



REPORT

1982 - 83

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

Under the Constitution, the policing of the country is the responsibility of the States and the Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been exercising an advisory role in regard to law and order and police affairs, and has been giving assistance to the States in various ways. The Ministry administers the Indian Police Service. The Constitution has also extended certain special functions to the Central Government in police matters. These include the establishment of the following Central forces for specific duties, namely the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Border Security Force (BSF), the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the Assam Rifles (AR). The other organisations administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs are Intelligence Bureau, the Central Bureau of Investigation, the National Police Academy and the Bureau of Police Research and Development and a few other institutions for professional and technical training.

Emergence of communal tension in various parts of the country leading to riots and loss of innocent lives tends to weaken the national fabric. The Committees set up by the National Integration Council have been meeting from time to time to ensure that the forces of unity are consolidated and further promoted.

Three battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force, called a 'Special Peace Keeping Force' specially trained and equipped, to deal with communal and caste disturbances have been raised. The raising of more such battalions is under consideration.

Government have taken the initiative to associate the Opposition in discussions on Assam and the Punjab.

Several rounds of discussion with the representatives of the agitating groups in Assam have been held with a view to finding a satisfactory solution to the problem of the foreign nationals in Assam. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to find an agreed solution. Since the Constitution does not permit

President's rule to be extended for a period beyond one year, it became necessary to hold elections in Assam. An elected government has assumed office in Assam. It is a matter of deep regret that in the wake of the agitation against the holding of elections many innocent lives were lost in group clashes and violence in Assam.

Several rounds of discussion were held during the year with the Akali Dal leaders. The political leaders of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab were also invited to the discussions. Some areas of agreement have been identified. Government have announced acceptance of certain demands which are religious in nature. It is hoped that an agreed solution can be found in respect of other matters as well.

The formulation of useful schemes and effective implementation of the schemes on ground under the special component plans and tribal plans with the help of special Central assistance is the ultimate solution for the rapid progress of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Ministry of Home Affairs keeps in touch with the State Governments in this regard. A meeting of Chief Ministers of States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh was called in February, 1983 to focus attention on the problems of the tribals in the tribal belt.

CHAPTER-II

LAW AND ORDER

Introduction

The law and order situation in the country during the year has been well under control. The student front has been generally peaceful. On the labour front also there has been no unusual trend barring the strike by textile workers which has continued. There have been some violent communal incidents in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. These underscore the need to maintain constant vigil. There has been some increase in left wing extremism particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The situation in Punjab has been, by and large, peaceful barring stray incidents. In the wake of the intensification of the agitation in Assam against the holding of elections there has been large scale violence and several innocent lives were lost in group clashes and mob violence. Massive relief operations have been organised.

Communal Situation

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

Year	Number of communal incidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
1978	230	110	1,853
1979	304	261	2,379
1980	427	375	2,838
1981	319	196	2,613
1982	474	238	3,025

The communal situation has by and large remained under control though there have been outbursts of violence in some places as in Phulwari Sharif, Meerut and Baroda. The Central

Govt. has been keeping in constant touch with the State Govts. about the vigilance to be kept by the administrative machinery to ensure that communal harmony is not disturbed.

Taking note of the unfortunate recurrence of communal riots and certain grievances of the minorities, the Government have appointed a Committee with a view to discuss the concerned issues and consist of :—

1. Shri P.C. Sethi, Union Home Minister;
2. Shri N.D. Tiwari, Union Minister for Industry;
3. Shri Jaffar Sharief, Union Minister of State for Railways;
4. Shri Buta Singh, Union Minister of State for Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs; and
5. Begum Abida Ahmed, Member of Parliament.

Labour Situation

The labour situation in the country during 1982 did not show any unusual trend barring the continued strike by textile workers in Bombay since January, 1982. The figures of number of incidents of labour unrest as also violent actions by labour during the last five years are given below:—

Year	Total No. of incidents	Percentage 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
1982	3,690	17.6

Student Unrest

The situation on the student front has shown improvement. As against 7,740 incidents of student unrest in 1981, there were only 4,416 such incidents during 1982 (upto October). Most of these incidents occurred in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Assam.

National Integration

The standing committee of the National Integration Council met on 17th April, 1982 and underlined the urgent need to accelerate the pace of work of national integration.

(ii) The Committee on Communal and Caste Harmony of the National Integration Council met twice on 21st June and 30th November, 1982. This Committee is actively engaged in the task of formulation of a Code of Ethics for Political Parties in the context of communal and cast harmony. At its last meeting held on 30th November, 1982, the Committee adopted a resolution appealing to all sections of society to actively work for national unity.

(iii) As in the previous year, for encouraging voluntary agencies undertaking activities for promoting the cause of national integration, grants have been sanctioned to various organisations to the tune of Rs. 3.6 lakhs during the year.

Situation in Punjab

Government have been continuing their efforts to find an amicable solution to the various issues over which the Shiromani Akali Dal has been agitating in Punjab. Several meetings have been held by the Prime Minister and senior Cabinet Ministers with the representatives of the Akali Dal. There have also been several rounds of talks involving the leaders of opposition in Parliament. Since some of the issues concern other States as well, Chief Ministers and leaders of opposition of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan were also invited for some of the rounds of discussions. Government have announced the acceptance of some of the demands which are religious in character. It is Government's endeavour to arrive at a settlement which is by and large acceptable to all sections concerned on the remaining issues also.

However, the Shiromani Akali Dal has continued its agitation. Certain extremist elements have also been indulging in sporadic acts of violence.

Extremist Activities

In 1982 (upto November) there were 374 left-wing extremists inspired incidents of violence as compared to 325 during 1981.

The States most affected are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. During the period upto November, 1982, the extremists killed 114 persons as against 92 in 1981. The concerned State Governments are keeping a close watch on the activities of the extremists for taking appropriate action against them under the law.

Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan

Two extremist organisations namely, the Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan whose objective was the establishment of an autonomous Khalsa State and which were indulging in secessionist activities, were declared as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Tribunal consisting of Shri Justice D.N. Mehta, Judge of the Bombay High Court, which was constituted as required under the Act, has upheld the declaration of these organisations as unlawful.

Law & Order Situation in North-East Region

ASSAM

Government have not spared any effort in the last three years for finding a satisfactory solution to the vexed problem concerning the "foreigners" in Assam.

Several rounds of talks were held with representatives of the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) since January, 1982. A unique forum representing almost the total political consensus in the country—representatives of Government, leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU/AAGSP—made joint efforts to evolve an agreed basis. The Prime Minister also held a meeting with leaders of Opposition Parties/Groups in Parliament on 5th January, 1983.

All aspects of the question have been discussed exhaustively in the combined talks and various suggestions have been mooted and considered. Unfortunately no agreed solution has been found so far. It is Government's belief that a solution has to be found within the framework of the Constitution and the laws, including international agreements/obligations, national commitments and humanitarian considerations. Government will continue to seek a solution acceptable to all concerned.

In the wake of the agitation over the "foreigners" issue there have been several incidents of violence, sabotage and bomb explosions. Repeated attempts were made to paralyse administration and civic life. From January 1983, the agitation was intensified. Incidents of violence marked a sharp increase and there was an escalation of communal tension. The filing of nominations for the elections which were held in Assam in February 1983 was sought to be prevented and when this did not succeed more violent means were resorted to disrupt the poll. Assistance from Central police forces and State armed police forces had to be taken to cope with the situation. In a few instances of mob violence and group clashes a large number of innocent lives were lost. Government have organised relief and rehabilitation measures on a massive scale. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been initially earmarked for this effort.

Several measures were taken to further strengthen vigilance on the Indo-Bangladesh border to prevent illegal entry. The number of border outposts was increased from 48 to 79. More speed boats with outboard motors have been pressed into service to patrol the riverine portion of the border. Additional Home Guards have also been deployed. The Home Minister and Defence Minister made a visit to the border areas to make an on the spot assessment of the security measures. Representatives of AASU/AAGSP also accompanied the Ministers. The arrangements along the border are under constant review and augmented, whenever necessary. Detection and deportation of post-1971 infiltrants was taken up vigorously on a priority basis. As a result, during 1982 (upto 15-12-82) 4189 persons were detected and 1475 were deported.

MIZORAM

In order to find a peaceful solution to the Mizo insurgency problem, several rounds of talks with Shri Laldenga, the Mizo National Front leader, were held. Despite the agreement by which the Mizo National Front had undertaken to stop all violent activities from 1st August 1980, the killing, of innocent persons, attack on security forces and civil officers, illegal collection of money as 'tax' by an 'independent government', looting and intimidation of law abiding citizens and recruitment of persons for the 'Mizo National Army' continued. The MNF continued to maintain their bases across the border. The Mizo National Front and its allied bodies were therefore declared unlawful

associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on Jan. 20, 1982. The situation in Mizoram remained peaceful for some time after the imposition of this ban. After Shri Laldenga's departure from India on April 21, 1982 the MNF drew plans for violent activities on a large scale. They issued a 'quit Mizoram' notice directing non-Mizos to leave Mizoram before June 21, 1982 or face consequences. In June, 1982 the MNF were involved in the killing of two Mizos including an MLA and 9 non-Mizos.

The Mizoram authorities have taken all necessary precautionary measures to curb the unlawful activities. Since January 1982, 228 arrests have been made and 466 undergrounds have surrendered. Sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition have also been recovered.

MANIPUR

The Meitei extremist organisations were declared unlawful in October, 1979 and again in October, 1981 on the expiry of two years when the first declaration lapsed. Counter insurgency operations had been stepped up since the middle of September 1980. Top ranking extremist leaders have either been captured or have surrendered and sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition have been recovered. The combined operations launched by security forces and police since September, 1980 have resulted in the arrest of 587 extremists and surrender of 243.

NAGALAND

Sustained and well-coordinated counter-insurgency operations in Nagaland resulted in the signing of the Shillong Agreement in November, 1975 between Government and underground organisations. Nagaland has by and large remained peaceful thereafter, barring a few incidents of sporadic raids indulged in by the Naga undergrounds from their bases across the border. Security measures on the border have been stepped up.

TRIPURA

The Jampui Hills area of Tripura along Tripura-Mizoram border was being used as a conduit by the extremists belonging

to the banned Mizo National Front. The insurgents were using the area as a hiding place and to conduct operations in Mizoram and escape to Bangladesh. It was, therefore, decided to declare this area as a "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 to enable the security forces to deal with the insurgents effectively.

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 Central Government have established The Border Security Force (BSF) and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) for protecting the borders. The Central Reserve Police is meant to re-inforce the State police forces in the event of large scale civil disturbances. The Home Ministry also administers the Central Industrial Security Force which is deployed in public sector undertakings to perform protective and preventive duties.

Upgradation and Modernisation of Police

2. During 1982-83 an amount of about Rs. 33 crores has been sanctioned to the State Governments for upgrading the standards of police administration by way of increases in the strength of civil police, training facilities, transport, equipment, aids to scientific investigation and welfare schemes and construction of quarters and barrack accommodation for non-gazetted police personnel.

3. The pattern of Central financial assistance for the scheme for modernisation of state police forces which was revived for another period of 10 years in 1980, continues to be 50 per cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. This 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. 7.5 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 remaining reports will be forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration shortly.

Central Police Organisations 1982-83

Assam Rifles

5. The Assam Rifles comprises 21 battalions, one Training Centre and small ancillary units like one construction company, a signal unit, a base organisation. The bulk of the force continued to operate in the insurgency areas on the North East under Army's operational control.

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 and Kashmir along the Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders. During the year under review, the Border Security Force acquired two new aircrafts—one AVRO (HS 748) and a Super King-Air Beach craft. The Air Wing of the BSF organised the air-lift of personnel deployed on internal security duties on the occasion of the West Bengal Elections which passed off smoothly. The BSF was also deployed to protect the oil pipe line link between Assam and North Bihar against sabotage by extremists and in counter-insurgency operations in Tripura and Mizoram. BSF polices the borders in the east to prevent entry of foreigners. In 1982, 2432 persons were apprehended for clandestine border crossing and 1830 persons were apprehended for smuggling of contraband goods and arms valued at over Rs. 1.5 crores. In addition, the BSF also provided assistance to civil administration in law and order duties in Assam, Maharashtra, Haryana and Punjab. The para-military forces, particularly the BSF, the CRPF and the ITBP assisted in the arrangements for the conduct of the IX Asian Games and the meeting of the Heads of the non-aligned States in Delhi with distinction.

Indo-Tibetan Border Force

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

Central Reserve Police Force

8. The CRPF has 66 duty battalions (including 3 special peace keeping battalions). These were deployed to re-inforce

State/UT police forces in the maintenance of law and order. CRPF help the State authorities in arranging relief in natural calamities. The welfare scheme known as Risk premia fund introduced in April, 1981 benefitted 1258 families of the personnel who died or who were invalided out of service on medical grounds.

Central Industrial Security Force.

9. The CISF has so far been deployed in 115 industrial undertakings. It has a strength of 49085 men and officers. During the year-1982 (upto 31st October, 1982) 2461 persons involved in the theft of property belonging to the undertakings were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth over Rs. 17 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 of modernisation of state police forces. During the year 1982-83 the computer installed at Bhopal in M.P. became operational. The work of installation of computers in Trivandrum and Chandigarh is complete and they are likely to be operational soon. Allotment of a computer to Orissa during the current financial year is under consideration. An important achievement during the year has been the implementation of the phase-IIB on-line enquiry system in Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In this system the computer in state headquarters will have Direct communication links with District headquarters for processing enquiries on an on-line basis. The system is currently being introduced in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

11. During the year the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)—DCPW—continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments and the Directorate have taken steps to further improve the police telecommunication in the country. The DCPW continued the operation of a sub-link with Shillong as sub-control and Itanagar, Aizwal, Kohima, Imphal, Agartala and Dispur as outstations for clearing urgent law and order messages. The DCPW assisted the Delhi Police in arranging for equipments for setting up a mobile control room and mobile

closed circuit T.V., for use during the Asian Games. D.C.P.W. gave on loan 22 technical personnel (including 2 officers) and 800 wireless sets to Delhi Police and special organising committee of the Asian Games.

12. During the year the DCPW procured about 3500 nos. of —25WVHF Mobile sets and 2880 Nos. of 2 WVHF portable type sets for supply to States, Union Territories and Central Police Organisations, and also various types of test and measuring instruments and auxiliary items like battery charger stand-by generating sets, antenna towers, aerial kits etc. amounting to Rs. 1.20 crores. In addition items worth Rs: 23.75 lakhs have also been procured through DGS & D

Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science

13. The Institute was established in the year 1972 mainly to conduct research, impart in-service training to the functionaries of the criminal justice system, and to organise postgraduate courses in Criminology and Forensic Science. During the year under review 39 courses were organised in which about 500 officers participated including those from several foreign countries. The Institute also undertakes research projects.

Bureau of Police Research & Development

14. The function of BPR&D which was set up in August, 1970, is to help the States in the modernisation of the police through research and development and an examination of the advances in the police field made in foreign countries. During the year a project for development of 1.5" stun bag cartridge to be fired from the existing 1.5" gas gun has been taken up in collaboration with Defence Research and Development Organisation. Another project development of stun grenade and stun shell has been taken up in collaboration with BSF's Tear smoke Unit at Tekanpur. These are intended for riot control operations. Several development and research projects have been taken in hand by BPR&D. The statistical section of the Research Division brought out the report. Quarterly crime reviews upto the quarter ending 31-12-81 have been brought out and circulated to official agencies as well as the annual crime review for the year 1981. BPR&D have conducted a number of orientation courses for police officers.

Police Training

15. As usual, training facilities were provided to police officers in the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and in other Civil & Defence Training Establishments. Police Officers were also deputed to certain institutions abroad for training. Under the Colombo Plan and Special African Assistance Plan training facilities were provided in India to Police Officers from Burma, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Philippines, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Malawi.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

16. During the year, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, continued to examine crime exhibits for expert opinion in cases forwarded by the C.B.I., States, Government of India departments, and Undertakings. About 1473 police officers, judges, scientists and other availed themselves of the training and orientation facilities provided by the CFSL.

Police Medals

17. During 1982, President's Police Medal for distinguished service was awarded to 58 Police Officers and the Police Medal for meritorious service to 457 Police Officers. In addition, 4 President's Police Medals and 13 Police Medals were awarded for acts of gallantry.

Civil Defence

18. The aim of Civil Defence is three-fold namely to save life, minimise damage to property and 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.

19. 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.

20. The present target strength of Civil Defence volunteers is of the order of 4.99 lakhs out of which 3.77 lakhs are fully trained.

21. There are two Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF) units, one each at Delhi and Calcutta, who are trained to do rescue operations. MCEF Calcutta sent a team to Orissa during floods in 1982.

22. The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur conducted sixteen courses for instructors, staff officers, IAS and IPS probationers and NCC officers and also held one Industrial Civil Defence Seminar and one Training Conference. The College celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1982.

Home Guards

23. 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. The Home Guards are called upon to assist the Civil administration and the community, when required, in doing guard duties, traffic control and to help in emergencies like fire, flood, etc.

24. Against the authorised target of 5.16 lakhs Home Guards for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4.62 lakhs.

25. The Centre shares with the State Governments the cost of raising and training of Home Guards. Rupees 8 crores were provided in the budget for 1982-83 for this purpose.

Fire Services

26. 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 Service College, Nagpur, has imparted training to 8326 candidates including 56 from abroad so far.

27. The first batch of graduates in Fire Engineering paraded out at a special convocation organised by the N.F.C. on 6th February, 1983, when 23 students received their Degree awarded by Nagpur University. This is the first course of its kind in Asia.

CHAPTER IV

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

The North Eastern Council set up by the NEC Act, 1971 came into being on the 1st August 1972 in the wake of political re-organisation of the region to serve as an advisory body for discussion of the common problems of the region in the field of economic and social planning, inter-State transport and communication, power and flood control and to formulate unified and co-ordinated regional plans for ensuring balanced development of the region comprising Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. It supplements the efforts of the constituent units in development of their areas and promotes co-ordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional Plan.

2. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) of NEC has an outlay of Rs. 340 crores. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83 was 81.90 crores. The Annual Plan of NEC for 1983-84 has an outlay of Rs. 95 crores.

3. Shri Prakash Mehrotra, Governor of Assam and Meghalaya is Chairman of the NEC.

4. Ministry of Home Affairs function as the nodal Ministry for follow-up action of various NEC sponsored Schemes. Some of the more important schemes are mentioned below:

(i) The construction work of a road bridge over river Brahmaputra at Bhomoroguri near Tezpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 67 crores is in full swing. The work is expected to be completed by 1986. The budget for 1982-83 is Rs. 16.50 crores.

(ii) A 50 TPD Mini-Cement Plant at Shizate (Nagaland) at an estimated cost of Rs. 139.78 lakhs and another 50 TPD Mini-Cement Plant at Hundung (Manipur) at an estimated cost of Rs. 175.00 lakhs have been sanctioned by Ministry of Home Affairs. Sanction for a 200 TPD Mini-Cement Plant at Um-rangso in Assam is under consideration.

(iii) The T.V. network has been extended to the North-East enabling them to view the Asian Games on T.V.

(iv) The work on the Kopili Hydel Project (150 MW) is in full swing. The Central Electricity Authority has cleared the revised estimate of Rs. 149 crores for Kopili Hydel Project. It is proposed to commission the first phase of the project by April 1983 and all phases by December, 1984.

(v) The action to create the post of Director and other skeleton staff for setting up of a Regional Institute of Science and Technology in Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore (Sixth Plan outlay) is in the final stage.

(vi) The Revised Scheme of North Eastern Police Academy for Rs. 4.17 crores has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(vii) It has been decided to take up Doyang Project (90 MW) in Nagaland during the Sixth Plan of the North Eastern Council.

(viii) The North Eastern Regional Marketing Corporation has set up its office and started functioning from Gauhati.

5. The Committee of Ministers for economic development of the North Eastern Region held its 6th and 7th meetings in New Delhi in 1982. Some highlights of the schemes followed-up by the Committee during 1982-83 are mentioned below:—

(i) The work on design and model studies of road-cum-rail bridge over Brahmaputra near Jagighopa is being taken up.

(ii) The Plan to set up an advanced Regional Institute of Medical Sciences on the pattern of AIIMS (Delhi) and PGI (Chandigarh) in Shillong has been drawn up. A Project Director is expected to be appointed soon.

(iii) An additional amount of Rs. 6.00 crores over and above the 1982-83 budget of Rs. 6 crores has been allocated for expediting BG line extension to Gauhati and additional amount of Rs. 4 crores has been allocated for construction of six new railway lines during 1982-83. The BG line to Gauhati is expected to be completed during 1983.

(iv) The investigation of the Kameng Hydel Project, (600 MW) has been completed by CEA. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 586 crores, and it has been recommended by the committee of Ministers for consideration as a central sector scheme.

(v) One month's reserve food stock in the NE Region has been built up by the FCI in pursuance of recommendations made by the Committee of Ministers.

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. The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 of all Union Territories is Rs. 1646.34 crores. The Annual Plan outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 393.45 crores. Details regarding area, population outlays for the Sixth Plan and Annual Plan 1982-83 are exhibited in Annexures I and II.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Significant events

A Lt. Governor has been appointed as Administrator of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in place of the Chief Commissioner.

(1) Transport & Communication

The Mainland-island shipping services continued to operate with three passenger-cum-cargo vessels and two cargo vessels during the year. However, in order to augment these services, the Administration have acquired M.V. 'Akbar' (A replacement vessel for M.V. 'Andamans') at a cost of Rs. 9 crores. The vessel started service from 17-4-1982. M.V. 'Andamans' also continues to operate for the time being.

For the inter-island shipping service the fleet of three passenger-cum-cargo vessels was augmented by a new vessel M.V. 'Sentinel' in September, 1982. Two smaller cargo vessels are also available for inter-island services.

The Administration operates the bus services in the territory. By the end of December, 1982, 14 new buses had been procured and indents placed for purchase of another 14 buses. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport had sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 50.83 lakhs for providing additional ancillary and foreshore

works (Stage II) for Haddo wharf at Port Blair Which provides for a new transit shed and a separate cargo shed for storing dangerous cargo. The schemes of construction of break-water at Campbell Bay in Great Nicobar and deep water wharf at Hope Town at Port Blair have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport at a cost of Rs. 680 lakhs and Rs. 243 lakhs respectively. These works have been taken up by Andaman Harbour Works during the year.

The Indian Airlines have started operating Boeing 737 flights between Madras-Port Blair-Madras from November, 1982 in addition to the existing bi-weekly service on the Calcutta-Port Blair-Calcutta route.

(2) *Forests*

Against a target of 40,000 cu. m. the Forest Department extracted 16021 cu. m. of timber till 31-10-82. The remaining quantity is expected to be extracted by 31-3-83. Private parties and the Andaman and Nicobar Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. extracted 41514 cu. m. of timber up to 31-10-82. Against a target of 20,000 cu. m. for the shipment of logs, 10,000 cu. m. has been shipped to the mainland till 31-10-82. The two departmental saw mills functioned satisfactorily. Under the social forestry scheme of the new 20 Point Programme, 3,83,200 seedlings were planted along the road side and in the premises of Government buildings and schools etc. and 30,000 seedlings were supplied to the public for plantation up to October, 1982. The achievements for 1981-82 under this Programme were 150,000 seedlings planted by the Department and 15,000 seedlings supplied to the public for planting.

(3) *Power*

The installed capacity of power in these islands up to December '82 was 8879 KW against a target of 9694 KW for the year. In 1981-82 the installed capacity was 8764 KW. 34 Villages were electrified against a target of 25 villages. Thus 145 villages out of 390 villages are electrified.

(4) *Education*

Six new schools were opened and six others were upgraded (3 Primary to Middle, 2 Middle to Secondary and 1 Secondary

to Senior Secondary Level). The total number of educational institutions in the territory are:—

Pre-primary	14
Primary Schools	183
Middle Schools	37
Secondary School	12
Senior Secondary Schools	17
I.T.I.	1
College	1
B. Ed. College	1

(5) *Health*

Up to October 82, two new dispensaries were started at Upper Katchal and Harminder Bay. In the G.B. Hospital at Port Blair one new 80 bedded medical ward was started, a 10 bedded post-partum ward and casualty and blood bank department were added. The 10 bedded hospital building at Neil Island has been completed and two MCH centres have been started at Dairy Farm and Champion and one STD clinic has also been started. A four bedded special ward has been added to the Civil Hospital at Nancowry. Under the Family Welfare programme 863 sterilization operations were performed and 960 IUDC were provided. Eye camps were organised at Port Blair and Car Nicobar. By the end of March, 1983 an X-Ray Plant will be commissioned at Mayabunder and an X-Ray Machine would be provided at Campbell Bay.

(6) *National Rural Employment Programme*

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83. 75 new schemes have been sanctioned in addition to the 68 continuing schemes.

(7) *Agricultural Productions*

To increase the production of paddy in the limited area available in the territory, various schemes were taken up to encourage and assist farmers through provision of necessary inputs and technical knowhow. Upto October, 1982 51 M.T. of paddy seeds were distributed. An area of 7455 hect. and 3980 hect. were brought under the high yielding variety and other improved varieties of paddy respectively. 25912 coconut seedlings, 50338

arecanut seedlings, 18128 fruit plants, 22546 banana suckers and 16195 pineapple suckers were distributed. Additional of 187.55 hectares has been brought under coconut, 60.15 hectares under arecanut and 50.50 hectares under fruits upto October 1982.

(8) Soil Conservation

The fragile eco-system of the Islands under scores importance of soil conservation measures. The achievements under various schemes for 1981-82 and the current year are given in the table below:—

	1981-82	1982-83 (upto Oct., '82)	Anticipated till March '83
Soil Conservation Measures (hects)	87	58.30	100
Summer Ploughing (Hects)	975	985	100
Land shaping (hects)	86.5	25	83.75
Soil testing Laboratory (No. of samples)	5793	5793	3000

(9) Roads and Bridges

10 Kms. of rural roads have been completed against 9.60 kms. during last year. Construction of 2 kms. of the Andaman Trunk Road and 6.23 km. of the rural road which is in progress is expected to be completed by March '83.

(10) Sewerage and Water Supply

7 water supply schemes including spill-over schemes were completed and six more water supply schemes which are in progress will be completed by March '83. 8 more schemes are proposed to be taken up. A few ring wells will also be completed in scarcity villages by the end of March '83.

New 20 Point Programme:—

In the following areas the targets have been achieved during the period April 1982 to January 1983.

- (i) Sub-Centres
- (ii) Construction assistance

- (iii) Trees Planted
- (iv) Bio-gas Plants
- (v) Pump-sets
- (vi) ICDS

More than 50% of the targets was achieved in the following areas:

- (i) IRDP
- (ii) House sites
- (iii) Electrification of villages

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

The schemes being undertaken during the year are as under:

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

The food production, which was 140.66 thousand metric tonnes during the year 1981-82 is likely to reach the target of 151.76 thousand metric tonnes during 1982-83. An additional area of 6,500 hectares is likely to be brought under cultivation. An additional area of 4,600 hectares of land is being brought under high yielding variety.

An area of 363 hectares will come under plantation during 1982-83. An area of 710 hectares of land will be covered by farm forestry schemes of 1982-83. The revenue resources under the Forest Department are estimated at Rs. 21.55 crores during the period 1980-85. The level of annual milk production in Arunachal Pradesh has reached 32,000 tonnes.

Under minor irrigation, increase in land will be from 28408 hectares to 34408 hectares at the end of 1982-83. 190 hectares of land under the medium irrigation programme is likely to be increased to 390 hectares at the end of 1982-83.

Road & Power

450 kms of road would be constructed during 1982-83. The present installed capacity of power of 9117 KW is likely to reach the capacity of 12120 KW at the end of 1982-83. Efforts are also being made to supply electricity to 120 more villages during the year 1982-83.

Education

At present, there are 1143 educational institutions having a total enrolment of 81,00 students. These include 2 colleges, 15 Secondary/Higher Secondary schools, 120 Middle schools and 21 I.V. Primary schools. There are proposals for opening/upgradation of 5 Middle schools to Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools as well as establishment of pre-primary/Primary schools, opening of 12 I.V. schools and conversion of 10 primary to I.V. schools and upgradation of 8 Primary schools to middle schools during 1982-83.

CHANDIGARH

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

Engineering Department

Four buildings of the Jail Department, Nine buildings of Educational Institutions, Seven buildings of the Medical Department have been completed during the year. Besides, completion of four civic works, 5 social security and Welfare works in addition to 3 miscellaneous works, work relating to 6 office buildings, 8 Educational Institutions is in progress.

2. Under the Chandigarh Engineering Scheme, interest free loans are being granted to encourage engineering education amongst the poor and deserving students.

Medical And Health

There is a 370 bedded general hospital and 25 out door dispensaries including Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in different sectors of the city. There is one primary health centre and seven sub-centres in the rural areas. One mobile dispensary is also functioning.

The family welfare programme has been accorded high priority and effective steps have been taken to popularise the programme. The U.T. Administration are embarking upon an ambitious plan scheme of introducing special services department in the General Hospital i.e. central oxygen & vacuum supply and

Neo-natal Unit of 20 beds with a view to improve patient care. It is proposed to add laboratory services in all the dispensaries.

Transport

The present fleet strength of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking is 220 vehicles. Out of 220 vehicles in operation, 166 are operating on local routes and 50 on long distance routes. A Tourist Information Centre has also been set up at the general bus stand for providing information and guidance to the visitors/tourists.

Industries

At present the number of units registered as Small Scale Industries is about 1410 of which 159 were registered during the year 1982 (upto 30-11-82). Besides, there are 14 large and medium scale units, out of which two are public undertakings. The annual production of industrial goods in the small scale sector is estimated at Rs. 40 crores and it provides employment to about 13,000 workers. The range of products manufactured by small scale units include re-rolling mills, steel fabrication, sanitary fittings, door fittings, electronic components and equipments, machine screws etc.

Food and Agriculture

During the current financial year, an outlay of Rs. 13.90 Lakhs has been provided for development of agriculture. Against a target of 100 acre, an area of 80 acre has been brought under assured irrigation so far by providing sullage water. It is hoped that the physical target for the year 1982-83 would be fully achieved by the end of the year 1982-83.

The administration has opened 203 FPSs and has ensured the supply and distribution of essential commodities in the territory at reasonable rates.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Major development activities and significant events of 1982-83 in the Union Territory are as follows—

1. *Agriculture & Allied Services*

- (i) *Agriculture*: The various schemes in operation in this sector were the subsidised supply of improved and

H.Y.V. seeds provision of chemical fertilisers/green manures, insecticides/pesticides, plant protection equipment and supply of fruit plants on loan-cum-subsidy basis. The area under HYV was increased by 30%.

- (ii) *Animal Husbandry* : The full fledged veterinary Hospital at Silvassa and seven veterinary aid centres located in rural areas continued to provide necessary facilities for cattle development. Emphasis was laid on piggery/poultry and dairy development through Breeding and Demonstration Farms, financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy for purchase of milch and other animals and for setting up of popultry farms.
- (iii) *Land Reforms* : During the year, 52 hecatres of land was distributed to 64 Scheduled Tribes landless agricultural labourers.
- (iv) *Soil Conservation*: The scheme of subsidy for development of land to SC/ST landless agricultural labourers was extended to marginal and small farmers. The detailed soil survey of all the villages in the Union Territory has been completed by the I.C.A.R.
- (v) *Food and Civil Supplies* : The entire Territory continued to be covered by the Distribution of Foodgrain Scheme and various steps were taken by the Administration to ensure regular supplies of essential goods to the poeple.
- (vi) *Forests* : The territory being rich in forests continued to receive due attention by the administration. The area under forests till November 1982 was 20206 Hectares as against 19913 hectares in 1981-82. The work relating to forestry activities were handled departmentally only. In order to meet the increasing demand for fuel, fodder & timber, social forestry programme has been stepped up. Against a target of 15 lakhs, 26.7 lakhs seedlings have been planted so far.

2. Irrigation & Power :

During the year 4 more villages were electrified and with this complete electrification of villages has been achieved in the Union Territory.

3. Industries :

One more Industrial Estate has been established at village Khandoli during the year. Besides, 35 provisional SSI registrations and 22 permanent SSI registration were granted to various manufacturing units as against 43 provisional and 15 permanent registrations granted in 1981-82. Under the New 20 Points Programme, 33 new S.S.I. units have been established and they have gone into production. The UT Administration participated in the India International Trade Fair held at Delhi in 1982.

4. Social and Community Services :

(i) *Education* : One more High School has been added in the Territory. The number of students in both the primary and High and Higher Secondary Schools continued to increase as depicted in the following statistics :—

	1981-82	1982-83
Primary School	15725	16962
High School/Hr. Secondary School	1625	1893

The existing educational facilities such as free education upto Higher Secondary level, mid-day meal to pre-primary and primary level students, free supply of text/note books to SC/ST and economically backward students, free supply of uniform to SC/ST students also continued.

The I.T.I. established in the Union Territory in 1976 continued to impart training in trades such as electrician, wireman, fitter, welder, turner and motor mechanic. The Institute has a capacity of 164 seats. Proposal to introduce new trades like Radio & TV mechanic, plumber, building construction etc. are being processed.

DELHI

The Ninth Asian Games were held in Delhi from 19th November to 4th December, 1982. The Delhi Administration and its various agencies/local bodies were concerned with several projects connected with the Asian Games. The flyovers at Mool Chand Hospital, Lodi Hotel, Oberoi Hotel, crossing of I.P.

Estates, Janaksetu flyover near Cantonment Station and the flyover linking Bara Khamba Road with Ranjit Singh Marg were completed in record time. In addition, Talkatora Stadium, Indoor Stadium, Shivaji Stadium, Ambedkar Stadium were also renovated for the different events that were to be staged in these stadia. The widening and improvement of various roads interlinked with the Asiad 82 were also completed within record time. The Administration also made transport arrangements for the visitors and athletes who were coming to Delhi to witness these games from various countries as well as various States.

Delhi Police played a significant role during Asiad 82 by setting up a modernised control room, installing teleprinters, information keying system and AUHF mobile radio common based communication system for dealing with law and order and security.

Out of the outlay of Rs. 215 crores provided in the annual plan 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 80.60 crores will cover schemes under the New 20-Point programme. Upto the end of December, 1982, Rs. 134.02 crores had been spent which comes to 62.76 per cent of the Annual Plan outlay. The expenditure on 20-Point programme was 65% of the outlay during the same period.

The Municipal Corporation is scheduled to take up two projects namely, the construction of overbridge on the Rohtak Road near Zakhira and underpass at Shakti Nagar crossing. A new bridge near the Inter State Bus Terminus is also proposed to be constructed on the river Yamuna to ease traffic.

Law & Order

During the period from April to December, 1982 the total crime under various head of IPC was 16024 as against 18,102 in the corresponding period for the year 1981. The percentage of fall in crime in the year 1982 was about 11.47% as compared to the year 1981.

During the period under review, the police registered 804 cases of heinous crime as compared to 831 cases last year. In all, 26949 cases were registered against 30646 last year. A total of 548 gangs of burglars, dacoits, robbers, auto-lifters and thieves were smashed and looted property worth over 1.5 crores recovered from them.

Police :

The total strength of Delhi Police as on 31-12-1982 was 30,627 including gazetted and non-gazetted officers as against 30,239 last year. A total number of 191087 challans were made against traffic offenders out of which 11,362 challans were disposed of by Mobile Courts and Rs. 3,64,58,886 were collected as cash security.

16 Teleprinters circuits having facilities of one to one link with Police Headquarter, inter-District/Units linking and facility for computerisation for 10 links have already been planned out of which 4 circuits are in operation at present. Teleprinter circuits will function 16 hours for law and order purposes and 8 hours for computerisation.

Jails :

In order to reduce overcrowding in the Central Jail, Tihar, construction of Phase II of the Camp Jail, Tihar for providing the additional capacity for about 300 prisoners has since been started.

78.62 acres of land has been acquired in Shahdara for construction of a District Jail.

The trifurcation of Tihar Jail is in progress so that juveniles and females, undertrials and convicts could be lodged separately.

Transport :

Under the component plan 240 SC/ST candidates were selected for the grant of auto-rickshaws and Micro-Mini buses. A proposal for setting up a motor-cycle training school to be run by Government is under consideration for which land has already been acquired.

Food & Supplies Department :

The department amended certain existing control orders so as to regulate the sale, purchase and distribution of essential commodities. The Cement Licensing Order was also substituted by a fresh order with effect from the 20th September, 1982.

New ration cards in lieu of the old cards were issued to the consumers with effect from 1st January, 1983.

Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited :

The Corporation is running 11 retail outlets in the resettlement colonies and other localities for distribution of essential commodities. It is proposed to open 5 more such retail outlets in various parts of Delhi during the current financial year.

Training & Technical Education :

Diploma Course in Secretarial Practice in Hindi medium of two years duration has been introduced from this academic session at the Institute of Commercial Practice, Mori Gate and Women's Polytechnic Maharani Bagh.

Part-time degree course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering has also been introduced from this year in Delhi College of Engineering for the passed-out Diploma holders.

The Administration set up a Food Craft Institute at Kashmere Gate, Delhi, in association with the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food.

Health & Family Welfare :

Two new Allopathic Dispensaries were opened and 5 dispensaries were upgraded and one Poly-Clinic in Ashok Vihar was opened during the period under report.

The Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital has switched over to 5-1/2 Years Degree Course in place of 4 years Diploma Course in Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery from the current session.

Labour & Employment :

* 13 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs have been approved for implementation. 20 adult literacy classes for industrial workers continued to function during the period under report.

The break-up of the activities in the 24 Employment Exchanges functioning in Delhi is as under :

1. Registration	1,74,604
2. Placement	65,993
3. No. of candidates on Live Register as on 30-9-82	3,25,309

The Directorate commissioned a new Zonal Employment Exchange at Badli Industrial Area w.e.f. 1-9-82. One more Self-Employment Unit was also started in Employment Exchange, Pusa (T).

The Directorate is also implementing a scheme namely "Stenography & Typing Centre for SC & ST" which is covered under the new 20-Point Programme as well as Special Component Plan.

Industries :

During the period 481 permanent and 1388 provisional Small Scale Industrial Units were registered.

510.247 M.T. of Iron and Steel Material was recommended to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation for 18 Industrial Units and 126.550 M.T. of Iron and Steel material was recommended for construction of factory buildings to units.

Handloom & Village Industries :

A separate Design Cell for Handloom Cloth has been set up at Weavers' Colony, Bharat Nagar, Delhi, to provide extension services to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Delhi Financial Corporation :

The Corporation sanctioned a loan of Rs. 444.90 lakhs during the period from 1-4-82 to 30-11-82.

Social Welfare :

Harijan Welfare : An amount of Rs. 1.55 lakhs is being spent during the current year on the implementation of various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Other activities of Social Welfare : Three beggars Homes, one residential home for mentally retarded children and a hostel for physically handicapped persons were started during the year. A Training-cum-Production Centre for fifty leprosy affected persons started in Tahirpur, Shahdara to provide them training facility and work on piece rate wages.

Education :

483 new sections were added during the year by :—

- (i) opening 8 new Middle Schools;
- (ii) Bifurcation of 9 Government Schools;
- (iii) Upgradation of 9 Government Middle Schools to Secondary Schools.
- (iv) Upgradation of 16 Govt. Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs. 335.76 lakhs was spent on construction of new school buildings/additional blocks/sports projects during the annual plan 1982-83.

The enrolment of Adult/Non-formal Education Centre was 34,500 and the number of S.C. adult in these centres was 6200 in 1982-83.

Nine Middle Schools were reopened/bifurcated in rural areas and resettlement colonies. 13 Middle/Secondary Schools were upgraded under the Plan Scheme (Age-group 11-14, 14-17).

Irrigation and Power :

Irrigation : A scheme for extension of effluent irrigation from Okhla Sewage Treatment Plan to Mehrauli and Najafgarh blocks to irrigate 8000 hectares of crop at an estimated cost of Rs. 690 lakhs has been formulated. Work on the scheme is in progress. The additional area likely to be benefited this year is expected to be around 360 hectares.

Power :

D.E.S.U. has embarked upon an anti-air-pollution project with an estimated cost of over Rs.8 crores to reduce the discharge of fly ash content along with smoke through the chimneys of I.P. Station having pulverised coal fired boilers.

D.E.S.U. was able to introduce 66 K.V. transmission voltage on its system for the first time by installing and commissioning a 66/33 K.V. Transformer at Jahangir Puri Sub Station in April, 1982.

29 Harijan Basties located in different parts particularly in the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi were electrified by D.E.S.U. under the special component Plan

Metropolitan Council :

Elections to the Metropolitan Council have been held and the new Council has been constituted.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Elections to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been held and the new body has been constituted.

A sum of Rs. 35 crores over and above the amount spent during the year 1981-82 is being spent on the various programmes such as construction of roads/bridges/medical buildings, modernisation of the slaughter house, construction of Dhobi Ghats, development of rural and urban villages, regularisation of unauthorised colonies, sanitation and beautification programme.

The School Health Programme has been extended to the entire M.C.D. area.

24 new primary schools, 150 primary sections with 25 classes and 15 nursery sections for 14000 more children were added. 15 part-time evening centres were added.

A massive programme of horticultural development was launched this year. It included development of 104 new parks and improvement of 304 existing parks.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Major development activities and significant events, during the year are as follows :—

Agriculture & Allied Services

Under the H.Y.V. Programme of paddy, an area of 25,871 hectares has been covered during the kharif season as against the target of 25,500 hectares. The coverage during Rabi season is also expected to exceed the target of 9,500 h.a. In respect of sugar cane, the production in 1982-83 is estimated to be, 1,02,000 Metric Tonnes as against 65,00 metric tonnes for 1981-82.

Against the target of 125 bio-gas plants for the current year 108 plants have so far been commissioned as against the achievement of 20 plants during 1981-82.

Animal Husbandry

A centralised modern slaughter house with a capacity of 150 animals per day has been established at Usgaon. The expansion of the dairy at Ponda from 10,000 litres to 30,000 litres capacity per day has also been taken up.

Fisheries

Loans/subsidies continued to be granted to fishermen for purchase of mechanised crafts, their accessories and other fishing requirements. A hydrojet patrol boat has been acquired for checking violation of the Marine Regulation Act along the Goa coast and for protecting the interest of traditional fishermen.

Co-operation

578 Co-operative Societies have been registered with a membership of 2.24 lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 10.20 crores. A proposal to increase the number of dairy societies from 90 to 160 is under consideration.

Water and Power Development

Irrigation

Construction works on the new irrigation tanks at Socorro (Bardez), Sawarnala (Assagao) Dhar Khajan, Korkhand (Harmal), Atad (pariem) Janlacheaidir (Paliem), Surla (Sattari) Ushalbai Kindlem (Nagorcem) Bali (quepem) and Panchawadi (Ponda) are under progress. Renovation of a number of tanks was also completed. Under Major Irrigation, the Salauli, Damnaganga and the Tillari Irrigation Projects, the latter two being joint ventures with other State Governments/UTs, are under execution. The detailed survey and investigation of Mandovi Irrigation Project is in its final stages.

Power

The additional allocation of Power from Central Generation at Korba and Ramagundam is likely to become available during the latter part of the current year.

Industries & Mines

Upto 30-11-1982, the total number of registered small scale units was 2617 with an investment of Rs. 27.51 crores and employing 17735 persons, the corresponding figures for the period ending 30-11-1981 being 2374, 2743 crores and 17686 respectively. Proposal to set up two more industrial estates, one at Ponda and the other at Kakoda is under consideration.

Transport & Communication

Construction of roads and bridges has been given due emphasis. The outlay earmarked for the purpose during the year was Rs. 833.57 lakhs. The Zuari Bridge on the National Highway is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The Kadamba Road Transport Corporation has added another 50 buses to its fleet.

A Tourist Home with 64 beds and a restaurant at Panaji, a Tourist Hostel with 84 beds and a restaurant at Mapusa and Mayem Lake Resort with 9 cottages were commissioned.

Social and Community Development Services

Education : The enrolment of students, both in primary and secondary schools, continued to register an appreciable increase. Education is free upto Xth Standard. It is also free in XI and XII standards to students of economically weaker section.

Water Supply

The work on 160 MLD Salauli Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 22 crores is in full progress.

Information and Publicity

41 publications on various plan achievements have been brought out during the year. A book on Goa is likely to be published by the Administration during the year.

Labour

By and large industrial relations remained normal and peaceful. The minimum rate of wages for agricultural labour has been raised from August 1983. Under 'one-job-in-a-family' Scheme,

65 persons were employed in different departments of the Administration.

Sports and Cultural Affairs

95 coaching camps were conducted with the total participation of 2463 players.

Judiciary

A permanent Bench of Bombay High Court was set up in Panaji in October 1982. The Administration has set up a Committee to review the Portuguese Legislations still in force in the Territory and made specific recommendations for their retention or otherwise.

Health

The admission capacity of 1 year MBBS course in Goa Medical College has been increased from 70 to 80. A new ward with one VIP room and 4 paying rooms was commissioned in November 1982 in the Hospital attached to the Medical College.

20 Point—Programmes

In the following areas, the targets were achieved during the period from April to December 1982 :—

- (i) Construction assistance to weaker section (122%)
- (ii) Pumpsets energised for agricultural purposes (101%)
- (iii) Trees Planted (100%)
- (iv) Bio-gas Plants set up (113%)
- (v) Public Health Centres established (210%)
- (vi) I.C.D.S. blocs established (100%)
- (vii) Village and small scale Industries set up (110%).

More than 50% targets were already achieved in respect of schemes like Intergrated Rural Development Programme, number of villages electrified, number of fair price shops opened. etc. By the end of the year a cent percent achievement of almost all the schemes is expected to be achieved.

LAKSHADWEEP

Approved plan outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 559.12 lakhs. It is expected that the entire sum will be utilised during the plan year.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Shipping :

The new all-weather luxury passenger ship M.V. 'Bharat Seema' was commissioned in July 1982. With this, the passenger capacity has been increased by 360. The vessel can also carry cargo weighing 160 M.T. Thus there are three ships new maintaining communication between the islands and the mainland. It is expected that the inter-island vessel which is under construction and will be having a passenger carrying capacity of 150, will be launched by the end of the plan year. For the first time one regular voyage a month between the islands and Mangalore has been started to revive the historical and traditional links of the people with that town. For the convenience of the passengers, a cargo cum passenger shed has been constructed in Minocoy. A new rest house has also been opened at Ernakulam which can provide accommodation to about 20 persons at a time. Work for the construction of a cargo shed at Kavaratti has also been started.

Communication :

The second domestic satellite earth station started functioning at Minicoy on 17-9-82. A teleprinter service between Secretariat office Kavaratti and Lakshadweep office Cochin has also been started on 6-11-1982.

Agriculture :

In view of the New 20 Point Programme and the declaration of 1982 as the productivity year, greater emphasis has been laid on increasing pulse, vegetable and coconut production. Against a target of 250 hectares used for pulse production, 120 hectares have already been covered. Coconut production during 1982-83 is expected to touch 220 lakh nuts, which is 6 lakhs more than the production in 1981-82. Vegetable production will also be touching the figure of 400 M.T. as against last year's production of 300 M.T. Social forestry and environmental production have also been given greater thrust. During the intensive tree planting campaign organised in all islands in

the first and second week of September 1982, 9600 seedlings were planted as against the target of 8000 nos. In order to intensify agriculture and inter-cropping drip/sprinkler method of irrigation is being introduced shortly. A pioneer research project for studying the possibility of brackish water cultivation has been undertaken in two islands namely, Bitra and Chetlat.

Animal Husbandry

In order to increase the production of milk, a toned milk centre has been set up at Kavaratti island.

Fisheries

During the year, the new method of fishing called payo rafts tuna fishing was introduced for the first time at Kavaratti, Agatti and Minicoy islands. Four outboard engines have been distributed through the District Rural Development Agency. Another 13 engines will be distributed by the end of the year. Forty one mechanised pablo boats are under construction for distribution to the local fishermen and with this, it is expected that the annual fishing catch will increase to 4000 tonnes. The pearl oyster culture experiments being carried out in Bangaram island is progressing successfully. Steps have also been taken to develop Aqua culture and an experimental project in prawn culture is being taken up in Kavaratti.

Power

It has been decided to achieve all the physical targets set for the end of the VIth Plan by March 1983. All the 10 inhabited islands will be supplied with 24 hours Power Supply by then. Twenty four hours Power supply has already been extended in Andrott island which has the largest population. Kilton, Agatti, Kadmat and Chetlat have been given 12 hours of power supply in August last year as against 6 hours in the previous year. In all the islands except Chetlat, street lighting has been provided throughout nights. The last unelectrified island Bitra has also been electrified during the year.

Education

Scholarship rates admissible to the students have been revised substantially. J.N. College, the only Post-matric college in the U.T. has been expanded to admit another 24 students. A

decision has been taken to open another College in Andrott. J.B. School at Bitra will be upgraded as Primary School. It has been decided to open a High School in Chetlat in the next academic year.

Social Welfare

Anganwadi centre has been opened in the smallest inhabited island Bitra from 2-10-82. Steps have been taken to create the infrastructure for implementing the Children's Act. The Social Welfare Officer has been appointed as the Probation Superintendent for Lakshadweep. Steps have also been taken to set up a Child Welfare Council for the U.T. Further, in order to encourage social artistes, writers, poets, etc. Sahitya Sabha is being set up by the end of the year.

Health and Family Welfare

Intensive steps were taken to boost family planning activities among the local populace who are traditionally averse to the same. As against the physical achievement of 25 sterilisation cases during last year, 38 vasectomy operations and 26 IUD insertions have already been carried out. A School health services scheme has been introduced.

Housing

Two housing schemes namely, Welfare of Backward Classes Housing Scheme (Subsidy) and low income group housing scheme (loan) are being continued during the year. A decision has been taken to provide rural house sites to persons identified as being landless & homeless.

Cooperation

The Lakshadweep Co-op. Marketing Federation and the Primary Supply & Marketing Co-op. Societies in the U.T. have marketed 1815.27 MT of Copra worth Rs. 154.03 lakhs. The Cooperative department has also carried out for the first time a detailed survey at an All India level to locate a proper market for the island produces. During the year, the Cooperative Societies distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 1.98 crores.

Industries

A major policy decision has been taken during the year to convert all the Coir and Handicraft training Centres into

Production units. A modern fibre factory has been opened at Kavaratti on 30-11-82. A technical survey of the islands for the setting up of a Mini Cement Plant/Mini Industrial Area in the islands has been carried out by KITCO, subsidiary of IDBI.

Tourism

A major thrust during the year has been to promote domestic tourism. The commissioning of the new passenger ship 'M.V. Bharat Seema' has facilitated this. For the first time printed voyage schedules for 5 months in advance have been published for the benefit of the tourists as well as the local populace. A registered society has been formed at Kavaratti for organising package tours. Infrastructure facilities for the tourists have been provided during the year at Kavaratti, Kadmat, Kalpeni and Minicoy.

WATER SUPPLY SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

The first Solar Distillation Plant in the island Bitra is nearing completion. This will produce 2000 litres of fresh water daily. A detailed scheme for providing drinking water supply in all the islands has been prepared by the Public Health Engineering Department of Kerala after an investigative study. The first scheme based on their recommendation to provide drinking potable water at the southern and of Kadmat island has already been completed.

Information & Publicity

The publication of a new daily newspaper 'Lakshadweep Times', simultaneously, in all the islands, has been started from 2nd October, 1982.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(A) IRDP :

The District Rural Development Agency was set up at Kavaratti in March 1982. The household survey has been completed for implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme. Block Plans have been approved by the State Level Coordination Committee and they are being implemented. Government of India have released Rs. 20 lakhs as the first instalment for implementing the scheme in the 5 blocks in November, 1982.

NREP :

Government of India have released Rs. 3.3 lakhs under this programme in November 1982. Three schemes have been drawn up and work has been started for the implementation of the programme. Five hundred and eleven mandays of employment have been generated.

Revenue

An important decision has been taken during the year to survey all the newly accreted areas. Land compensation rates were made uniform in a tehsil for the benefit of the smaller and backward islands. The third stage of settlement operations is nearing completion.

MIZORAM

The following are the details of the major schemes being undertaken in Mizoram during the current year :—

Agriculture & Allied Service :

- (i) 440 hectares of land was brought under HYV paddy and 1,000 hectares under bybird maize and composite maize during the last Kharif season while 200 hectares have been covered under wheat cultivation during current Rabi Season.
- (ii) Under garden colonies schemes of Horticulture Development Programme, 2,50,000 orange seedlings and 40,000 of other citrus fruits, 15,00,000 pine apple suckers and 60,000 banana suckers have been distributed. Similarly, under spices Development Programmes, 3,51,000 clumps of large cardmom have been distributed.
- (iii) Land reclamation works have been taken up in 425 hectares of land, which will benefit 865 cultivators. Construction of 81. kms. of agriculture link road has also been taken up.
- (iv) Fourteen numbers 5 HP and eight numbers of 10 HP diesel pumping sets would be installed under lift irrigation. Flow irrigation schemes which will benefit 1665 hectares are being taken up.

(B) Education

- (i) During 1982, 94% of children in age group 6 to 14 years have been covered under programme for universalisation of education. 35 Pre-primary teachers, 335 primary teachers and 109 middle school teachers were recruited. The literacy percentage in Mizoram increased from 53.8% in 1971 to 59.5% in 1981.
- (ii) Government of Mizoram is introducing new pattern of education in schools and colleges and towards this end is taking up a new scheme-Youth Adventure Centre with financial target of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1982-83.

(C) Health & Family Welfare

- (i) Under MNP, construction of PHC buildings complex at 14 places including upgradation to 30 bedded rural hospital in 4 places and one rural hospital has been planned.
- (ii) Nineteen new MBBS students have been sponsored to various medical colleges during 1982-83.
- (iii) Achievement under National leprosy Control Programme and T.B. Control Programme have been quite good and people are being made aware of preventive and curative aspects of public health through posters, films and public meetings.

(D) Industries

- (i) The UT Government is setting up industrial estates at strategic places.

(E) Power and Electricity

- (i) It is proposed to add 3.49 MW diesel generation capacity to existing 6 MW installed capacity and also to commission 1 MW Serlui Microhydel Project during the current year.
- (ii) Work to strengthen existing 66 KV transmission line from Dullabcharra to Aizawl and construction of 66 KV Sub-station at Kolasib and Vairengte has been

taken up and will be completed during the current year. This will enable the drawal of 4 MW of additional power from Assam Meghalaya system over and above 3 MW being drawn already. In addition, contract has been awarded for construction of 132 KV. Aizawl-Lunglei line and work started.

- (iii) Investigation of Serlui-B medium hydel proejct and 3 Micorhydel projects at Khawiva, Vanva and Tuikumlui has been taken up.

PONDICHERRY

Agriculture

The U.T. Government have embarked upon an ambitious Plan to achieve food grain production target of 1,20,000 M.T. Sugarcane Production is expected to reach the level of 3,20,000 M.T. through adoption of improved cultivation practice in the targetted area of 3,400 hectares.

Health & Family Welfare

(1) Two E.S.I. Dispensaries at Kirumambakkam and Vil-lainur were opened during the year. The newly constructed 10 bedded post-partum Ward as also the newly constructed 25 bedded Isolation Ward at General Hospital, Karaikal have started functioning.

(2) An eye camp was Organised at Community Health Centre, Karraikalampakkam between 15th September, 1982 to 29th September, 1982 and 59 major and minor operations were performed. As many as 2156 persons were treated for eye ailments.

(3) A Hospital Advisory Committee has been constituted all regions to advise the U.T. Government for proper functioning of the hospitals. A High Level Committee has also been constituted to initiate and review measures for the control of Malaria.

(4) During April—September, 1982, 2190 sterilisation were performed as against the target of 1900.

Housing

Seven Schemes have been undertaken for the benefit o various sections of the down trodden community such as, Integrated subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers,

subsidised Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections Low Income Housing Scheme, Middle Group Housing Scheme and Rental Housing Scheme for the salaried persons as also for those are having regular income.

(2) There are five co-operative Housing Societies, functioning in the Union Territory. 1757 houses under various Schemes have already been constructed by the various Housing Societies and allotted to the people during previous year.

Cooperative

There are 60 village cooperatives functioning in the Union Territory which cater to the credit and consumer need of agriculturists apart from the distribution of controlled commodities to the rural population. Monetary assistance to 4872 small farmers of village Cooperative Societies amounting to Rs. 7.66 lacs and to 566 small farmers of Land Development Bank amounting to Rs. 2.45 lacs was given out of the Chief Minister Relief Fund by way of writing off the penal interest due by these farmers.

Industry

The Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.131 lakhs to 620 industries. The Corporation has also set up a subsidiary Company for the manufacture of two band transistors in collaboration with M/S KELTRON.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

Introduction :

Government attach high priority to the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This aspect is signified by the inclusion of point 7 of the New Twenty Point Programme.

2. Some of the important developments during the year under review are :—

- (a) The outlays on the Special Component Plans of the States rose to Rs. 660.78 crores in 1982-83 from Rs. 637.76 crores in 1981-82.
- (b) The outlays on the tribal sub-Plan rose to Rs. 680 crores in 1982-83 from Rs. 590 crores in 1981-82.
- (c) Several States opened separate sub-heads for the Special Component Plans as a budgetary mechanism to help focus on the programmes intended to benefit scheduled castes.
- (d) The number of scholarships under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme has risen to 5.65 lakhs in 1980-81 and 6.55 lakhs in 1981-82 and is estimated to increase to about 7.5 lakhs in 1982-83.
- (e) The procedures for the issue of Caste certificates to children of scheduled caste persons who have migrated to other States have been liberalised.
- (f) Nineteen more primitive tribal groups have been identified in 1982-83 whose development is fully funded by the Centre.
- (g) Twenty one more pockets of tribal concentration with a scheduled tribe population of 1.46 lakhs were brought under the Tribal Sub-Plan coverage during the year.

SCHEDULED CASTES

Strategy for development :

With the objective of accelerating the economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes and meeting their minimum needs like drinking water, an integrated strategy comprising the following instruments is being continued :

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

The Special Component Plan envisages inclusion of schemes in the general sectors of development which would go to the benefit of scheduled castes, quantification of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector and setting of specific targets as to the number of families to be benefited under each sector. It is envisaged that 50% scheduled caste families living below the poverty line should be assisted during the VI Plan to cross the line. 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 for the Sixth Plan and the Annual Plan 1982-83 are given in Annexure III. The State-wise target and achievements of families assisted is at Annexure IV.

Special Central Assistance :

The Government of India continued to provide Special Central Assistance to the State's Special Component Plans for the scheduled castes during the year. It is to be used only for income generating economic development schemes in conjunction with the outlays in their Special Component Plans. 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.

The outlays on the Special Central Assistance and the Special Component Plans for the last few years have been as follows :—

Year	State Plan Outlays	SCP Outlay Rs. in crores	SCA
1979-80	5967.03	240.54	5.00
1980-81	6956.82	547.84	100.00
1981-82	8381.81	637.76	110.00
1982-83	9445.49	660.78*	120.00

*Note : This is a tentative figure. Actual figure for 1982-83 may be slightly higher.

Against an allocation of Rs. 600.00 crores towards SCPs, during the VIth Plan period, Rs. 100 crores was released during 1980-81. The provision for 1981-82 was Rs. 110 crores and for 1982-83 it was Rs. 120 crores.

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

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

Seventeen States have set up Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. The centrally sponsored schemes of assistance to State. (in the ratio 49 Centre : 51 State) for share capital investment in their Corporations has given a special thrust to the activities of the Corporations. The following releases have been made so far.

Year	State Government 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	1367.56	1332.87
1982-83	..*	1350.87 (outlay provided)

*(Final figure not available)

The State Governments are also availing of matching assistance for staff for monitoring and evaluation, recovery of loans etc. and for promotional activities:

Crimes against scheduled castes

The Government of India attaches great importance to the need for providing protection to scheduled caste people against social injustice and exploitation.

The Union Home Minister's d.o. letter dated the 10th March, 1980 conveys comprehensive guidelines to the States on the precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures to be taken for this purpose. In particular, certain States where such crimes are reported in larger numbers have been requested to effectively implement the guidelines.

The States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu have drawn up schemes for providing enhanced monetary relief to scheduled castes victims of crimes. Efforts have been made to expedite the prosecution of major cases of crimes against scheduled castes and in seven major cases in which judgements were delivered in 1980, 1981 and 1982. Two accused persons were sentenced to death, 136 to life imprisonment and 8 persons to two years rigorous imprisonment.

Implementation of PCR Act

With a view to eliminating the demeaning practice of carrying night soil, the Ministry of Home Affairs brought the programme of conversion of dry latrines within the ambit of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this Scheme, Government of India give matching assistance to the States. The States are expected to convert all the dry latrines in the selected towns into water-borne ones and ensure the rehabilitation of the scavengers. During 1982-83, West Bengal has availed of assistance under this programme. Earlier Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh availed of such assistance.

(b) On the suggestion of the Ministry of Home Affairs slogans against untouchability were carried on postal inland letter cards during 1982. Publicity programmes through mass media were arranged by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) In pursuance of the provisions under Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, Central Assistance is given to the State Governments and Union Territories. Provision for legal aid to victims in untouchability cases has been made by 19 States. Special Cells/Squads have been created by 17 States to pursue action for contravention of the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. To date 17 States have set up committees at various levels to make periodical reviews of the problem of untouchability and suggest measures for the effective implementation of P.C.R. Act.

(d) Government of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have decided to set up four Special Courts each. Govts. of Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu already have such Courts. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh have set up mobile Special Courts.

(e) State Govts. have been addressed to set up special police machinery for the proper enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Central Government has agreed to bear 50% of the expenditure on the scheme.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Strategy for development

Tribal development is based on a twin approach, namely protection of their interests through legal-administrative support and promotion of developmental efforts to raise their level of living.

Tribal sub-Plan

The tribal sub-Plan concept adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974-79) is now in its eighth year of operation and continues to be the main instrument for tribal development. The tribal sub-Plan is an area development Plan with particular focus and emphasis on development of tribal population. The tribal sub-Plan launched in 1974-75 is being implemented in 17 States and 2 Union Territories vide Annexure V. It does not cover the six States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshdweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli as the population of these States and Union Territories is largely tribal and therefore the State Plan itself will take care of the needs of the tribal population.

The tribal sub-plan approach has three main components namely (a) tribal sub-plan as originally delineated during the

Fifth Plan comprising mainly areas of tehsil/block level each with 50% or more Scheduled Tribe population, including scheduled areas and erstwhile tribal development blocks, (b) pockets of tribal concentration, carved out during the Sixth Plan with a total population of 10,000 and a Scheduled Tribe population of 50% or more and (c) primitive tribal groups. Coverage of the tribal sub-Plan extends to about 20 per cent of the total geographical area of the 19 States and Union Territories to a scheduled tribe population of about 266.93 lakhs constituting about 74 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population. The primitive tribal groups account for a population of about 14 lakhs.

While the earlier objective of strengthening the infrastructure in tribal areas remains valid, the thrust now is more towards programmes and schemes which aim at effecting socio-economic improvement of the individual tribal family. It is envisaged that fifty per cent of scheduled tribe families below the poverty-line be raised above that line during the Sixth Plan period. The Statewise targets and achievements for 1982-83 are indicated in Annexure IV. The tribal sub-Plan area is divided into 181 operational units called Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP). The States have been advised to prepare project reports for ITDPs for 1980-85. The State tribal sub-Plan should be prepared by aggregating the ITDP reports. Till the end of January, 1983, 64 ITDP reports have been prepared.

Pockets of tribal concentration

Under the modified area development approach to tribal sub-Plan introduced during the Sixth Plan period, 21 more pockets of tribal concentration with a scheduled tribe population of 1.46 lakhs were added during the current year raising the total number of pockets to 235 and the scheduled tribe population covered to 32.35 lakhs. These pockets are carved out according to a norm of 10,000 population with 50 per cent or more scheduled tribes in a pocket. Separate financial assistance is earmarked under special Central assistance for these pockets. The States prepare project reports for these pockets of tribal concentration to implement well-conceived integrated tribal development programmes.

Primitive tribal groups

Special emphasis has been laid on improving the lot of extremely backward tribal groups. On the basis of the norms of (a) pre-agricultural level of technology, (b) low level of literacy

and (c) stagnant or diminishing population, 52 tribal communities were identified till the end of 1981-82 and during the current year 19 more such groups were identified.

Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States in regard to the preparation of project reports and implementation of programmes for the identified primitive tribal groups, which will be uniquely related to the groups' specific life-style needs.

A provision of Rs. 15 crores exists for the programme during 1980-85. Assistance to States for this programme is on a cent percent basis. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 3.74 crores.

Special Central Assistance

The tribal sub-Plan is implemented through resources drawn from (a) State Plan flows, (b) special Central assistance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, (c) flows from Central and Centrally sponsored programmes and (d) institutional finance.

The Sixth Plan provision for special Central assistance is Rs. 470 crores. The outlay for 1982-83 was Rs. 95 crores. The special Central assistance is distributed among the concerned States and Union Territories on the basis of a formula which takes into account the scheduled tribe population in the tribal sub-Plan area, the geographical area of the sub-Plan and the backwardness of the State. The State Governments have been advised to utilise the special Central assistance on programmes that would promote individual beneficiary schemes or to fill critical gaps in particular sectors of development.

The New 20-Points Programme

The New 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister in January 1982 reiterates the government's concern for tribal development by including as the seventh item 'acceleration of development of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes'. The Home Minister addressed the Chief Ministers of State Governments in March 1982 emphasising the effective implementation of tribal development programmes and stressing the need for monitoring and evaluation.

Research and Training

The Tribal Research and Training Institutes have been functioning at Hyderabad, Gauhati, Ranchi, Ahmedabad, Calicut,

Bhopal, Pune, Bhubaneswar,, Udaipur, Calcutta and a Cell has been functioning at Lucknow. These Institutes are financially assisted by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Centrally sponsored programme on an equal sharing basis. Assistance on a small scale is also provided to other States to undertake tribal research and training programmes.

The Institutes have been effectively contributing to tribal development efforts. In particular, they have helped in formulation of tribal sub-Plan, ITDP reports, evaluation of schemes and in research and training of personnel. The schemes of research fellowships to students and supporting research projects on tribal problems are being continued. Till the end of January 1982, a total of 76 students were selected for award of fellowships and 14 research studies were sponsored.

A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. For 1982-83, the provision was Rs. 60 lakhs.

Seventh Finance Commission.

The Seventh Finance Commission allocated funds to 13 States having tribal sub-Plans for raising the level of tribal administration. The allocation was 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 area (Rs. 13.32 crores). The Commission's award will expire by the end of 1983-84.

The States have been advised to prepare memoranda to be submitted to the Eight-Finance Commission for according special treatment to tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also preparing a memorandum for submission to the Commission.

Conferences, Seminars etc.

The Home Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal which have a large concentration of tribal population to discuss tribal development in these States. At the meeting he stressed the need for analysing the problems of the tribal population with a view to removing them by devising and implementing appropriate measures for their protection and development.

The Committee on Forests and Tribal Development constituted by the Ministry in April 1980 under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.K. Roy Burman submitted its report in September 1982. The report, inter-alia, has suggested measures for formulation of a unified frame-work to protect the interests of tribals in forest.

Centrally-Sponsored Schemes

A list of Centrally-sponsored schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs together with the Sixth Plan outlays and the provision for 1982-83 is at Annexure VI.

Highlights of achievements under some of these schemes are mentioned here. Under the Coaching and Allied Schemes, 52 coaching centres have been set up in the country and 710 candidates who got coaching from these centres have been appointed in the IAS, IPS and other Central services. The scheme of Post-matric scholarship has made considerable impact. Starting in 1944-45 with only about 100 awards, the figure has now reached nearly 7.5 lakhs students. The rates of scholarships were last revised in 1981.

The National Overseas Scholarships Scheme is a non-plan scheme which was continued in 1982-83 for Scheduled Castes and 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. Since the inception of the scheme, 391 scholarships have been awarded. 26 scholarships were awarded in 1982-83.

Monitoring Cell

Two monitoring cells consisting of a Joint Director each with skelton staff have been set up in the Ministry during the year. They review the progress reports received from the States showing the physical and financial achievements in various sectors. The Ministry keeps in direct touch with the situation in the States through visits by officers of the Ministry.

BACKWARD CLASS COMMISSION REPORT

The Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of the late Shri B.P. Mandal was laid before each House of Parliament on 30-4-1982. The Report has been forwarded to the State Governments for obtaining their views.

CHAPTER VII

CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

KERALA

The United Democratic Front (UDF) Government headed by Shri Karunakaran resigned on the 17th March, 1982. The Governor dissolved the State Legislature with effect from the same date and recommended President's Rule under Article 356(1) of the Constitution with effect from the 17th March, 1982.

In the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Kerala which were held on the 19th May, 1982, the UDF emerged with a majority winning 77 seats. President's Rule was revoked on the 24th May and UDF Ministry headed by Shri Karunakaran assumed office.

ASSAM

Consequent on the resignation of the Ministry led by Shri K.C. Gogoi, President's Rule was promulgated in the State under Article 356(1) of the Constitution with effect from 19-3-1982 for a period of six months and the State Assembly was dissolved. The term of the President's Rule was extended for a further period of six months upto the 18th March, 1983 keeping in view the overall situation in the State. A Consultative Committee for Assam Legislation was also constituted. The Committee consisted of 45 members—30 members from Lok Sabha and 15 members from Rajya Sabha. The Committee held a meeting in New Delhi on the 24th August, 1982.

Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Assam were held from February 14 to 21, 1983. President's Rule in Assam was revoked and a popular Ministry headed by Shri Hiteshwar Saikia assumed office on February 27, 1983.

Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982

The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Bill, 1982 to refix the ceilings on expenditure on Raj Bhavans on a realistic basis, has become law and the relevant rules are under preparation.

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in the State Legislative Assembly and The House of the People

In pursuance of a demand from these four States/UTs to make provision for reservation of seats for scheduled tribes, Government have drafted the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1982 which seeks to amend article 330 of the Constitution to provide for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for scheduled tribes in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and Article 332 to provide for similar reservation in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5th November, 1982.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

The Zonal Council are meeting regularly. The Northern Zonal Council and the Central Zonal Council met on 6-2-1982 and 17-10-1982 respectively. At the meeting of the Central Zonal Council the Chairman, Union Home Minister stressed the need to identify/propose agenda items with care so that all matters of importance come up for consideration. The Southern Zonal Council also met on 20-8-1982 and a Standing Committee was set up to undertake in-depth studies of important matters, as in the case of the other Councils.

The Standing Committee of the Northern Zonal Council met twice during the year on 7-1-1982 and 3-11-1982 and the Standing Committee of the Southern Zonal Council had its inaugural meeting on 17-12-1982. They examined various matters referred to them by the respective Councils.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

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

The manual processing of census schedules for generation of basic census data was completed within this year according to schedule. Based on such manual tabulation final population figures have been published for the States and Union Territories and at the national level. The Primary Census Abstracts, which contain essential details regarding the population are ready for most of the States and Union Territories and in some cases have already gone for printing. This work is also proceeding satisfactorily.

Soon after the census was taken in 1981, an evaluatory survey called the Post Enumeration Check was carried out to determine the likely order of under-enumeration. This controlled exercise was completed satisfactorily and the results analysed during this year. The report has also been printed. With the completion of the manual tabulation of the Individual Slips, the work relating to edit and coding of these schedules was organised during the year and is still in progress. As part of this processing, and for the first time in the census history of India, statistical quality checks are being applied. This experience would be of great assistance in organising the tabulation procedures in future. A preliminary report on the statistical quality checks of data processing has already been prepared.

The Department has undertaken a plan scheme relating to "Computerisation of 1981 Census Data". During the year Direct Data Entry Stations at Delhi, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Lucknow, Bhubaneshwar, Bangalore

and Trivandrum were fully commissioned while that at Patna and Calcutta likely to become operational in the near future. Taping of 5 per cent data for generation of tables at national levels has already been completed in the case of all the States and Union Territories and further tabulation is in progress.

The Department has undertaken various plan schemes relating to social status, mapping projects relating to regional divisions of India and linguistic surveys. During the year under report, intensive reviews have been carried out of the implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. This Act is in force in all the States and Union Territories except in certain pockets in Assam and West Bengal, where also efforts are being made for its introduction as early as possible. The review meetings referred to are intended to improve the implementation of the Act. During the year publicity was stepped up with regard to registration of births and deaths as part of the continuing effort to improve the system. The work relating to the generation of birth and death rates through the operation of Sample Registration System also continued satisfactorily. The Department has undertaken Baseline Surveys during the year in selected districts of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab with regard to fertility, mortality and associated factors.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Prison Administration

1. Under the Constitution, "Prisons" is a State Subject. Government of India, however, functions in an advisory role in trying to bring about improvement and modernisation in the State prison administrations.

2. The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended allocation of funds aggregating to Rs. 48.31 crores to 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for upgrading the standards of prison administration including upkeep of prisoners over a period of 5 years (1979—84). So far, during 1982-83, funds amounting to Rs. 8.39 crores have been sanctioned. These funds are being utilised by the concerned States for the purposes indicated by the Finance Commission which include providing nutritious diet, better clothing and medical facilities to prisoners, improving jail amenities like water supply, sanitation and electrification in existing prisons and creation of additional prison capacity.

3. Most 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 expedite the disposal of their cases and avoiding overcrowding in prisons. Part-time or whole-time law officers have also been appointed by some of these States to give legal aid to poor and indigent prisoners.

4. The guidelines contained in the Model Prison Manual prepared by the All India Jail Manual Committee (1957—59) which aim at improving prison administration and developing correctional services and bringing about better coordination between the various law enforcement agencies are being pursued with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

5. 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 further improvement of prison administration and make necessary recommendations, is expected to submit its report by 31st March, 1983.

Foreigners and Foreign Contribution

6. It has been decided to permit foreign tourists to visit Cinque and Jolly Buoy in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in addition to Port Blair Municipal Area, without obtaining permits in advance from authorities in the mainland.

7. Clearance was given for holding nearly 300 International conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. in India during 1982. Special arrangements were made for quick immigration clearance of foreign participants for the Asian Games 1982 at the various airports. Computer systems have been introduced at Delhi and Bombay Airports to facilitate speedy clearance by Immigration and Customs authorities. The system of issue of landing permits for thirty days to foreign tourists arriving without visas has been suspended till 31st March 1983 as a precautionary-measure. However, special provisions have been made to cover bonafide tourists coming in organised groups under auspices of recognised travel agencies.

8. 2,00,509 foreigners were granted visas for India in 1981.

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

As on 1st January	Registered Foreigners
1982	65,182
1981	55,777

The above figures do not include children below the age of 16 years and nationals of Commonwealth countries.

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

On 1st January	Registered foreign Common-wealth countries	Missionaries Other countries
1982	726	2059
1981	1014	1819

The above figures do not include full figures in respect of one or two States.

11. During the period of one year ending 31st December, 1982, 2666 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian Citizenship by Registration under Section 5(1)(a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. 95 foreigners settled in India and 274 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively.

12. Apart from handling individual requests for acceptance of foreigner hospitality, the Ministry of Home Affairs receives nearly 9,000 half yearly returns and yearly audit reports from various organisations accepting foreign contributions under the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The information regarding receipt of foreign contributions furnished by various organisations during the year 1978 has been computerised. The work regarding computerisation of the returns of foreign contribution received from various organisations during the year 1979 is in process.

Freedom Fighters

13. The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme was introduced in 1972, and it was liberalised and given a new form from 1-8-1980 when it was renamed as Swatantrate Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The total number of applications received since the introduction of the scheme is a little over 4.24 lakhs. So far pension has been sanctioned in 1.25 lakh cases and an almost equal number of claims have been rejected. Most of the remaining applications are pending for want of verification reports from the state governments. Many State Governments/UT Admns. have set up special cells and State/District Level Advisory Committees to expedite processing of pension claims.

14. Special consideration has been given to disposal of cases of widows and old/infirm freedom fighters over 65 years of age.

15. The Non-official Advisory Committee of freedom fighters at the Central level under the Chairmanship of Home Minister has made some recommendations towards quick implementation of pension scheme which have been accepted. The requirements as to evidence to support imprisonment have been made less stringent in many ways.

Flogging/whipping or caning awarded by the Court has been recognised as qualifying for the purpose of grant of Samman Pension.

Those who partook in the Hollwell Monument Removal Movement—1940 and some categories of EX-INA personnel have also been admitted to the Samman Pension Scheme from 1-8-1980. Aranya Satyagraha (Karnataka) and Moplah Rebellion (Kerala) has been recognised for grant of pension.

Award of Tamrapatras

16. The Scheme for the award of Tamrapatras, which was introduced in 1972 and was discontinued in May, 1978 was revived in June, 1980. The State Governments and UT Admns. have been advised to launch a concerted drive for early distribution of tamrapatras which could not be awarded earlier.

17. The annual expenditure on implementation of pensions scheme has risen from Rs. 24 crores in 1980 to Rs. 36 crores in the current year.

State Legislation

18. During the current financial year (upto 31st December 1982), 165 legislative proposals received from the State were disposed of.

19. The Special Courts Act 1979 was repealed. Both Houses of Parliament adopted the Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1982.

Research and Policy Division

20. The Research and Policy Division of this Ministry undertakes studies on socio-economic, political, constitutional and other issues which have a direct bearing on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs, both as background material and as an aid to policy.

Use of Hindi

21. During the year under review the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs met on 10-12-1982 and reviewed the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government and the progress of the use of Hindi for the official work of the Ministry.

22. The annual programme for the progressive use of Hindi for the year 1982-83 prescribed by the Department of Official Language was circulated among all the concerned officers under the Ministry. Concerted efforts were made to achieve the targets fixed by that Department.

23. In order to achieve the position as to the use of Hindi in the day-to-day work in the Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Ministry, located in Delhi, a team of the officers inspected 14 offices.

24. 58 offices were notified during the year under review as offices, where 80 per cent of the Staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, thus bringing the total number notified so far to 17 Attached/Subordinate Offices and 180 regional offices.

25. In order to facilitate the use of Hindi in official work, Hindi translation of 147 standard drafts in common use were made available to the concerned Section/Desks.

26. The Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued during the year under review. Three Cash prizes of Rs. 250/-, Rs. 150/-, Rs. 75 were awarded to the three winners.

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Five Year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1982-83
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9660.50	2200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21200.00	4400.00
3.	Chandigarh	10075.00	2377.00
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2309.00	679.00
5.	Delhi	79999.81	21500.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	19200.00	4412.00
7.	Lakshadweep	2035.00	539.12
8.	Mizoram	13000.00	2900.00
9.	Pondicherry	7154.50	1818.54
	Total	164633.81	40845.66

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Five Year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1982-83
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	16661.50	3581.24
2.	Cooperation	1808.00	451.40
3.	Water & Power Development	34648.00	8313.05
4.	Industries & Minerals	6024.00	1258.75
5.	Transport and Communications	28611.00	7683.35
6.	Social and Community Services	75450.81	19182.10
7.	Economic & General Services	1430.50	375.77
Total		164633.81	40845.66

ANNEXURE III

Flow of Funds from State Plan to Special Component Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of S.C. Population	1980-85			1982-83		
			State Plan	S.C.P.	% age flow to SCP	State Plan	SCP	% age flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.37	3100.00	338.72	10.93	605.00	62.67	10.36
2.	Assam	6.24	1115.00	16.87	1.51	238.00	4.31	1.81
3.	Bihar	14.88	3225.00	417.19	12.94	670.00	58.77	8.77
4.	Gujarat	7.03	3680.00	259.46	7.05	760.00	17.52	2.31
5.	Haryana	18.89	1800.00	177.85	9.88	320.00	24.68	7.71
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23.34	580.00	61.60	11.00	120.00	10.16	8.46
7.	Karnataka	14.60	2265.00	342.20	15.11	475.00	65.39	13.76
8.	Kerala	9.38	1550.00	110.00	7.13	275.00	15.59	5.66
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.81	3800.00	297.61	7.83	725.00	46.71	6.44
10.	Maharashtra	6.30	6175.00	323.60	5.24	1322.00	31.01	2.34
11.	Manipur	1.53	224.00	3.87	1.61	48.00	0.90	1.87
12.	Orissa	15.07	1500.00	162.55	10.84	300.00	11.45	3.82
13.	Punjab	24.71	1957.00	173.05	8.84	385.00	20.14	5.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Rajasthan	16.36	2025.00	249.22	12.31	340.00	30.73	9.03
15.	Sikkim	4.53	122.00	0.87	0.71	25.41	0.41	1.61
16.	Tamil Nadu	17.81	3150.00	560.67	17.80	711.00	89.77	12.62
17.	Tripura	12.39	245.00	12.33	5.03	50.00	4.61	9.22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21.62	5850.00	597.32	10.21	1132.00	121.00	10.69
19.	West Bengal	20.09	3500.00	304.79	8.71	490.00	29.17	5.95
20.	Delhi	15.64	800.00	56.57	7.07	200.00	11.91	5.95
21.	Chandigarh	11.30	100.75	3.31	3.29	23.77	0.99	4.16
22.	Pondicherry	15.46	71.55	12.16	17.00	18.19	2.60	14.29
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.93	192.00	1.07	0.55	44.12	0.30	0.67
24.	J & K	8.26				168.00	.86	.51
			47023.30	4483.44	9.53	9445.49	661.65	7.00

ANNEXURE IV

Assistance to Cross Poverty Line 1982-83

(Unit—No. of Families)

S. No.	State/U.Ts.	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Target	Achievement(*) upto Dec., 82	Target	Achievement (*) upto Dec. 82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	1,15,000	82,829	38,600	24,068
2.	Assam	24,071	8,836	63,749	41,646
3.	Bihar	2,15,513	1,09,316	50,000	56,111
4.	Gujarat	80,000	39,373	70,000	49,220
5.	Haryana	74,725	18,153	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25,000	88,101	8,645	14,581
7.	Karnataka	1,60,196	44,544	3,650	4,319
8.	Kerala	40,605	21,146	3,205	2,036
9.	Madhya Pradesh .	1,85,000	46,643	1,50,000	32,281
10.	Maharashtra	1,87,000	95,687	4,99,000	3,36,520
11.	Manipur	1,277	8,016	7,769	6,330
12.	Orissa	96,576	55,189	1,02,500	43,680
13.	Punjab	1,23,535	51,771	..	..
14.	Rajasthan	50,000	65,917	22,000	21,735
15.	Sikkim	900	836	1,200	2,339
16.	Tamil Nadu	1,60,060	87,157	3,150	2,712
17.	Tripura	5,000	N.A.	54,876	92,351
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	1,84,972	3,000	2,487
19.	West Bengal	2,27,200	1,97,695	57,364	75,822
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	(Target not yet fixed)		..	..
21.	Delhi	10,418	2,856	..	..
22.	Pondicherry	2,500	846	..	..
23.	A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	..	3,700	6,046
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,724	564	1,300	606
25.	Chandigarh	920	699	..	..

(*) Subject to reconciliation.

ANNEXURE V

Flow of Funds from State plans to tribal sub-Plans

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	% age S.T. Popn.	1980-85			1982-83		
			State Plan	Flow to T.S.P.	% age	State Plan	Flow to T.S.P.	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>States</i>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.12	3100	139.46	4.50	605	19.08	3.15
2.	Assam	9.49*	1115	120.15	10.78	238	24.65	10.36
3.	Bihar	8.75	3225	625.26	19.39	670	126.58	18.89
4.	Gujarat	14.07	3680	484.40	13.16	760	85.00	11.18
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.09	560	44.91	8.02	120	11.06	9.22
6.	Karnataka	0.89	2265	23.80	1.05	475	3.90	0.82
7.	Kerala	0.90	1550	23.73	1.53	275	3.49	1.27
8.	Madhya Pradesh	23.56	3800	629.04	16.55	725	120.85	16.67
9.	Maharashtra	7.62	6175	305.50	4.95	1322	63.01	4.77
10.	Manipur	31.13	240	76.37	31.82	48	19.17	39.94
11.	Orissa	23.13	1500	533.19	35.55	300	108.80	36.27
12.	Rajasthan	12.17	2025	202.66	10.01	340	44.97	13.23
13.	Sikkim	24.76	122	13.43	11.01	25.41	3.81	14.99

14. Tamil Nadu	1.09	3150	16.98	0.54	711	3.58	0.50
15. Tripura	28.98	245	65.23	26.62	50	16.61	33.22
16. Uttar Pradesh	0.23	5850	3.49	0.06	1132	0.92	0.08
17. West Bengal	5.87	3500	180.33	5.15	490	19.22	3.92
<i>Union Territories</i>							
18. A. & N. Islands	15.65	97	15.48	15.96	22	5.63	25.59
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.82	192	1.23	0.64	44.12	0.21	0.48
Grand Total:	6.97	42391	3504.64	8.27	8352.53	680.54	8.15

*For areas excluding Hill Area Development.

ANNEXURE VI

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Sl. No.	Scheme	Centre Share	State	VI th Plan Outlay 1980-85	1982-83 Outlay
(Rs. in crores)					
1.	Post-matric Scholarships	100%	..	130.00	29.50
2.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations	100%	..	7.50	(0.55 ST) (0.85 SC)
3.	Pre-matric Scholarships	50%	50%	8.00	1.65
4.	Girls Hostels	50%	50%	13.00	(2.35) SC (0.90) ST
5.	Books Banks	50%	50%	3.00	0.55
6.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	50%	50%	3.50	0.70
7.	Research and Training	50%	50%	4.00	(0.25) SC (0.60) ST
8.	Machinery for Implementation of P.C.R. Act	50%	50%	6.00	2.00
9.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	49%	51%	65.00	13.50

Note :

1. Schemes at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above relate both to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
2. Schemes at Sl. Nos. 3, 8 and 9 relate only to Scheduled Castes.
3. The Scheme of award of pre-matric scholarship applies to children engaged in so-called uncleaned occupations studying in classes VI to X.
4. The scheme of book banks is meant for providing text books to students studying in medical/engineering degree courses.
5. The scheme of girls hostels is for construction of hostels for girls studying in middle/secondary schools and colleges.
6. The coaching and allied schemes is meant to provide coaching to candidates appearing for various competitive examinations for services in government and public sector undertakings.