (f) The scheme of grant-in-aid to the State Governments for investment in their respective Scheduled Castes Development Corporations was modified in some respects in order to help improve the working of these Corporations.
- (g) Separate cells for monitoring the progress of the development programmes for SCs and STs have been sanctioned.
- (h) As a budgetary mechanism for display and monitoring of Special Component Plan outlays, it has been decided that a sub-head should be opened under each minor head for the Special Component Plan. Separate budgetary mechanisms have been operative in the concerned States for exhibitio of financial flows from the State Plans to Tribal sub-Plans. In 1981-82, the Ministry of Finance issued instructions to concerned Central Ministries and Departmennts to adopt similar mechanism in their budgets. This will enable the funds provided under each heads to be clearly identified and not diverted.

SCHEDULED CASTES

Strategy for development.

3. A three-pronged strategy has been evolved to speed up the development of scheduled castes who constitute the most deprived sections of the society :

- (a) Special Component Plans of the States and Central Ministries.

- (b) Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans for the scheduled castes of the states; and
- (c) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States.

4. The Special Component Plan envisages identification of schemes under general sectors of development which would 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 overall objective is to assist scheduled caste families to substantially improve their income in the light of the Prime Minister's letter of March 12, 1980 to the State Chief Ministers and Central Ministers. The provision of basic services and facilities and of access to opportunities for social and educational development are also to be brought into the Special Component Plans.

The details of the Special Component Plan outlays etc. for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, and Annual Plan 1981-82 are given in Annexure-IV.

Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes.

5. The Govt. of India continued to provide Special Central Assistance to the States, Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes during the year. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the Stat Plan and programmes for Scheduled Castes and it does not follow the schematic pattern for specific schemes. It is meant for the totality of the States' efforts for the development of the Scheduled Castes. The additionality according to the States from this Assistance is to be used by them only for income-generating economic development schemes in conjunction with the outlays in their Special Component Plans so as to assist the economic advancement of the maximum possible number of scheduled caste families below

the poverty line. The assistance is apportioned among the State Governments and Union Territories taking into account factors like scheduled caste population, backwardness of the State and the efforts of State Governments.

6. The Special Central Assistance has helped in motivating the State Governments to put in larger outlays in their Special Component Plans, as would be seen from the following figures:—

Year	State Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	Percentage	Special Central Assistance
(Rs. in crores)				
1979-80	5967.03	240.50	4.03	5.00
				(Token)
1980-81	7140.31	527.75	7.39	100.00
1981-82	8219.31	632.42	7.69	110.00

7. Against an allocation of Rs. 600 crores Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, Rs. 100 crores was released during 1980-81. The total provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 110.00 crores.

Scheduled Caste Development Corporations

8. The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States are envisaged to inter-face between scheduled cast families and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. The Corporations also provide margin money loan-assistance to these families, thereby helping to increase the flow of funds from financial institutions to scheduled caste families.

These Corporation have been set up in 17 States. Grants are given by the Central Government to the State Governments for

investment in the share capital of the Corporations in the ratio of 49 : 51. The following releases have been made so far :

Year	State Govt. Contribution	Amount released by the Govt. of India
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1978-79	710.55	50.00
1979-80	703.16	1224.00
1980-81	1403.00	1300.97
1981-82	*	1325.00 (Outlay provided)

*(Yet to be indicated fully.)

Going by the experience gained by these Corporations and suggestions received from the State Governments/Central Ministries, certain modifications were effected in the scheme during the year 1981-82. The Corporations can now provide margin money loan assistance for schemes with total non-recurring cost upto Rs. 12,000 as against the earlier ceiling of Rs. 6000/-. The State Governments are now also eligible for grant-in-aid, on a matching basis, for promotional activities, for the staff of the Corporations for loan recovery/monitoring/evaluation/technical wings, subject to a ceiling of a certain percentage of the cumulative Central Assistance.

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights etc.

9. In pursuance of the provisions made under Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, Central Assistance is given to the State Governments and Union Territory administrations. Provision for legal-aid to the scheduled caste victims of protection of Civil rights cases have been made by 15 States. Special cells/squads have been created by 10 States and special officers have been appointed by 6 States, for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of PCR Act. To-date, 16 States have set up committees

at various levels, to make periodical review of the problems of untouchability and the cases related to it and suggest various measures for the effective implementation of the PCR Act. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to set up 2 more mobile courts in the districts of Srikakulam and Medak in this year in addition to special mobile courts already functioning in five districts. Rajasthan, Bihar and Tamil Nadu have also set up 3, 3 & 4 Special Courts respectively.

10. Wide publicity against the evil practice of untouchability has been arranged through slogan on inland letter cards and through brochures in various languages.

11. The Union Home Minister in his letter dated 10th March, 1980 addressed to the Chief Ministers|Lt. Governors|Governors of States had conveyed comprehensive guidelines covering various measures such as precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with crimes against scheduled castes. In his letter dated the 6th September, 1980 the Union Home Minister also suggested that officers belonging to scheduled castes|tribes should man posts of station house officers as far as possible and one of the posts of District Magistrate, Senior Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police in sensitive districts should be held by a person belonging to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe.

12. The recent instances of outrages perpetrated on scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh underline the importance of implementing the guidelines for the protection of harijans contained in Home Minister's letter referred to earlier.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Strategy for Development

13. Tribal development has from the beginning been based on a two-pronged approach, namely :

- (a) promotion of developmental activities to raise their level of living; and

- (b) protection of their interests through legal-administrative support.

Tribal Sub-Plan

14. The Tribal sub-Plan concept was accepted during the Fifth Five Year Plan period as the main instrument for the development of tribals. The broad strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan concept was accepted during the Fifth Five Year Plan period as the main instrument for the development of tribals. The Broad strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan at present covers about 75 per cent of the scheduled tribe population in 17 States and 2 Union Territories. It does not cover the six States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as the majority of the population of these States and Union Territories is tribal and their respective State Plans take care of the needs of the tribal population. The tribal Sub-Plan covers an area of about 48,832 sq. Kms. in the 19 States and Union Territories and a Scheduled Tribe population of about 234.76 lakhs constituting about 65 per cent of the total population of these States and Union Territories.

15. During the Fifth Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan areas were carved out by including all Scheduled Areas and Tehsils/Blocks with more than 50 per cent scheduled tribe population. However, small variations were made in respect of the southern States, Assam, Tripura and West Bengal to ensure coverage of reasonable portion of each State's tribal population under the tribal sub-plan approach. Since it was noticed subsequently that certain pockets of tribal concentration were left out, it was decided to implement during the Sixth Plan period a modified area development approach for demarcating the Tribal sub-plan area by carving out pockets with a total population of over 10,000 and a Scheduled Tribe population of 50 per cent or more. During the year under review, 55 pockets in 3 States were added to the pockets of tribal concentration already carved out. Today there are 214 such pockets in 9 States containing a Scheduled Tribe population of 30.89 lakhs. While emphasis was laid in the

Fifth Plan on development of infrastructure, during the Sixth Plan period the programmes lay emphasis on family oriented schemes. It is envisaged that targets should be fixed for number of families who would be enabled to cross the poverty line. Many State Governments have fixed such targets.

Details of financial outlays for the Sixth Plan and Annual Plans, for each State are given in Annexure V.

Special Central Assistance

16. The Ministry of Home Affairs operates the "Special Central Assistance" for which a provision of Rs. 470.00 crores exists for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period. The outlay for 1981-82 was Rs. 85.00 crores. This is the Home Ministry's additive to State Plan flows to tribal sub-plan and is supplementary in character and is apportioned among State Governments and Union Territories taking into account factors like scheduled tribe population, backwardness of the State and area of the Tribal sub-Plan.

17. The Constitution provides various safeguards for the protection and promotion of the interests of scheduled tribes. It provides for the making of special regulations in Scheduled Areas prohibiting or restricting the transfer of land by and the allotment of land to members of the scheduled tribes and for regulating the business of money lending to members of the scheduled tribes. Under this provision, regulations or Acts have been made in all the Scheduled Area States. The latest enactment regulating transfer of land is the Madhya Pradesh Act of October 1980, under which rules were framed in April 1981. Till end of 1980, about 65,880 hectares of land have been restored to tribals in various States.

18. Article 275 of the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to States for the purpose of promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes. Under this provision, Rs. 15 crores have been provided in 1981-82.

19. The Seventh Finance Commission allocated funds to 13 States having tribal sub-plan for raising the level of tribal administration. The allocations 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 transferable Government employees posted in the tribal areas (Rs. 13.32 crores). Appropriate sanctions against the award have been issued.

20. Effective implementation of the programmes for tribal development requires proper administrative structure and adoption of appropriate personnel policies. Steps are being taken to rectify this keeping in view the recommendations contained in the Report (February 1980) of the working Group for Administrative restructuring and Personnel policies for Tribal areas.

Primitive Tribal Groups

21. Special attention is being bestowed to primitive tribal groups. It is necessary to design uniquely appropriate development programmes to tackle their special problems. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for the programme in the sixth Plan. The allocation for 1981-82 was Rs. 3.26 crores. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States in regard to preparation of project reports and implementation of programmes.

Research and Training

22. The Tribal Research and Training Institutes have been functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. They have played a useful role in the formulation of tribal sub-plans, project reports, monitoring and evaluation, research studies and training of personnel.

Committees, Conferences & Seminars

23. On the suggestion of the Prime Minister, a Committee of anthropologists was constituted in 1981 to advise on certain developmental works which are contemplated in Andaman and

Nicobar Islands which may have implications for the life of the tribal communities. The Committee has submitted its first report. Seminars on training of trainers, tribal migrant labour and industrialisation of tribal areas, sponsored by the Ministry, were held during 1981.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

24. In addition to the benefits which the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes derive from general sectors of development like agriculture, industry, education, etc., there are certain centrally sponsored schemes which are included in the "Backward Classes Sector" of the Plan. These schemes are administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. A list of such schemes together with the Sixth Plan outlays and the provision for 1981-82 is at Annexure VI some of these schemes apply both to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, some only to scheduled castes and some only to scheduled tribes. A particular significance is the scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations working among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, aimed at creating a sense of involvement of the people in development.

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

25. The National Overseas Scholarship is a non-Plan scheme which was continued during 1981-82 for scheduled castes scheduled tribes, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes 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. Since the inception of the scheme 375 scholarships have been awarded. During 1981-82 one seat has been earmarked for scheduled caste converts to other religions and two seats for students belonging to landless agricultural labours.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

26. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for tribal development in the matter of policy and coordination while the other administrative Ministries are the nodal Ministries

for development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes concerning their particular sector. After the strategies for development have been spelt out and programmes for development have been drawn up, the work of implementation is that of the State Government|UT Administrations. An appreciation of the actual achievement in the field can be had at the Centre only on the basis of a feed-back from the State Governments and UTs.

27. In a general way the Ministry has been engaged in the task of following up the implementation in various States. The Prime Minister during her visit to State capitals, has reviewed the progress made in this field, among other things. The Minister of State in the Ministry has, during 1981, visited Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Orissa and had discussions with the Chief Minister, Ministers and officers concerned regarding the development programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Separate meetings were held by the Home Minister with members of Parliament belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to review programmes concerning the development of these group formulated by various central Ministries.

28. There has been some difficulty in putting out in concrete terms the physical achievements resulting from the implementation of various development programmes. This arises from the fact that sound monitoring systems have not as yet been built up from grass root level. The Report of the Working Group on Monitoring set up by the Planning Commission was circulated to the State Governments and Central Ministries. Adoption of the recommendations with suitable modifications and adherence to well-defined data, communication procedures, etc. would help better appreciation of field achievements. The matter is being pursued.

29. During 1981-82 steps have been initiated to evaluate Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and particular programmes in an organised and phased manner by different professional agencies. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission have agreed to evaluate some Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The Vaikunth Mehta

National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune, submitted an interim report of evaluation of Large-sized Agriculture Multi-purpose Cooperative societies (LAMPS) sponsored by the Ministry concerning the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The study shows that the basic approach of establishing LAMPS is correct and in the marketing of forest produce, there has been considerable progress in securing a better return to tribals. The Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi has conducted an evaluation of administrative structure in ITDPs in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat which indicates that in Gujarat there appears to be a clear cut demarcation of functions, responsibilities and a clear line of hierarchy whereas in Madhya Pradesh there is a multiplicity of organisations.

30. The Tribal Research Institutes have taken up in some States evaluation of programmes for the development of scheduled castes also in addition to those of scheduled tribes. The Ministry has also sponsored evaluation of specific development programmes concerning scheduled castes through the Institute of Education, Pune, Delhi University and Agricultural Finance Corporation.

BACKWARD CLASSES (COMMISSION REPORT)

31. The Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission headed by Sh. B. P. Mandal which was submitted to Government on 31st December, 1980 is under consideration of the Government!

CHAPTER VII

CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. President's Rule was introduced for a spell in the States of Assam and Kerala.

Kerala:

2. The State of Kerala was brought under President's Rule by issue of Proclamation under article 356(1) of the Constitution of India by the President on the 21st October, 1981 on the recommendation of the Governor of Kerala. The State Legislative Assembly was kept under suspended animation so that a popular Ministry could be formed after the political situation crystallised. President's Rule was revoked on the 28th December, 1981 and the popular Ministry headed by Shri K. Karunakaran assumed office from that date.

Assam :

3. The Government headed by Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur resigned on 29th June, 1981 and administration of the State was taken over by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution on 30th June, 1981. A Consultative Committee on Assam Legislation was also constituted consisting of 45 members, 30 Members from Lok Sabha and 15 Members from Rajya Sabha. The first meeting of the Consultative Committee on Assam Legislation was held in New Delhi on 22nd December, 1981. The following legislative proposals were enacted in exercise of the powers conferred on the President under the Assam Legislative (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1981 :

1. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation Legislation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

2. The Assam (Sales of Petroleum etc.) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

President's Rule in Assam was revoked on January 13, 1982 with the swearing in of Shri K. C. Gogoi as Chief Minister.

Jammu & Kashmir :

4. The second meeting of the Committee of Ministers for economic development of Jammu and Kashmir, convened by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Yogendra Makwana, was held at New Delhi on the 3rd December, 1981. The Committee took note of the need to provide special attention to remote regions like Ladakh and desired that this matter be taken up for consideration at the next meeting.

Governors (Emoluments, Allowances & Privileges) Bill, 1981

5. Under Article 158(3) of the Constitution, the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governors shall be such as the Parliament may by Law determine. At present these matters are regulated under the Presidential Orders called Governor's Allowances and Privileges Orders. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Bill, 1981 has since been finalised and introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21-12-1981. The Bill is by and large based on the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Committee on Rationalisation of Expenditure in Raj Bhavans.

Zonal Councils :

6. The process of activation of the Zonal Councils, continued during the current year. The Central, the Eastern and the Northern Zonal Councils met on 9-1-1981, 11.4.1981 and 9-5-1981 respectively. Adopting the example of the Western Zonal Council, they also decided to set up Standing Committees which would screen the agenda items, keep a watch over implementation of decisions and made in-depth studies in respect of the more important matters.

The Standing Committees constituted by the Western, Central and Northern Zonal Councils have each met once.

CHAPTER VIII

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.

2. The 1981 census was taken in all the States and Union Territories except Assam where the operation could not be conducted due to the disturbed conditions prevailing there. The enumeration throughout the country was done between 9th February and 28th February, 1981, except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where census was taken in the month of April/May, 1981. The main population count was followed by a post-enumeration check survey and an evaluation study to quantify the likely omission or duplication in enumeration and to check on quality of information on age, literacy and work characteristics collected during the census. The All India Provisional Population Totals (Paper I of 1981) was released on 18th March, 1981 as Paper No. 1 of 1981. Subsequently, Paper No. 2 of 1981 giving the provisional rural and urban population figures along with population of cities, towns and urban agglomerations was released on 18th October, 1981. Paper No. 3 of 1981 giving provisional data on work characteristics of India's population has also been released.

3. The Social Studies Division, apart from being engaged in the preparation of District Census Hand Book, delineation of rural and urban areas and standard urban areas etc., also conducts studies covering a wide spectrum of subjects such as

preparation of bibliographies on castes and tribes, socio-economic survey of villages and towns, study of traditional handicrafts and ethnographic studies on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

4. The 1981 census data has been planned to be more fully computerised. This would enable availability of retrieval systems for more complex and meaningful tabulation of data. It is proposed to transfer the census data on magnetic tapes thereby enabling its use at a future date by any Government or agency for planning purposes. For this purpose Data Entry Systems have been set up in Delhi, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Ahmedabad and Bombay. In all thirty-two Direct Data Systems in fourteen different regions are proposed to be set up. The data bearing tapes prepared at these centres would be ultimately processed at the Computer available at National Informatics Centre of Electronics Commission.

5. Linguistic surveys are also being undertaken as part of the study of the structure of languages in the country.

Vital Statistics Division

6. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory under the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969. To bring awareness among the public regarding the registration of births and deaths, various publicity measures were adopted. Data on civil registration was collected from States and Union Territories for consolidation at national level to bring out a document "Annual Vital Statistics of India". A mimeographed publication entitled "Mortality Statistics of Causes of Death" is also being published.

7. The sample registration system which is meant to provide data on birth and death rates continued to make progress during the year 1981-82.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Prison Administration

1. Under the Constitution, 'Prisons' is a State subject. Government of India, however, give advice and assistance to State Governments in bringing about improvement and modernisation in prison administration. An allocation of Rs. 48.31 crores to 11 States was recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for upgrading the standards of prison administration including upkeep of prisoners over a period of five years (1979-84). So far, during 1981-82, funds amounting to Rs. 5.73 crores have been sanctioned. These funds are being utilised by the States for improvement in prisoners' upkeep and amenities like water supply, sanitation, electrification in existing prisons and creation of additional prison capacity. On the urging of the Ministry majority of the States and Union Territories have set up district and State level committees to review the cases of undertrial prisoners periodically with a view to their expeditious disposal. Arrangements have been made in a number of States and UTs to appoint part-time or whole-time law officers to give legal aid to poor and indigent prisoners.

2. The guidelines contained in the Model Prison Manual, prepared by the All India Jail Manual Committee, 1957-59 and the recommendations made by the Working Group on Prisons in the country (1972-73) are being pursued with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with a view to bringing about improvement in prison administration.

The National Institute of Social Defence assists the Ministry of Home Affairs by way of research, training and consultancy.

3. The term of the Committee on Jail Reforms set up on July 25, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice A. N. Mulla (Retired) to consider the question of improvement of prison administration and make necessary recommendations has been extended upto March 31, 1982.

Foreigners and Foreign Contribution

4. Places of tourist importance can be visited by foreigners after obtaining special permits. A scheme was introduced in October 1981 for facilitating short visits by foreign tourists to Port Blair Municipal Area in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands without having to obtain permits in advance from the Ministry as required hitherto.

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

1981 (figures as available upto 31-10-81 and excluding visas issued by Indian Mission in Pakistan and Bangladesh).	1,55,732
1980	2,16,781

6. 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 :—

On 1st January	Registered Foreigners
1981	55,777
1980	62,314

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.

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

On 1st January	Registered foreign missionaries	
	common-wealth countries	Other countries
**1981	1014	1819
1980	1237	2119

**Figures pertaining to the year 1981 do not include figures in respect of Andhra Pradesh and the two cities of Nagpur and Pune in Maharashtra)

7. During the period of one year ending 31st December, 1981, 3142 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian Citizenship by registration under Section 5(1)(a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. 106 Foreigners settled in India and 259 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively.

8. Apart from handling individual requests for acceptance of foreign hospitality, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been receiving nearly 10,000 half yearly returns and yearly audit reports from various organisations accepting foreign contribution under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. In order to be able to analyse this mass of information it has been decided to computerise the information furnished in these returns. So far information only upto 1977 has been computerised. It is proposed to accelerate the process of computerisation.

Freedom Fighters

9. In August 1980 when the Freedom Fighter Pension Scheme was liberalised and renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme it was also decided to invite applications from Freedom Fighters who could not apply for the pension earlier. 1.3 lakh applications have so far been received.

10. To advise the Minister in the matter pertaining to implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme and other related matters, a Non-official Advisory Committee comprising of prominent freedom fighters has been constituted. This Committee is at present considering the recognition of certain movements as part of the national freedom struggle. The Moplah Rebellion, Kerala, has now been recognised for admissibility for Samman Pension.

11. The following measures have been taken for the speedy disposal of old cases :—

- (a) Freedom fighters in some of the States were drawing less pension due to the reduction of their pensions as their claims had not been verified by the State Governments. To avoid any further harassment to the freedom fighters, pension in all such cases has been enhanced without waiting for verification from the State Governments.
- (b) Recovery of pension already granted in those cases which are not strictly covered under the provisions of the pension scheme is being waived, provided there has been no deliberate attempt to defraud the Government by giving false evidence.
- (c) Pensions are not being suspended on mere receipt of complaints but only after due verification.

12. The year-wise expenditure on the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme since 1978-79 is given below :—

	Rs. in crores
1978-79	23
1979-80	23
1980-81	32
1981-82	33 (RE)

13. No application received for the grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension is pending initial scrutiny. Out of the 3,85,388 applications received before, pension has been

sanctioned in 1,20,913 cases. A total of 1,12,653 applications have been rejected as the claims in those cases could not be adequately established. The remaining applications are awaiting final decision for want of requisite information from the applicants or verification reports from the State Governments.

14. In order that prominent freedom fighters, some of whom are MPs, may also get Samman Pension, a proposal to consider amending the 'Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act' is under consideration.

15. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations were advised in April, 1981 to launch a concerted drive for early distribution of Tamrapatras to such freedom fighters as were eligible but could not be awarded earlier and also to affix a name plate listing out the names of the Freedom Fighters in the Block headquarter buildings.

State Legislation

16. The Ministry processes various types of State legislations requiring the assent of Parliament or the prior approval of the Central Govt. for introduction in the State Legislature. During the period under review (upto 31st December 1981), 264 legislative proposals received from the States were disposed of.

Research & Policy

17. The Research and Policy Division of the Ministry undertakes studies on topics of current importance relevant to the Ministry's work both as background material and as an aid to policy formulation.

18. During the year under review, ten studies have been completed and five studies on various topics spanning a wide spectrum are in hand.

19. The study on "The Economic Conditions of Scheduled Caste Leather Workers" being conducted by Vaikunthbhai Mehta Smark Trust, Bombay, is not yet completed.

Use of Hindi

20. The Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs which was reconstituted with the Home Minister as Chairman, met on 10-7-1981 and 29-1-1982 and reviewed the implementation of the official language policy and the use of Hindi in official work.

21. The implementation of the annual programme of work prescribed by the Department of Official Language was periodically reviewed and assessed by the Official Language Implementation Committee.

22. Forty-seven offices were notified during the year under review as offices where 80 per cent of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi under the Official Language Rules, 1976, thus bringing the total number notified so far to 16 attached/subordinate offices and 123 regional offices.

23. In order to encourage and at the same time facilitate the use of Hindi in official noting and drafting by the dealing hands in Sections/Desks of the Ministry, Hindi translations of about 90 standard drafts which were found to be generally used in the Ministry were made available to the concerned Sections/Desks.

24. A sub-committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language visited the Ministry on 23-10-1981 to review the use of Hindi.

ANNEXURE I

Sl. No.	<i>Area and Population of Union Territories</i> Union Territory	Area (Sq. Kms)	Population (1981 Census)
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		8,293	138,254
2. Arunachal Pradesh		83,578	328,050
3. Chandigarh		114	450,061
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		491	103,677
5. Delhi		1,485	6,196,414
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		3,813	1,082,117
7. Lakshadweep		32	40,237
8. Mizoram		21,087	487,774
9. Pondicherry		480	604,136
TOTAL		119,373	9,780,720

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Five Year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1981-82
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.61	18.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212.00	38.00
3.	Chandigarh	100.75	20.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.09	6.13
5.	Delhi	800.00	164.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	192.00	34.50
7.	Lakshadweep	20.35	9.36
8.	Mizoram	130.00	23.00
9.	Pondicherry	71.54	14.00
	TOTAL	1646.34	327.71

ANNEXURE III

Union Territories

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Five Year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1981-82
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	166.61	31.22
2.	Cooperation	18.08	3.34
3.	Water & Power Development	346.48	60.86
4.	Industries & Minerals	60.24	10.80
5.	Transport & Communications	286.11	79.85
6.	Social and Community Services	754.51	139.05
7.	Economic & General Services	14.31	2.57
TOTAL		1646.34	327.71

ANNEXURE IV

Special Component Plan 1981-82 & 1980-85

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name or the State/U.T.	1980-85		1981-82	
		Total Plan Outlay	Special Component Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	Special component plan Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	338.72	531.31	44.29
2.	Assam	1115.00	16.87	210.00	3.07
3.	Bihar	3225.00	417.19	560.00	44.51
4.	Gujarat	3680.00	259.46	632.00	25.06
5.	Haryana	1800.00	177.85	290.00	32.65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00	61.60	100.00	10.99
7.	Karnataka	2265.00	342.20	419.00	52.33
8.	Kerala	1550.00	110.00	275.00	20.16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	297.61	640.43	41.18
10.	Maharashtra	6175.00	323.60	1080.10	42.01
11.	Manipur	240.00	3.87	43.00	0.82
12.	Orissa	1500.00	162.55	275.00	28.11
13.	Punjab	1957.00	173.05	340.34	23.47
14.	Rajasthan	2025.00	249.22	340.00	30.68
15.	Tamil Nadu	3150.00	560.67	514.00	78.89
16.	Tripura	245.00	12.33	45.00	0.65
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	597.32	1023.00	95.85
18.	West Bengal	3500.00	304.79	638.00	42.44
19.	Sikkim	122.00	0.87	23.13	0.16
20.	Delhi	800.00	56.67	164.00	10.10
21.	Chandigarh	100.75	3.31	20.00	0.53
22.	Pondicherry	71.55	12.16	14.00	2.26
TOTAL		46831.30	4481.91	8177.31	630.22

NOTE : The figures for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) are not final and may undergo changes.

ANNEXURE V

Flow of Funds from State Plan to Tribal Sub-Plan 1980-85 and 1981-82

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	1980-85			1981-82		
		State Plan	Flow to T.S.P. from state plans	Percentage flow to tribal sub-plan from state plan	State Plan	Flow to T.S.P. from state plans	Percentage flow to tribal sub-plan from state plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	139.44	4.50	531.31	16.35	3.08
2.	Assam	1115.00	120.15	10.78	210.00	22.21	10.58
3.	Bihar	3225.00	625.26	19.39	560.00	104.49	18.66
4.	Gujarat	3680.00	514.40	13.98	632.00	78.87	12.48
5.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00	47.47	8.48	100.00	7.96	7.96
8.	Karnataka	2265.00	23.80	1.05	419.00	3.49	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Kerala	1550.41	23.73	1.53	275.00	3.30	1.20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	629.04	16.55	640.43	100.68	15.72
9.	Maharashtra	6175.00	305.50	4.95	1080.10	55.19	5.11
10.	Manipur	240.00	83.68	34.87	43.00	16.08	37.39
11.	Orissa	1500.00	533.19	35.55	275.00	90.57	32.93
12.	Rajasthan	2025.00	202.66	10.01	340.00	45.54	12.39
13.	Sikkim	122.00	16.39	13.43	23.13	3.20	13.83
14.	Tamil Nadu	3150.00	16.98	0.54	514.00	3.08	0.60
15.	Tripura	245.00	67.20	27.43	45.00	12.47	27.71
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	3.13	0.05	1023.00	0.80	0.08
17.	West Bengal	3500.00	180.33	5.15	638.00	26.20	4.10
18.	A. & N. Islands	96.60	15.48	16.02	18.72	3.24	17.29
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	192.00	1.51	0.79	34.50	0.32	0.92
GRAND TOTAL		45,490.60	3,549.34	7.80	7,402.19	594.04	8.03

*Anticipated Expenditure.

ANNEXURE VI

Central and Centrally-sponsored schemes for Backward Classes Sector

S.No.	Schemes	Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay	1981-82 outlay
(Rs. in crores)			
1.	Post-matric Scholarships	130.00	27.00
2.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations	7.50	1.40
3.	Pre-matric scholarships	8.00	1.65
4.	Girls Hostels	13.00	2.75
5.	Books Banks	3.00	0.55
6.	Coaching & Allied Schemes	3.50	0.60
7.	Research & Training	4.00	0.80
8.	Machinery for Implementation of P.C.R. Act	6.00	2.00
9.	Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation	65.00	13.25
		240.00	50.00