



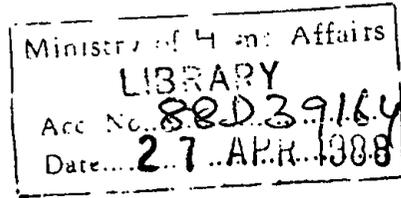
REPORT

1983-84

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

CHAPTERS	PAGES
I. An overview	1—2
II. Law and order	3
Communal Situation	3
Labour Situation	4
Student Unrest	4
Extremist Activities	4
Punjab Situation	6
National Integration	6
Law & Order situation in North East Region	
III. Police and Public Security	9
Introduction	9
Upgradation and Modernisation of Police	10
National Police Commission Reports	10
Central Police Organisations	11
Police Computers/Wireless	12
Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	12
Bureau of Police Research and Development	12
Police Training	13
Central Forensic Science Laboratory	13
Police Medals	13
Civil Defence	13
Home Guards	14
Fire Services	15
Award of Medal	15
IV. The North Eastern Council	16
V. Union Territories	19
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19
Arunachal Pradesh	24
Chandigarh	25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28

(ii)

Delhi	30
Goa, Daman & Diu	34
Lakshadweep	38
Mizoram	41
Pondicherry	44
VI. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	46
Introduction	46
Scheduled Castes	46
Scheduled Tribes	50
Backward Classes Commission Report	54
Minorities	54
VII. Centre State Relations	56
Punjab	56
Sarkaria Commission	56
Sikkim	56
Zonal Council Secretariat	56
VIII. Census	58
IX. Other Matters	59
Prison Administration	59
Foreigners	59
Foreign Contribution	61
Freedom Fighters	61
Awards	62
State Legislation	63
Research & Policy	64
Secretariat Security Organisation	64
Use of Hindi	64
Vigilance	65
Annexures I to IV	67—72

CHAPTER—I

AN OVERVIEW

Under the Indian Constitutional System the responsibility for law and order and policing of the country devolves on the States and Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, oversees the trends and developments in law and order and police affairs and renders necessary assistance to the States and UTs in various ways. The Ministry is also responsible for administering the Indian Police Service and the various Central Forces namely the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Border Security Force (BSF), the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the Assam Rifles (AR). The Ministry also controls certain attached organisations like the Intelligence Bureau, the Central Bureau of Investigation the National Police Academy and the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

The general law and order situation remained under control except in a few areas during the preceding year. The communal situation also generally remained peaceful except for clashes at Hyderabad. The situation in Punjab, however, remains vitiated because of the activities of some extremist elements. To deal with the situation the Government promulgated President's Rule in Punjab with effect from 6th October, 1983. To solve the Punjab tangle Government have, from time to time, expressed its willingness to consider favourably any solution that would be acceptable to all concerned. Several rounds of discussions had been held with the leaders of Akali agitation involving also leaders of opposition parties but no agreement could be reached. The last round of talks were held on the 14th and 15th February, 1984 but these had to be adjourned because of the outbreak of violence in some parts of Punjab and Haryana.

The situation in the North Eastern Region has been under constant review of the Government. Several measures to deal with the problem of illegal migrants across the borders have been taken. Central Assistance has been provided to the Assam

Government for relief and rehabilitation to the families affected by the disturbances. Sustained counter insurgency operations have also been launched in Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland.

The second meeting of the National Integration Council was held on 21st January, 1984 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The Home Ministry acts as the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The pace of implementation of programmes for their development has been accelerated. Government have also taken steps to see that the economic conditions of the minorities are improved and that they are encouraged to come forward and make their full contribution to the progress of the nation.

CHAPTER—II

LAW AND ORDER

Communal Situation

The year under review witnessed clashes in Hyderabad and at a few other places on a smaller scale. Fatalities resulting from communal clashes have been less during the year when compared to previous years. The unfortunate loss of life which took place in Assam had its roots in the agitational situation which obtained in that area for a variety of reasons and has therefore not been included in the figures given in the table below :

Year	Number of communal incidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
1979	304	261	2,397
1980	427	375	2,838
1981	319	196	2,613
1982	474	238	3,025
1983	404	202	3,478

The Ministry has been keeping constant touch with the State Governments and alerting them whenever required to ensure that communal peace is maintained. .

Labour Situation

The Labour situation during 1983 did not show any unusual trend. A significant event was that the textile workers strike in Bombay which had been on since January, 1982, came to an end. Though the total number of incidents of labour unrest were of the same order as during the last couple of years, the

percentage of violent acts has come down, as may be seen from the table below :—

Year	Total No. of incidents	Percentage of violent incidents
1978	6666	12.6
1979	4353	15.7
1980	3028	17.9
1981	4182	18.9
1982	3690	17.6
1983	4175	16.0

Student Unrest

3. With regard to incidents of student unrest, as against 5200 incidents in 1982, there were 7118 incidents in 1983. This apparent increase is largely due to student involvement in Assam over the issue of elections. Besides, the number of violent incidents was marginally less in 1983 than in 1982, 1290 as against 1300 in 1982.

Extremist Activities

4. Extremist activities continued in certain States. As compared to 399 incidents in 1982, there were 408 incidents in 1983. However, serious offences such as murders and dacoities showed a fall during the year. As against 106 cases of murder with 126 deaths in 1982, there were only 69 cases resulting in 95 deaths in 1983. Dacoities came down from 18 in 1982 to 6 during the year. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar were relatively more affected by this form of violence. There have also been a few incidents of extremist violence in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala.

Punjab Situation

The situation in Punjab arising out of the agitation of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the activities of extremist elements has been causing serious concern. After considering the situation President's rule was promulgated in Punjab w.e.f. the 6th October, 1983. Various legislative and administrative measures were

taken to curb violence and to maintain peace in the State. The legislative measures included promulgation of the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance 1983; the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983, and the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983, to give additional powers to the law enforcing agencies and security forces for effective action. All the three Ordinances Scheme Acts of Parliament on 8th December, 1983. The situation started showing signs of improvement but deteriorated in February, 1984, due to intensification of the agitation and incidents of violence in Punjab and Haryana. The overall situation in Punjab was further aggravated by a series of acts of violence and killings by extremist elements. Government has been taking measures to counter such activities.

After the tripartite talks of January-February, 1983, in its endeavour to resolve various issues through discussion, Government maintained a continuous dialogue with all concerned. Government approached the Akali Dal in May-June, 1983 to resume the negotiations but they did not respond positively. The Home Minister then indicated that the two remaining issues regarding the sharing of the river waters and the territorial dispute could be referred to Tribunals but even this offer met with a negative response.

The tripartite talks were resumed on 14th February, 1984. Unfortunately, certain incidents of violence took place in parts of Punjab on that day and the next day the meeting decided, as suggested by opposition leaders and the Akali Dal representatives, to adjourn for a short while so as to enable the Akali Dal leaders to return to Punjab and help restore peace and normalcy in the State. It was expected that the meeting would be resumed very soon. However, reportedly the Akali Dal have decided not to participate further in tripartite talks. While on the one hand, certain acts of extremist violence continued to take place, the leadership of the Akali Dal decided to burn and deface copies of the Constitution to demand an amendment to Article 25 therein. This act of the Akali Dal has been condemned in all quarters.

Government has expressed its readiness for a settlement of the problem through negotiations.

National Integration

6. The second meeting of the National Integration Council was held on 21st January, 1984 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Committee on Education, which is one of the Committees set up under the NIC held a meeting on 14th September, 1983.

7. Upto the end of 1983 grants amounting to Rs. 1,56,200 have been sanctioned to various organisations and voluntary agencies engaged in promoting the cause of national integration.

Law and Order situation in North-East Region

ASSAM :

8. As a result of the senseless violence perpetrated during February 1983 in the wake of elections in Assam, the Government of Assam was faced with the twin uphill tasks of rendering relief and rehabilitation on a massive scale to 3.25 lakh persons affected by the disturbances and restoring normalcy as quickly as possible. Apart from making available to the State Government adequate police forces to deal with the situation, the Central Government provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 59.98 crores, out of which Rs. 49.70 crores was released for relief and rehabilitation measures. As a result of these measures taken and following an improvement in the law and order situation, all relief camps in Assam were closed during the year and the affected families returned to the villages. In addition, several affected persons, who left their homes for West Bengal, following the disturbances are being sent back to Assam in a phased manner from 2nd November, 1983 in accordance with an agreed programme between the two State Governments. Government of India will provide relief and rehabilitation to such persons on the same scale as was provided to affected persons in the Assam camps. Maintenance relief and adequate security has been provided to the families who have returned to the villages.

9. Barring a few stray incidents of bomb explosions and some increase in extremist activity the law and order situation in Assam has shown perceptible improvement after the popular

Government assumed office on 27-2-1983. The resumption of agitation by AASU|AAGSP from the 15th August, 1983 has however tended to vitiate the atmosphere and hindered the vigorous efforts made by the State Governments to restore peace and normalcy.

10. Some of the important measures to bring back complete normalcy include : stepping up of vigilance along the Indo-Bangladesh border to effectively prevent illegal entry, raising the number of border outposts along the Assam sector of the border, intensification of patrolling on the riverine sector and raising three additional battalions of BSF for manning the border. It has been decided to erect a barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border and construct a jeepable road along side it. The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Acts, 1983 has been enacted to provide for establishment of tribunals, for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant as defined in the Act. Efforts are being made to get sufficient number of Judicial Officers from other States for being appointed as members of the tribunals.

11. On the 'foreigners' issue the Government have made it clear that the doors are open for talks. However, they have to involve in these negotiations not only AASU|AAGSP but all other concerned interests such negotiations will be meaningful only if a congenial atmosphere prevails and the realities of the situation are recognised.

MIZORAM

Mizoram authorities have taken measures to curb the unlawful activities of MNF and its allied bodies. Since January 1983, 57 underground Mizos have been either arrested or have surrendered. Sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition have also been recovered.

MANIPUR

Counter insurgency operations had been mounted against the Meitei extremist organisations which had been declared unlawful for successive period of 2 years since October, 1979. Top ranking extremist leaders have either been captured or have surrendered. Sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition have been

recovered. The combined operations launched by security forces and police have resulted in the arrest of 95 and surrender of 13 extremists during the year 1983.

The socio-economic problems of Manipur are receiving attention. A crash scheme costing about Rs. 17 crores has been drawn up for generating employment in Manipur. Under this scheme, the main stress has been given to miner irrigation, rabi cultivation and small industries.

NAGALAND

Barring a few incidents of sporadic raids by the Naga undergrounds from their bases across the border, Nagaland has by and large remained peaceful after the signing of the Shillong Agreement in November, 1975. Security measures on the border have been stepped up.

TRIPURA

In Tripura the situation improved towards the latter half of the year, because of surrender by Binanda Jamatia, President of All Tripura Peoples' Liberation Organisation along with 198 of his supporters and the arrest of Chuni Kolai Commander-in-Chief of Tripura National Volunteers and surrender by 34 members of T.N.V.. However, B. K. Hrangkhal and his supporters are still continuing their insurgent activities.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Introduction

The Police forces of the States and Union Territories are responsible for maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crime. 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 1983-84 (upto January, 1984) an amount of about Rs. 62.69 crores has been sanctioned to the State Governments for upgrading the standards of police administration by way of increase in the strength of civil police, training facilities, transport, equipment, aids to scientific investigation 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 grants-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. 7.50 crores and outlay proposed for 1984-85 is Rs. 10 crores.

National Police Commission Reports

4. The reports of the National Police Commission have been published. All the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations have been asked to consider the recommendations and take appropriate follow-up action.

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

Assam Rifles

5. Assam Rifles comprises 5 Range Headquarters, 21 Battalions, a Training centre and a few ancillary units. The bulk of the force continues to operate in the North East under the operational control of the Army.

Border Security Force

6. The Border Security Force which was raised in 1965 is deployed along the line of actual control in Jammu & Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh, and Indo-Burma borders. A total of 15,270 persons were apprehended for clandestine border crossing and in addition 2240 persons were apprehended for smuggling of contraband goods valued at Rs. 4 crores. The para-military forces particularly BSF and CRPF assisted in the arrangements for the CHOGM and NAM.

Indo-Tibetan Border Force

7. This force has a strength of 10 battalions and is deployed on the borders with Tibet (China).

Central Reserve Police Force

8. The CRPF has 70 duty battalions (including 6 peace keeping battalions). These are deployed to re-inforce State|Union Territories Police Forces in the maintenance of law and order, and in arranging relief in natural calamities. The welfare scheme known as risk premia fund introduced in April, 1981 benefited 423 families of those who died or who were invalided out of service on medical grounds during 1983.

Central Industrial Security Force

The CISF has so far been deployed in 124 public sector industrial undertakings. It has a strength of 53,725 men and officers. During the year 1983 (1st April to 30th September, 1983) about 1603 persons involved in theft of property belonging to the undertakings were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 20.18 lakhs was recovered. CISF personnel also effected the recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 3.40 lakhs belonging to other agencies engaged in construction of different public sector Undertakings and apprehended 387 criminals.

Directorate of Coordination Police Computers

10. The Directorate was created in 1976 to coordinate the computer work of the police under the scheme of Modernisation of State police forces. During the year 1983-84 the computer at Trivandrum became operational. A computer has been installed in Chandigarh and will be operational soon. The computer configuration for West Bengal and Orissa has been finalised and the computer for these States will be provided during the year 1984-85. At present computers are operational in 9 States i.e. Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Delhi. A major achievement during the year has been the implementation of the phase II-B on-line enquiry system in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. In this system the computers in the State Headquarters will be connected to TP terminals at District Headquarters for processing queries on an on-line basis. During the current year the Director designed, development and implemented the Phase-IIB batch system. The Directorate conducted 25 courses during the year and imported training to 746 officers.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

11. During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted tele-communication to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments. The Directorate commissioned a special HF net between Delhi and Panaji for CHOGM. A direct teleprinter line was also set up between Delhi and Panaji for speedy clearance of traffic during CHOGM. HF communication links were set up with

Kanha Forest Lodge in Madhya Pradesh, Gondia in Maharashtra, Udaipur in Rajasthan and Agra in Uttar Pradesh." The Directorate set up a WT Sub-link between Shillong as control station and Dispur|Imphal|Kohima|Agartala|Itanagar/Aizawl and thus provided fast and reliable communication in North Eastern region.

The Directorate supplied 200 VHF sets to Assam police for setting up additional wireless stations in disturbed areas during elections. Wireless equipments|VHF sets were provided to the States of J&K, Kerala, and Gujarat to meet their requirements in times of elections|floods. Wireless equipments worth Rs. 4.59 crores were procured for NAM and CHOGM through DGS&D. The Directorate have also procured various types of test and measuring instruments and auxiliary items like battery chargers stand-by generating sets, antenna towers, aerial kits and batteries amounting to Rs. 1.70 crores.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

12. The Institute was established in 1972 mainly to conduct research, impart in-service training to the functionaries of the criminal justice system and to organise post-graduate courses in Criminology and Forensic Science. During the year 40 courses were conducted and 485 persons attended these courses.

Bureau of Police Research and Development

13. The functions of the BPR&D, which was set up in August 1970 is to help the States in upgrading the quality of police methods and operations. The Development division of the Bureau has in collaboration with BSF developed riot-guns and plastic pellets system for riot control operations. The Development division has also successfully completed the technical trials with rubber bullets, 38mm (120 gms.) at the ARDE Pune in June 1983. The Development division has also conducted technical trials with specially modified .303 ammunition which are less lethal. The Traffic and Transport Unit of the Development division has developed, in collaboration with Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, a portable device for removing vehicles from non-parking areas. During the year the Bureau organised the All India Police Science Congress at

Pondicherry in February 1983 and the All India Forensic Conference and the conference of the Directors of CFSLs and PSLa at Patna in March, 1983.

Police Training

14. Training facilities were provided to police officers at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and in other Civil and 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

15. During the year, CFSL continued to provide the facilities of examination of crime exhibits for expert opinion in the cases forwarded by the CBI, Delhi Police, Government of India Departments, Public undertakings, State Governments, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed forces, banks, Courts of law etc. About 779 police officers, judges, scientists and others availed themselves of the training and orientation facilities provided by the CFSL.

Police Medals

16. During 1983, 56 officers were awarded the President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and 461 officers the Police Medal for Meritorious Service. In addition, 13 officers earned the President's Police Medal for Gallantry and 35 officers the Police Medal for Gallantry.

Welfare grant for the CPOs

17. In recognition of the commendable work done by the Central Police Forces in various spheres, a separate ad-hoc Welfare Grant amounting to Rs. 50.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the Central Police Forces and other CPOs during 1983-84 in addition to the normal welfare grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Civil Defence

18. Civil Defence aims at saving life, maintaining continuity of production and minimising damage to property in the event

of hostile attacks. It also aims at maintaining the morale of the people in emergent situations.

19. Civil Defence measures are adopted in selected places and vital plants and installations depending upon the strategic and tactical importance. The Civil Defence communications systems aims at establishing an early warning system and implementing a network of communication channels in vulnerable zones. Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis except for a small permanent nucleus staff which can be augmented during emergencies.

20. The present target strength of civil defence volunteers is 4.99 lakhs of which 3.90 lakhs have been raised and 3.49 lakhs are fully trained.

21. Ministry of Home Affairs shares the expenditure incurred on implementation of Civil Defence measures on authorised items by the States on 50 : 50 basis except in the Northern-Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and five northern districts of West Bengal where the Central Government bears all the expenditure incurred on Civil Defence. Rs. 1.91 crores have been provided in the budget for 1983-84 for this purpose.

22. There are two Mobile Civil Emergency Force Units (MCEF) one each at Delhi and Calcutta who are trained to do rescue operations. Several Courses in rescue and fire fighting were also organised at the MCEF, New Delhi for Defence Services personnel and civil defence volunteers. MCEF, Calcutta assisted in the rescue and relief operation during floods in Assam in 1983.

23. The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur conducted 15 courses for instructors, staff officers, lady officers, N.C.C., I.A.S. and I.P.S. probationers and also held an Industrial Civil Defence seminar and training conference.

Home Guards

24. Home Guards is a statutory voluntary force raised by the State Govts/Union Territory Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Govt. of India. The Home Guards are deputed to assist the civil administration in the maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, protection

of public property, crowd and traffic control, patrolling railway lines, conduct of elections, fire fighting etc. Besides, they are also utilised for relief and rescue work.

25. Against the authorised target of 5.17 lakhs the present raised strength is 4.39 lakhs.

26. The Centre shares with the State Govts. the cost of raising and training of Home Guards. Rs. 10 crores has been provided in the budget for 1983-84 for the purpose.

Fire Services

27. Fire services are administered by the States and Union Territories either directly or through local bodies. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance, training facilities and generally coordinates the activities of the fire services. An amount of Rs. 8.8 crores has been arranged from the General Insurance Corporation as long term loan for development of fire services in the States.

28. The National Fire Service College, Nagpur has imparted training to a total of 8617 candidates including 59 from abroad since its inception. The second batch of candidates of Bachelor of Fire Engineering Degree Course completed its training in December, 1983.

Award of Medals

29. In the year 1983, 79 medals were awarded to the officers and volunteers in the Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services Organisations in States and Union Territories for outstanding performance; 5 President's Medals for distinguished service and 74 other medals.

CHAPTER IV

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

The North Eastern Council was constituted on 1st August, 1972 with a view to achieving balanced and accelerated economic development of the region comprising the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territories, of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the NEC was originally fixed at Rs. 340 crores, but after finalisation of the 1984-85 annual Plan, it now stands at Rs. 413.90 crores. The Annual Plan outlay for 1983-84 has been fixed at 93.5 crores. The NEC Annual Plan for 1984-85 has been fixed at Rs. 107.75 crores.

The Ministry of Home Affairs functions as the nodal Ministry for follow up action of various NEC schemes.

The work on the road bridge over the river Brahmaputra near Tezpur is in full swing. It is targetted for completion during 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 84.53 crores.

The first phase of the Kopili Hydel Project is to be commissioned within the first half of 1984. The two units of the first phase have a generating capacity of 50 MW. The NEC is also undertaking construction of the Doyang Hydel project (90 MW) in Nagaland. Investigations are also in progress for a number of hydel schemes which include the Tipaimukh High Dam on the River Barak (estimated cost of investigations Rs. 341.44 lakhs) and the Tuivai Hydro Electric Project in Mizoram (estimated cost of Rs. 356.54 lakhs).

The NEC had drawn up a ten year plan for production of cement in mini cement plants in a phased manner. The first of these (30 TPD) located in Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh) is now complete and would shortly be commissioned. Work on the plants in Nagaland and Manipur (50 TPD each) is in progress. Similarly, preliminary work on the Umrangshu mini Cement plant (200 TPD) has been started.

In order to provide linkages with the 300 TPD Hindustan Paper Corporation Project for setting up a paper mill in Cachar, the NEC has planned to set up two paper grade lime plants, one each in Meghalaya and Assam. The first of these 200 TPD plant at Lumshang, in Meghalaya, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 480.30 lakhs. Sanction for the second is being processed.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been vigorously pursuing the programme for extension of TV net work in the North-East. A special scheme has accordingly been drawn up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and approved by the Planning Commission for an amount of Rs. 36.5 crores. Rs. 4 crores has been provided by way of contribution from the NEC towards implementation of this programme for 1984-85.

The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology is being set up under the auspices of the NEC at Itanagar. The Institute will run Certificate, Diploma Courses and Degree Courses in Science and Technology relevant to the area e.g. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, etc. The outlay for this Institute for 1983-84 is Rs. 1 crore. The first certificate level course is due to start from July, 1984.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs functions as the convenor of the Committee of Ministers for the economic development of the north-eastern region. The Committee held its 8th meeting in New Delhi on 26th July, 1983 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and attended by all the Chief Ministers of the region. As a result of follow up action taken by the Home Ministry, some major projects/tasks could be expedited as mentioned below :

- (i) The BG line to Gauhati is now to be completed as per schedule laid down by the Committee by March, 1984. Work on model studies for the second rail-cum-road bridge over the river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa is in full swing. The foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister in November, 1983.

- (ii) The Officer on Special Duty appointed by the Ministry of Health has drawn up a project report for the proposed Regional Institute of Medical Sciences at Shillong. This report is under scrutiny in the Ministry of Health. Action is also being taken to finalise the site and tie up other arrangements with the Meghalaya Govt.
- (iii) Special deputation terms for the staff of the NE Police Academy for attracting qualified personnel has been approved.
- (iv) Special incentives for Central Govt. staff serving in the North East have come into force in December, 1983.
- (v) The Ministry of Finance is taking action for opening a sub office of the Unit Trust of India in Gauhati.

CHAPTER V

UNION TERRITORIES

There are nine Union Territories comprising a total area of 1,19,551 sq. kms. with a total population of 97,91,362. The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of all Union Territories is Rs. 1646.34 crores. The Annual Plan outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 480.53 crores. Details regarding area, population, outlays for the Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1983-84 are exhibited in Annexures I and II.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

Some of the significant developments in various sectors during the year have been enumerated below :

(1) *Transport and Communication*

(i) *Road Transport*

Bus services in this territory are operated by the Government. The ratio of buses to the total population which was 1759.1 during the year 1982-83 improved to 1051.1 during the year 1983-84. The position is expected to improve further on the acquisition of 16 more buses during the year 1984-85.

(ii) *Shipping*

The Mainland-Island shipping services continued to operate with four passenger-cum-cargo and two cargo vessels during the year. One of the passenger vessels namely M. V. 'Akbar' was released for 'Haj' service on 3-7-83.

Work for extension of jetties at Mayabunder, Diglipur and Nancowry is in hand. A deep water wharf in Port Blair, a deep water jetty in Hut Bay and a break water in Campbell Bay are under construction. Work on a Fisheries Jetty in Phoenix Bay

and the Junglighat Jetty, Rutland and Bara Balu Jetty is in progress.

Two inter-island ferry vessels viz. M. V. Triveni and M. V. Sentinel were procured during the last three years to cope with the increasing passenger and cargo traffic. Another Onge type vessel viz. M. V. Chowra constructed by Mazagaon Dock, Bombay has also joined the inter-island fleet. One hospital-cum-Banking-cum-supply ship and two ocean going tugs are also expected to be delivered to the Administration during the current financial year.

The construction work on 3 Triveni type vessels, one 200 ton cargo vessel and one 200 ton water boat is also in progress.

A Port Management Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, A & N Administration and is likely to start functioning soon.

A new dry dock being constructed by the Andaman Harbour Works is nearing completion.

(iii) *Air Services*

Indian Airlines flights between Madras and Port Blair are operating twice a week from November 1983 as against the weekly service earlier. There is also a biweekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair.

(iv) *Roads*

The Andaman Trunk Road in North Andaman from Dighipur to Nabagram was opened to traffic in April, 1983. Action has been initiated to restart work on construction of the remaining stretches of the road in North and South Andamans. 17 Kms of rural roads are expected to be completed during the year as against 10.5 Kms during last year.

(2) *Forests*

4811 cum of logs and 128 cum of sawn timber were shipped to the mainland during 1983-84. 6917 of logs were supplied to the local match and ply industries by the Forest Department. The total quantity of timber extracted by the Department and coupe holders against payment of royalty was 49,524 cum upto 31-10-1983. The two departmental saw mills, Ohatham (South Andaman) and Betapur (Middle Andaman) produced 4387 cum and

666 cum respectively of sawn timber during 1983-84. Against a target of Rs. 475 lakhs, the actual revenue receipts from forests were Rs. 229 lakhs upto October, 1983.

The achievement under various schemes of forestry/social forestry upto October, 1983 are as below :

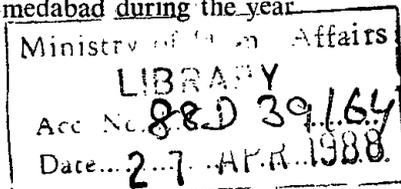
	Target	Achievement upto 31-10,1983
<i>Generation of forests</i>		
(i) Natural	2700 hect.	2102 hect.
(ii) Artificial	300 hect.	300 hect.
<i>Tending</i>		
(i) Natural regeneration	4800 hect.	2525 hect.
(ii) Artificial regeneration	592 hect.	181.5 hect.
<i>Development of minor forests</i>		
Cane and Bamboo	80 hect.	66 hect.
Seedlings planted along roads etc.	—	28103 Nos.
Seedlings supplied to public/ Govt. Deptts. for planting.	—	53137 Nos.

(3) Fisheries

Fish production during the current financial year (upto December 1983) was 2866 MT, as against the target of 3000 MT. Under the Inland Fisheries Development Programme the Fisheries Department was able to produce fish fry locally for the first time. About a third of these were distributed to private pisciculturists and the balance were stocked in 31 departmental ponds. Work on the expansion of the existing cold storage building is in progress. Action for setting up the A & N Fisheries Development Corporation is now at an advanced stage.

(4) Industries

A proposal to set up an Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation has been approved in principle. A training programme to encourage, motivate and train local entrepreneurs was conducted by the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad during the year



(5) *Law and Order*

(i) The Law and Order and Crime situation in the territory remained satisfactory during 1983-84.

(6) *Education*

Six new primary schools were opened and 14 schools were upgraded (8 Middle Schools, 5 Secondary Schools and one Senior Secondary School). The number of additional children enrolled upto 31-10-1983 was 3,000.

Free text books (20,500); free travel concession (3,000) and free uniforms (1,160) were provided to the students, upto 31-10-1983.

In service training was given to 175 primary school teachers and 100 graduate trained teachers during the period ending 31-10-1983.

(7) *Power*

Fifteen more villages have been electrified during 1983-84 and work in 20 more is expected to be completed within one year. By the end of October, 1983, 101571 people had been covered by electricity as against 100149 at the end of 1982-83.

The foundation stone of a coal based thermal power station in South Andaman was laid by the Prime Minister on 19th February, 1984.

(8) *Agricultural Production*

Upto October, 1983, 1,210 M.T. of vegetable seeds and 75 M.T. of paddy seeds were distributed to the farmers. An area of 7175 hectares and 4260 hectares were brought under the high yielding variety and other improved varieties of paddy respectively. 71760 coconut seedlings and 51600 arecanut seedlings were also distributed along with 10,330 fruit plants, 47,860 pineapple suckers, 20,500 banana suckers and 66,170 pepper cuttings during the same period. 1190 hectares were brought under vegetables and 750 hectares under root crops till October, 1983.

54,184 MT of pesticide powder and 1471.85 litres of liquid pesticides were procured and distributed to the farmers on a 100 per cent transport subsidy and 25 per cent cost subsidy basis.

8760 hectares were covered under plant protection measures. The progeny farm for spices at Jirkatang produced 1,26,090 pepper cuttings, 6150 cinnamon seedlings and 43,590 clove seedlings.

Soil Conservation

An area of 45 hectares has been brought under soil conservation measures, 70 hect. under land sloping and 600 hect. under summer ploughing upto October, 1983. 200 soil samples were collected and analysed.

(9) Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development

A cross breed cattle (holding) farm was set up at Dolly Gunj about 8 Kms. south-west of Port Blair.

The poultry farm at Dolly Gunj was expanded and 880 reared poultry birds were distributed to poultry keepers. Work on establishment of 4 more poultry farms is in progress.

(10) Health

Construction of the PHC buildings at Hut Bay, Kalighat and Tusnabad is in progress. Construction of the 10 bedded Intensive Care Unit of G. P. Pant Hospital has been completed and work on a 50 bed ward is expected to be completed within the year 1983-84. An eye camp was conducted at Port Blair and another is to be conducted at Car Nicobar. Three ambulances and 2 jeeps has been purchased. Two more ambulances and four vehicles are to be acquired during the current year.

(11) Sewerage and Water Supply

Work on the completion of water supply works left over from 1982-83 and water supply schemes in 63 villages is in progress. 27 villages have been provided with water supply. Wherever piped water supply is not feasible, ring wells have been sunk. The remaining 36 villages are expected to be provided with water supply by the end of 1983-84.

(13) Twenty Point Programme

The targets in respect of the following have already been exceeded/achieved upto October, 1983 :—

- (i) No. of families to be benefitted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Rural Development Programme.

- (ii) Revision of minimum wages for agricultural labour.
- (iii) Allotment of house sites.
- (iv) Sanctioning of ICDS Blocks.
- (v) Grant of scholarships to physically handicapped students.
- (vi) Vocational training for poor women.
- (vii) Opening of new primary schools.
- (viii) Upgradation of schools from primary to middle level.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

The following are details of some of the major schemes undertaken during the year in Arunachal Pradesh .

Education :

The Union Territory has witnessed significant advances in the field of education during the year. A number of middle schools were upgraded and a number of new educational institutions were opened increasing the total number of 1156 as against 1143 in the last year. The number of secondary|Higher Secondary Schools increased from 15 to 40 during the year.

To give a fillip to higher education, the Arunachal Pradesh University Act was passed and the foundation-stone of the University was laid by the Prime Minister on 4th February, 1984.

Health

There are 20 hospitals and 70 rural dispensaries and 45 health centres. The total bed strength in the Union Territory is nearly 2000. There are four Leprosy Hospitals. The Ramakrishna Mission is establishing a properly equipped hospital at Itanagar which will ultimately have 133 beds.

Special attention is paid to provision of drinking water in rural areas and out of 3000 villages over 2000 villages have been provided with drinking water facilities.

Roads and Power

Significant progress continues to be made in development of road communication particularly lateral road connection between districts. The railway line connecting Arunachal with Bhalukpong in West Kameng district is under construction and is expected to be completed within 1984-85 at an approximate cost of Rs. 10.97 crores.

The Micro Hydel Schemes which form a net work in the Union Territory are generating more than 10 MW of power. Some more such schemes are under investigation. Out of total 3000 villages more than 600 have already been electrified.

Industry and Minerals

A mini cement plant (30 TPD) sponsored by the North Eastern Council has been completed in Tezu, district Lohit. The staff has been placed in position and the project is ready to go into production. A number of small scale industrial estates are being set up in Arunachal Pradesh and one such estate has already come up at Itanagar. A TV|Radio assembly Unit at Itanagar has gone into production. The Union Territory has also requisitioned the services of the National Institute of Design Ahmedabad to give expert advice and carry out further studies on the local handicrafts. The Institute is also conducting a pioneering study on the marketing potential of vegetable dyes which are found in abundance in Arunachal Pradesh. Gas|oil has been struck in Tirap district and further exploration is afoot.

Assam-Arunachal Pradesh Boundary

During the year under review the work connected with the demarcation of boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh was taken up. 396 km have so far been demarcated out of a total length of 716 km.

CHANDIGARH

Agriculture and Community Development

During the current year, an outlay of Rs. 17.27 lakhs is being spent on different schemes to bring about all round development in the agricultural sector. Rs. 1.25 lakhs is being spent on sup-

ply of improved implements to small and marginal farmers as subsidy. 1400 mini kits of oilseeds/pulses were distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Eight bio-gas plants have been installed during the year.

During the year an outlay of Rs. 70.8 lakhs has been earmarked for providing civic amenities. Special attention has been paid to the development of 4 villages for which Rs. 50 lakhs is being spent. During 1983-84 Rs. 8.40 lakhs were provided by the Government of India under the National Rural Employment Programme.

Cooperatives

Upto November, 1983 29 cooperative societies have been registered taking the total number of societies to 563. The Chandigarh Administration has formulated a scheme for allotment of residential sites to cooperative house building societies. The Chandigarh State Coop. Bank Ltd. has advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 0.48 lakhs to village cooperative societies to cater to the needs of agricultural workers.

Animal Husbandry

With a view to increasing the milk yield of cows and buffaloes an artificial insemination centre has been opened. 2626 artificial inseminations were performed during the year 1983.

Education

During the year 1983-84, 59,000 children were covered in the age group of 6—11 out of which 7900 children belong to Scheduled Castes. Two Govt. Middle Schools in two separate villages of the UT. were upgraded to higher standards.

Health and Family Welfare

In pursuance of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, a fully equipped Chest clinic-cum-District TB Centre has started functioning. 1085 new TB cases were detected and 10 beds have been provided for TB patients in the General Hospital.

Water Supply

To augment the existing water supply of the city, a scheme has been prepared to bring surface water from Bhakra. Main

Canal in two phases, each phase making available 20 m.g.d. of water. The first phase of the scheme is almost complete.

Housing

3000 dwelling Units are under construction out of which 320 units are earmarked for the economically weaker Sections, 1602 for Low Income Groups, 826 for MIG and 252 HIG. The Chandigarh Housing Board also constructed their own office buildings in Sector 9. A special Housing Scheme has been sanctioned by HUDCO under the 20 Point Programme for 372 units under LIG and 62 units under MIG in Sector 45-D Chandigarh.

Industry

During the year 128 small scale units have been registered. The annual production of industrial goods is estimated to be Rs. 67 crores. Industrial products worth Rs. 1.24 crores were exported during 1982-83. 341 industrial plots have been allotted to entrepreneurs.

The Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation has constructed and allotted 315 industrial sheds upto 30-11-1983. 12 1/2 per cent of the industrial sheds constructed by the Corporation have been reserved for allotment to the entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes. The Corporation has opened a steel stock-yard at Chandigarh. An industrial development cum-facility centre has also been established and 3500 jobs were done in this centre yielding an income of Rs. 2.75 lakhs during the year. A Quality Marketing Centre has also been attached to this Centre. 43 small scale units have been enrolled as members of the centre.

Implementation of 20 Point Programme

Under the minor irrigation programme two deep tubewells have been commissioned and 3 KM of line has been laid in village Dhanas and Sarangpur during the year 1983-84. The Administration has decided to construct Dharamsalas for Harijans with a view to promoting social integration. There is a scheme for providing free books to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the villages are being served through piped water and electricity. Planting of trees in the city is done along the roads and in public parks. Ornamental trees and fruit trees have also been planted in large numbers in the city. For the benefit of farmers saplings are supplied on subsidised rates.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

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

Agriculture and Allied Services

- (i) *Agriculture*.—About 21,600 hectares of land are under cultivation; the corresponding figure for 1982-83 was 21,400 hectares. The irrigated area has increased from 915 h.a. in 1980-81 to 1100 h.a. in 1983-84; Financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan-cum-subsidy continued to be provided to the cultivators to increase production of both food and commercial crops. Bench terracing and Kyari making work also continued to be carried out on an extensive scale under soil conservation programme. To provide legal support for implementation of various soil conservation schemes the Bombay Land Improvement Scheme Act, 1942 has been extended to the Territory from 22-11-1983.
- (ii) *Animal Husbandry*.—The Veterinary Hospital at Silvassa and the 9 Veterinary Aids Centres located in Patelads continued to provide free treatment of livestock. The bull rearing farm and the piggery farm provide good pedigree off-springs to the villagers. Financial assistance continued to be provided to villagers for purchase of milch animals on loan-cum-subsidy basis. Under the 20 Point Programme 27 Gobar Gas Plants were completed during 1982-83.
- (iii) *Forests*.—Forests form about 40 per cent of the total area of the Union Territory. The development programme for forests include plantation of economic species like Teak, Khair, Subabul, social forestry, raising of food and fodder in forest areas, development of minor forest products etc.

Public Health

The full fledged Cottage Hospital with 50 beds at Silvassa and three Primary Health Centres and seven dispensaries spread over the Territory meet the requirements of medical facilities of the population. The Ayurvedic Clinic attached to the Cottage

Hospital treated more than 3000 patients during the year. Family Welfare activities were given due emphasis and the Territory was awarded a prize of Rs. 25 lakhs by Government of India during the current year for excellent performance in Family Welfare work done in 1982-83.

Industries

Twenty new S.S.I. units were established during the year and they started production.

Irrigation and Power

Work on the Daman-Ganga Project is in progress. 25 lift irrigation schemes, 11 open wells, 3 tubewells and 15 check dams covering a total command area of 602 hectares have been constructed.

Electrification of all the villages excluding those which will be sub-merged under the Damanganga project would be completed by end of current year.

Education

Educational facilities such as free education upto higher secondary level, financial concessions/cash awards to SC/ST students etc. continued to be provided. Under Adult Education Programme 62 centres with 1877 adult trainees were functioning as against 49 centres with 1454 trainees in 1982-83. Under the UNICER Education Programme one more project, namely, Population Education was started during the year.

Land Reforms

Occupancy rights on 25,880 hectares of agricultural land have been granted to 18638 persons so far.

Social Welfare

Under the Scheme of financial assistance to the blind, the old and the infirm, 97 persons were given the benefits during the current year (upto November, 1983). The rate of monthly assistance has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and the scheme has been revised to cover widows and destitute children as well. Under Nutrition Programme nutritious food to the children in the age group 0 to 6 years belonging to the weaker section of society and pregnant and lactating women was provided covering 11,036 beneficiaries.

Rural Development

The Rural Development Agency established under the IRDP Programme started functioning from August, 1983.

Labour

Minimum wages of agriculture workers and other allied scheduled employment under the minimum wages Act 1948 have been refixed from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 9.00 per day and Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day respectively.

Sales Tax

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Sales Tax Regulation 1978 has been enforced in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli through a notification dated 13th November 1983. To begin with, a few selected items have been subjected to the levy of Sales tax.

DELHI

During the year, Delhi hosted important conferences like the Non Aligned Meet (N.A.M.), Common-Wealth Heads of Government Meet (CHOGM) and International Olympic Committee meeting, the World Energy Conference and the World Hindi Convention. The Delhi Administration rendered assistance for these Conferences and made security arrangements etc.

The approved outlay of Rs. 250 crores is likely to be utilised in full and additional funds will be required under Power, Industries, Education, Housing and Urban Development Sectors. In the Education Sector 32 Secondary/Senior Secondary, 16 Middle and 15 primary schools were opened during the year. A new engineering college namely Delhi Institute of Technology was started with an intake of 120 seats. Land was acquired for shifting the Delhi College of Engineering near Rohini and for setting up the Kasturba Gandhi Polytechnic for women in Lajpat Nagar. Water Supply capacity was raised to 313 M.G.D. and Sewerage treatment capacity was raised to 152 M.G.D. and upto September, 1983. The foundation stone for construction of a bridge over Yamuna near the Inter State Bus Terminus was laid.

Law and Order

During the period from April to November, 1983 the total crime under various heads of I.P.C. was 18133 as against 18203 during the corresponding period for year 1982.

The total strength of Delhi Police as on 30-11-1983 was 30662 including officers and jawans.

Agriculture and Allied Services

Against an outlay of Rs. 251.37 lacs for agriculture and allied services, 79.80 lacs were spent upto November, 1983. Due to rapid urbanisation and consequent decrease in availability of agricultural land, emphasis was laid on production of vegetables.

Food and Supply

Delhi Administration supplies essential commodities to consumers through a net work of 2881 fair price shops, 1803 kerosene depots and 1554 coal depots. In order to check the sudden increase in prices of onions and potatoes, the Administration in coordination with N.A.F.E.I. Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar and Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation, sold about 6.80 lakh kilos of onions and 2.20 lakh kilos of potatoes through 219 outlets including 31 mobile vans.

The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation is running nine retail outlets in resettlement colonies and other localities for distribution of essential commodities. It is also running 30 India Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) shops.

Health and Family Welfare

Construction work of the 100 bed hospital at Mangolpuri is in progress. One new Allopathic dispensary was opened and five dispensaries were upgraded. The dispensary buildings at Yamuna Vihar, Vivek Vihar, Mandawali, Fazalpur and Bhajanpura are under construction.

Labour and Employment

Four handicraft classes were started in 11 welfare centres. Land for construction of a labour welfare centre at Lawrence Road was also acquired. Two more labour courts were created for strengthening the adjudication machinery.

Important statistics of the Employment exchanges are as under :

Registration	1,20,547
Placement	39,235
Percentage of placement of registration	32.5%
No. of candidates on live register as on 30-9-83	3,73,447
Submissions	1,43,317
Vacancies notified	45,257

Industries

A sum of Rs. 173.34 lacs was incurred upto November, 1983 on various plan schemes. There were 47000 industrial units as against 45000 units in 1982. Upto November 1983, 559 units were registered on permanent basis and 1419 units were registered on provisional basis.

180.379 M.T. of iron and steel and 2509.1 sheets were released to the small scale industries located in Delhi. Three Worksheds were allotted to eligible Weavers Cooperative Societies.

The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation set up 300 Industrial units in 8 Industrial Estates to help the weaker sections as well as persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the resettlement colonies. It also constructed 25 community work centres to provide self-employment in the vicinity of the workers' residences. The operation of Bhatti Mines, closed in January, 1983 was commenced departmentally. The decision has been taken to run all other mines departmentally for augmenting Government revenue.

The Delhi Financial Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 543.71 lakhs upto end of November, 1983.

Social Welfare

A sum of Rs. 721.33 lakhs has been provided during the year for various social welfare programmes benefitting more than six lakhs persons. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 14.61 lacs was given to 3609 old and infirm persons, T.B. patients, widows, sick persons, physically handicapped and needy children.

140 cases were dealt with in the Anti Dowry Cell.

A sheltered workshop and a training-cum-production centre was started at Tabirpur to impart skills to leprosy affected persons.

An expert group was set up to prepare a perspective plan for institutions for children over the next 10 years. The group will also lay down basic norms for the Children's Home.

Transport

30 national permits for public carriers were issued to ex-servicemen and 43 All India tourist permits were issued for motor vehicles. A scheme of financial assistance to scheduled caste families for purchase of 200 auto rickshaws has been formulated.

Education

About 800 sections were added during the year to the existing 15406 sections by opening new schools or upgrading the existing ones.

Out of a sum of Rs. 905 lakhs earmarked for construction of new school buildings, additional blocks, sports projects, a sum of Rs. 347.57 lakhs was spent upto October 1983.

Under the National Adult Education Programme 20 urban projects and one centrally sponsored project of rural functional literacy were opened.

Electricity

A 100 MVA-220/66/11 KV transformer each at Narela and Najafgarh sub-station was commissioned resulting in addition of 200 MVA transformation capacity, 43,643 service connections and 474 tubewell connections were given upto November, 1983.

A programme for electrification of harijan bastis falling within 'Lal Dora' of the villages was undertaken under the special component plan.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

A regularisation plan of 21 colonies benefitting 50,000 persons was approved. Development of woodland parks and picnic spots is being done at Badli and Gharoli Dairy Colony.

Two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are being opened at Bhorgarh and Karawalnagar.

The integrated child development scheme was extended to Sultanpuri, Inderpuri, Anand Parbat, Wazirpur, Motiakhan, Karekhan, Nimri and Geeta Colony.

Forty kiosks were constructed for the physically handicapped persons.

The city was given a face lift by improving|strengthening various roads and developing beautiful landscapes in connection with the CHOGM.

Tihar Jail

In order to reduce overcrowding in the Central Jain Tihar some long term prisoners were transferred to the jails in Haryana. Construction of boundary wall for the new District Jail has been started. Work on providing additional capacity of 300 prisoners in the Camp Jail is in progress. Work relating to trifurcation of Tihar Jail is expected to be completed during the current year.

Goa, Daman and Diu

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

Agriculture & Allied Services

Agriculture

The area under rice cultivation has been enhanced to 37,000 h.a. for the year 1983-84 as against 35,000 h.a. during 1982-83. Cultivation of groundnut is a recent introduction in the territory and a target of 800 h.a. has been fixed for the current year of which about 267 h.a. were covered during the Kharif season. The production of sugarcane is expected to be about 95,000 M.Ts during the year as against 75,000 M.Ts during 1982-83. Two batches of 70 Primary Teachers have been trained in kitchen gardening programme. Under the scheme of Janata Bio-gas Plants, against a target of 160 plants for 1983-84 129 had been set up by September, 1983.

Animal Husbandry

Two additional Veterinary Dispensaries have been set up at Mollem and Usgao.

Fisheries

A patrol boat has been acquired for the purpose of checking violations of the Marine Regulation Act. A proposal to acquire

one more boat is under consideration. Financial assistance continued to be provided to the fishermen to adopt modern techniques of fishing. Another cold storage plant has been established at Daman for providing facilities to the fishermen there.

Forests

21 plan schemes with an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs have been undertaken during 1983-84. The total area under plantation has risen to about 28,600 h.a. Under Social Forestry 293 h.a. plantation of fast growing species were raised over government lands. 220 lakh seedlings were distributed free or at nominal cost to the public and various institutions.

Cooperation

Various schemes under the Cooperative Sector such as Agricultural Credit, Urban Cooperative Credit etc. continued to be implemented. Similarly, under Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control, schemes such as Market Regulation, Market Survey and Investigation etc. have been undertaken.

Irrigation and Power

Work is in progress on three Major Irrigation Schemes namely Salaulim Irrigation Project, Damanganga Irrigation project and Tillari Irrigation Project and two Medium Irrigation projects namely Anjunem Irrigation Project and Mandovi Irrigation Project. A number of minor irrigation projects and lift irrigation schemes have been undertaken for execution. A number of bandharas have also been constructed.

A scheme for providing electricity to the poor was launched in 1980-81 under this scheme 8354 connections have been released upto September, 1983, including 452 connections released during the year 1983-84.

Industries and Mines

As on 30-10-1983 the number of registered small scale units was 2,827 with an initial investment of Rs. 38.02 crores and employment to 20,360 persons, the corresponding figures for the period ending 30-12-1982 being 2617, Rs. 27.51 crores and 17,735 respectively. The number of large and medium industries has reached 36 with a capital investment of about Rs. 160 crores providing employment to about 6,000 persons. 28 training centres in different trades have been set up all over

Goa and 384 artisans are undergoing training there. 9 industrial estates have been set up uptill now.

Transport and Communication Roads and Bridges

Under the 20 Point Programme Special emphasis has been laid on construction of roads in the areas predominantly inhabited by SC|ST population.

Road Transport

The Kadamba Transport Corporation setup in October, 1980 has so far acquired 124 buses, some of which are operating on the inter-State routes also. 89 National permits have been granted during the year.

Tourism

Middle and low income tourist accommodation has been provided in important towns and villages. The tourism industry in the UT has been brought under proper regulation with the enactment of the Goa, Daman and Diu Registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1982. The Tourism Development Corporation set up to run the various facilities and amenities has already taken over four existing hotel establishments, transport and cruise units.

Social and Community Services

Education

Enrolment of students in primary and secondary schools has been increasing steadily. To impart pre-primary education to the children of the age of 3 to 6 years it is proposed to open 11 pre-primary schools on a pilot basis during the current year. Mid-day meals to the students in the age group of 6-11 years are being provided. Monetary incentives|book grants are being provided to students belonging to the economically weaker sections at primary and middle school level. Scholarships at college level to students belonging to economically weaker sections were also awarded.

Water Supply

The work of laying additional pipe line from Opa to Panaji at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.69 crores is under execution. Another scheme for providing water from Salaulim Irrigation Project is also under implementation. In regard to

Rural Water Supply 145 out of 1173 problem villages and 128 out of 260 non-problem villages have been provided with drinking water supply. The work for sewerage scheme for Vasco and the preliminary works of Margao sewerage scheme are in progress.

Urban/Rural Development

Under the 20 Point Programme work of environmental improvement of urban slums at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao, Mormugao Bicholim and Daman has been undertaken. The scheme envisages provision of minimum infrastructural facilities such as public toilets, baths, surface drainage, street lighting etc.

Housing

632 houses under various categories (including 278 EWS) are at different stages of construction under the 20 Point Programme.

Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

The 750 bedded hospital at Dambolim has reached the completion stage.

Labour and Labour Welfare

Industrial relations by and large remained normal and peaceful. Under the scheme of one job in a family, 515 candidates have been provided with employment assistance including 11 during the year.

Sports

The construction of sports complexes at Panaji, Margao, Mapusa and Vasco da Gama is in progress.

Social Welfare

A special component plan to improve the socio-economic condition of SC/ST in the Territory is under implementation. A new scheme of granting family pensions to the old and destitute and handicapped persons is being implemented from the current year.

LAKSHADWEEP

The approved Plan Outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 577 lakhs. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during the plan year.

Transport and Communication

The commissioning of M.V. Bharatseema and advance publication of its voyage schedule has increased the passenger traffic during the year to a record figure of 42000 persons. With the commissioning of mechanised vessels cargo transportation from Cochin to the islands has also increased considerably and is likely to be almost twice the volume of cargo transported during the previous year. A cargo passenger shed has been opened at Kavaratti. About Rs. 34 lakhs is being spent during the year for providing navigational aids at the entrance to all islands and fish landing centres.

VHF sets have been installed at all the important islands and a telex machine at Cochin office. Radio telephone service has also been started between Andrott, Kavaratti and Cochin.

Agriculture and Allied Services

Agriculture

The production of 10,000 hybrid coconut seenuts will be completed during the year. Coconut nurseries have been raised in all the islands. Special care is being given to the control of pests and diseases, manuring and inter-cropping etc. During the intensive tree plantation campaign, 14265 coconut seedlings/saplings were planted in the islands.

500 hand pumps have been distributed among the farmers for developing minor irrigation facilities. Fertilizers, implements and minikits of seeds of pulses and vegetables were distributed to 1500 farmers in the islands under small and marginal farmers assistance programme. The coconut production target of 220 lakhs nuts during the current plant year is expected to be achieved.

Animal Husbandry

An ice-cream plant has been installed in Kavaratti island. More cows have been distributed to various islands for enhancing milk production.

Fisheries

A marine aquarium and museum has been set up in Kavaratti. The proposal for the formation of a Fisheries Corporation has been approved by the Planning Commission. Fortyone mechanised pablo boats were distributed to the local fishermen.

Cooperation

The Lakshadwetep Cooperative Marketing Federation and the primary supply and marketing cooperative societies in the UT have marketed 1904.22 MT of Copra worth Rs. 235 lakhs and distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 205 lakhs. Under the 20 Point Economic Programme two new fair price shops have been opened and the retail price of rice has been reduced to bring it at par with Kerala.

Rural Development

IRDP: The Government of India has released Rs. 40 lakhs for implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Against the target of 300 families 312 families were assisted under various sectors of development mainly agriculture and allied services. Against the target of 800 families, 200 families have been given subsidy for procuring various assets under fisheries, animal husbandry, etc. The remaining families will be covered by the end of the current financial year.

NREP: Government of India have released Rs. 8 lakhs under NREP programme during 1983-84. Construction of a spur to prevent sea erosion, construction of village ghar deepening and renovation of public tanks etc. were the important programmes taken up. An action plan with an outlay of Rs. 26.84 lakhs and 1.94 lakhs man days was prepared and the same is under implementation. So far 1.42 lakhs man days have been achieved.

C.D. Programmes

It is proposed to supply smokeless earthen chulas at 50 subsidy cost to 150 persons during the year. Another scheme of providing 50 per cent subsidy for electrification of houses of those below poverty line is also being implemented. Electrification of the 467 households below poverty line is expected to be completed before 31st March, 1984.

Power

The target of electrifying all the ten inhabited islands was achieved during 1982-83. On account of the high cost of diesel generation, a wind mill is also being established. The tourist resorts of Bangaram and Suheli are proposed to be electrified by acrogenerators. Domestic/commercial connections increased from 6022 to 6947 and industrial connections from 50 to 60. The total number of street lights added during the year is 1061.

Social-Services

Education

The Mahatma Gandhi Collège, was opened at Andrott. The Senior Basic School at Chetlet and the Junior Basic School North Minicoy have been upgraded into High School and Senior Basic School respectively. Day boarding scheme has been introduced in Minicoy to provide facilities for supervised study.

The Lakshadweep Sahitya Kala Academy has been established and a child welfare council has been constituted.

Health and Family Welfare

The Health care delivery system has extended its services to the door steps of the people through the multi-purpose health workers and community health guides. Six sub-centres were established during this year against the target of nine and it is expected that this target will be achieved. Fifty one sterilization operations and 36 IUD Insertions have been carried out.

Housing

A new social housing scheme for the construction of houses with CIC loan and releasing it on instalment basis has been prepared.

Water Supply and Sewerage

The project report prepared by the Kerala Public Health Engineering Department providing drinking water supply in all islands has been sent to Ministry of Works and Housing for technical scrutiny and clearance.

Industries and Tourism

For the first time, the Lakshdweep Administration has participated in the India International Trade Fair at New Delhi in November, 1983. A Mini Industrial Estate is being set up at Kavaratti.

About 2,000 domestic tourists visited the islands during the year. Permit regulations for entry to Lakshadweep have been relaxed to enable foreign tourists to visit the uninhabited islands of Suheli and Tillakkom.

Information and Publicity

Video sets have been supplied to islands and video shows are conducted regularly. Action is being taken to instal 17 direct receiving TV sets in the islands.

Local Administration

The district administration has been reorganised from 2nd October, 1983. The 10 inhabited islands have been divided into 4 sub-divisions and 5 additional sub-divisions.

One new sub-division and a new circle has been created in the PWD.

MIZORAM

The following are the details of the major development in Mizoram during the year:

Agriculture and Allied Services

Although there has been some shortfall in rice production due to adverse weather conditions during this year, production of Maize which is the second largest crop is likely to rise to 8550 tonnes in 1983-84 compared to 2000 tonnes in 1979-80. The production of pulses is likely to be around 1132 tonnes.

Increased emphasis is being laid on achieving self-sufficiency in milk, meat and eggs. Towards this end, 299 cross-bred cows/heifers, 400 local hill cows, 1600 improved piglets and 65 breeding bulls have been distributed under various subsidy schemes.

The irrigated area is expected to be about 10,000 hectares by the end of 1983-84. 95 kms of link roads were constructed and reclamation work was completed on 1994 hectares of land from November, 1982 to November, 1983.

Over six lakh seedlings and grafts of orange, Assam lemon, guava, mango etc. were distributed among cultivators upto 30-4-83. In addition, 12.70 lakh banana/pine-apple suckers and 90,000 coconut plants were distributed during this period along with 6.40 clumps of large cardamom. 22.65 MT of paddy seeds, 21 MT of maize seeds 30 MT of wheat seeds, 245 MT of potato, 1.50 MT of oil seeds and 10.64 MT of pulses were distributed during the period 1-11-1982 to 30-11-1983. 77 MT of plant nutrients were distributed as against 18 MT in the previous year.

21 candidates were sponsored for training in B.Sc (Agri) during the current year as against 10 in the previous year. In addition, 3 officers are undergoing Ph.D programme.

Education

As during the year 150 posts of additional Primary School Teachers have been filled up. The number of adult education centres has gone up from 267 to 290 during the year. Special scholarships have been given to 1149 High School students and 1636 Middle School students. 77 merit scholarships and 5648 Scheduled Tribes Students Scholarships have been given to Post-Matric students. The capacity of the Teachers Training Institutes at Aizawl and Lunglei has been doubled.

Health and Family Welfare

The existing civil hospital at Aizawl has been expanded by 40 beds. As 20 bedded leprosy hospital was opened. A 30-bedded Rural Hospital was opened at Tlabung. The target of having 22 Primary Health Centres by the end of Sixth Plan would be reached. There were 12 PHCs as on 1-4-1980 and 6 were added by 1-4-1983. Two more are expected to be completed during 1983-84 and 2 have been proposed for 1984-85. All the PHCs will be provided with adequate number of village health guides to cover all the villages in the Territory.

Trainees in medical education were sent to various institutions. Their strength were : Post-Graduate Degree Course—2,

MBBS and BD Courses—94, B. Pharma Course—2, Diploma in Pharmacology—34.

For eradication of malaria, Mizoram is reorganised into 60 main centres with 280 sub-centres. Compared to 1982 the reduction in malaria cases in 1983 is 36.65 per cent. The performance on family planning was satisfactory.

Industries

Apart from a number of schemes in the village and small industries sector, the following units are being set up in the medium industries sector :

- (i) Ginger Oil and Oleoresin Plant at Sairang.
- (ii) Fruit Preservation Factory at Vairengte.
- (iii) Ginger de-hydration Plant at Sairang.
- (iv) 30-40 TPD capacity Paper Plant at Bhairabi.
- (v) Plywood Factory at Bhairabi.

Some of these Projects are expected to be commissioned Soon. Three Industrial Estates namely Kolasib, Sairang and Zembaw (Zuangtui) are programmed to be completed before the end of 1984-85.

Electricity

2 new diesel power stations were set up at Tawipui and Tuipang raising the total number of diesel power stations to 18, with a total installed capacity of 6.37 MW as on March, 1983. During 1983-84 work on 5.10 MW diesel scheme and 1 MW Serlui Micor-hydel Project is in progress and upto November, 1983 70 per cent and 90 per cent works respectively have been completed. It is expected that both the projects will be commissioned by the end of the current year raising the total installed capacity to about 12.50 MW. The energy consumption during 1982-83 was 13.36 MW which is expected to go upto 16 MW during 1983-84.

The construction of the 132 KV Aizawl-Lunglei line is in progress. Route survey upto Serchip has been completed. Improvement of existing 66 KV Dullabherra-Aizawl line including the construction of 66 KV sub-station is also in progress.

Vairangte sub-station has been completed in August, 1983 and the Kolasib, Aizawl sub-station works are in progress.

PONDICHERRY

A Presidential Order was issued on 24-6-1983 by which the operation of certain provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 in relation to the Union territory of Pondicherry has been suspended. The Order dissolved the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry, dismissed the Council of Ministers. The operation of the Order has been further extended by a period of six months i.e. up to 23rd June, 1984.

Agriculture and Allied Services

The anticipated foodgrains production in 1983-84 is 1,14,000 MT. Under the New 20-Point Programme emphasis is being laid on increasing the irrigation potential, increasing production of pulses and oil seeds, afforestation programmes and bio-gas plants. As per the guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Cattle Insurance Scheme, is being implemented.

60 village Credit Cooperatives are functioning in Pondicherry to meet the credit requirements of agriculturists. Work on the Cooperative Sugar Mill is in progress and it is expected to go on stream by the end of the current financial year. The Pondicherry Control Cooperative Processing Supply and Marketing Society was provided share capital assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.50 lakhs during the year. Students Cooperative Stores are being organised in High Schools and Colleges. An export-oriented handloom project with financial assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs from the Central Government, is functioning in Pondicherry.

Industry

There are 1723 small scale industrial Units providing employment to 11,701 persons. 12 large and medium scale industrial units provide employment to 13896 persons. A sum of Rs. 284 lakhs has been earmarked in the VI Plan for development of industries. A new scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth has been taken up during

the year. To encourage local artisans State awards for master craftsmen are proposed to be given. Four khadi spinning centres have been started during the year.

Health and Family Welfare

A full time E.S.I. dispensary has been opened at Nadungadu and an intensive coronary unit has been opened in the General Hospital, Karaikal.

Transport and Tourism

The quota of 150 permits for public carrier goods vehicles fixed for Pondicherry has been allotted. 500 permits for goods vehicles for regional and interstate operation are in existence in the Union Territory. An amount of Rs. 14.10 lakhs has been approved for tourism schemes. Construction work of two more A.C. deluxe suites has been taken up. An area of 365 acres of land is under acquisition for the construction of an air-port.

Water supply and Sewerage Disposal

A sewerage scheme for Pondicherry town has been commissioned and connections to Government and municipal buildings have been provided. Water supply to Mahe town has been provided. For Yanam, water supply improvement works have been taken up. 267 villages are proposed to be covered under the rural water supply scheme.

Education

Students in Classes I to V are being provided free stationery and text books, free uniforms and free mid-day meals. 18,000 adults are proposed to be covered during 1983-84 under the National Adult Education Programme.

Welfare of SC & ST

For the benefit of Scheduled Castes, an outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been earmarked during 1983-84. Books, Stationery, clothes etc. are provided to students of primary classes. Tutorial facilities have also been provided to Scheduled Castes students. A book bank has been set up in JIPMER to enable the students to get the books for reference free of cost.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

Government attach the highest priority to the rapid socio economic development of the Scheduled Castes and tribes.

Their low economic status has a clear nexus, in the case of scheduled castes with the social disabilities from which they suffer and in the case of scheduled tribes with their isolation and way of life which makes them prone to exploitation. A lasting solution to their problems lies in rapid economic development, for which programmes have been undertaken and emphasised in the new 20-Point Programme. Effective protection in the immediate context of exploitation and harassment in various ways to which they are prone also needs continuous attention. The Government of India have issued comprehensive guidelines to the State Governments with regard to preventive, punitive and rehabilitative and other measures to be undertaken for promoting their welfare and for providing physical security and protection to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

SCHEDULED CASTES

Strategy for Development

The main elements of the strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes are :

- (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

Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan envisages identification of schemes under general sectors of development which would be of benefit to the Scheduled Castes, quantification of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector and determination of specific targets as to the number of families which are to be benefitted from these programmes under each sector.

The details of the SCP outlay etc. for the VI Plan and Annual Plan 1983-84 are given in Annexure-III.

Special Central Assistance

The Government of India continued to provide Special Central Assistance to the States' Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes during the year and this Assistance has had the desired effect in motivating the State Governments to promote larger outlays in their Special Component Plans, as would be seen from the following figures :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Stat Plan outlay	SCP outlay	SCA
1979-80	5967.03	250.54	5.00
1980-81	6956.82	527.84	100.00
1981-82	8381.81	637.76	110.00
1982-83	9445.49	675.76	120.00
1983-84	11120.80	754.86	130.00

The proposed outlay on Special Central Assistance for 1984-85 is Rs. 140 crores.

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States are envisaged to provide an inter-face between Scheduled Castes families and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. Seventeen States with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have set up Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. The Government of India provide assistance to States for share-capital investment in

their Corporations in the ratio of 49.: 51 and this has helped the Corporations in expanding their activities and rejuvenating some which had been lying dormant. The following releases have been made in this behalf.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	State Govt. Contribution	Amount released by the government of India
1978-79	710.55	50.00
1979-80	703.10	1224.00
1980-81	1403.00	1300.97
1981-82	1367.56	1332.37
1982-83	1364.40	1350.00
1983-84 [final figure not yet available	1400.00 (Provisional)

The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 16 crores.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

During the year efforts continued to be directed towards improving and strengthening the machinery for implementing the various provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 2.51 crores was released as central share to 13 States under the Scheme of Central Matching assistance for liberation of scavengers. So far the towns of Bihar Sharif, Purnea, Chaibasa, Madhubani, Ranchi, Sharsa, Deoghar and Daltongam in the State of Bihar have been made scavenging-free towns as all the dry latrines in these towns have been converted into water-borne latrines and the liberated scavengers have been provided alternative employment. For the trial of untouchability offences under PCR Act Andhra Pradesh had set up 5 Mobile Special Courts and have now constituted two additional mobile courts. In Rajasthan two out of the three existing Special Courts, have been converted into mobile special courts. Besides, 3 additional mobile courts have also been set up in this State. Madhya Pradesh has set up

four Mobile Special Courts. The Government of Bihar and Tamil Nadu have set up four Special Courts each.

Special Cells/Squads have been created and special officers have been appointed by 19 States for dealing with prosecutions under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. 17 States have also set up committees at various levels to review the enforcement of the P.C.R. Act.

Crimes against Scheduled Castes

The problem of crimes against Scheduled castes and the question of providing protection to them has been continuously engaging the attention of the Ministry which keeps in constant touch with State Governments. A number of States have reported the measures taken in this behalf :

- (1) Police authorities in the States have specific instructions to intervene in instances of criminal trespass into lands belonging to Scheduled Castes by others. Besides, they are under orders to treat serious cases of crimes against them as Special Report cases, register the complaints promptly and start investigation forthwith and to arrange for quick trial with efficient prosecution with a view to ensuring deterrent punishment to be awarded to the offenders;
- (2) High level Revenue and Police Officers have instructions to go to the spot for resolving the disputes in a manner fair to the Scheduled Castes;
- (3) The States of Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have accepted the enhanced scale of relief to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe victims of crime recommended by the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Other States have adopted different rates of compensation;
- (4) Eleven Police Stations in Bihar and 7 Sub-Police Stations in Madhya Pradesh have been set up to exclusively register cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes;

- (5) while on tour officers have been instructed to visit and make enquiries in the residential areas of Scheduled Castes in the villages;
- (6) In most of the States, Special Cells have been set up under a DIG with a complement of staff to ensure that crimes against Scheduled Castes are followed up quickly.
- (7) In most of the States, State Level Committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister have been set up to look after all aspects concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Strategy for Development

The main elements of the strategy for the development of scheduled tribes are :

- (a) The Tribal Sub Plans (TSP) of the States and Central ministries ;
- (b) Protective support by administration in Tribal Sub Plan areas.

Tribal Sub Plan

The tribal sub-plan is an area development plan with particular focus and emphasis on tribal population. The tribal sub-Plan is being implemented in 17 States and 2 Union Territories covering a total tribal population of 3.91 crores. It does not cover the six predominantly tribal States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli as the normal development plans take care of the needs of the tribal population in these areas. There are no notified Scheduled tribes in the remaining six States and Union Territories i.e. Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. The Tribal sub-Plan areas include tehsils/block having fifty per cent or more of scheduled tribes population, pockets of tribal concentration with a more than 50 per cent tribal component in a minimum population of ten thousand and identified primitive tribal groups. The tribal sub-Plan extends to about 5.10 lakh sq. Kms catering to a scheduled tribe population of about

282 lakhs accounting for 75 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in the 19 sub-Plan States and Union Territories. The tribal sub-Plan area is divided into 181 operational units termed as Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs).

The four main objectives of tribal sub-Plan during the Sixth Plan are :—

- (1) taking up family oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the tribal families in their respective fields of activity like agriculture, animal husbandry, small industries, etc.;
- (2) elimination of exploitation of the tribals in the sphere of land alienation, money-lending, debt bondage, excise and forest ;
- (3) developing human resources through education and training and ;
- (4) infrastructure development.

It is estimated that about Rs. 5,500 crores including investment from institutional finance sources, will be spent on tribal development programmes during the Sixth Plan. This represents a five-fold increase over the Fifth plan investment.

The State Governments have been advised to gear up the administrative structure in the ITD projects. At the project level, committees comprising tribal representatives, MPs and MLAs have been formed. At the State level, the Tribal Advisory Councils function in Scheduled Area States under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister/Minister in charge of Tribal Development with representation both from officials and non-officials.

Provisions to control alienation of land from tribal to non-tribal exist in all States, either as a part of the general law or as special laws. Legislations prescribing rates of minor forest produce to be offered to the tribals, whose life is inextricably woven with the forest, exist in some cases. In certain States, such as Madhya Pradesh and Orissa laws to protect the interests of tribals in the trees in their land exist. Special laws to curb unlicensed money-lending and legislations for debt relief measures have been brought into force. Excise laws and systems have been streamlined to ensure that the tribals are not exploited through liquor vending.

The New 20-Point Programme

The new 20-Point Programme has focussed attention on the rapid development of Scheduled tribes. The details of families economically assisted during the year 1983-84 is given in Annexure-IV.

Pockets of tribal concentration (Modified Area Development Approach to tribal sub-Plan).

Till the end of January, 1984, 245 pockets of tribal concentration have been delineated.

Primitive Tribal Groups

During the Fifth Plan period, 52 tribal groups were identified as primitive for according special treatment for their development. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan an additional 19 groups have been added to the list bringing the total number of primitive tribal groups identified to 71. Out of these, project reports (Action Programmes) have been received in respect of 39 primitive tribal groups. Special programmes suited to the groups are being implemented.

Special Central Assistance

During the year 1983-84 Rs. 110 crores have been earmarked as special Central assistance for tribal sub-Plans. For the ensuing year 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 125.50 crores is being made.

The flow from State Plans to tribal sub-Plan has registered considerable increase during the past years. The position is :

(Rs. in Crores)

1980-81	497.32
1981-82	589.40
1982-83 [680.53
1983-84 [787.38
1984-85	940.00

Research & Training

During the current year a School of Tribal Studies has been established at Uthagamandalam in Tamil Nadu under the auspices of Tamil University, Thanjavur. This is the twelfth such Institute in the country. Institutes are financially assisted by the Ministry

under the Centrally sponsored programmes on an equal sharing basis. The Institutes are actively associated in the preparation of tribal sub-Plan ITDP reports, primitive tribal group project reports, evaluation studies of selected programmes as also in regular training on tribal development aspects to in-service personnel and non-official workers. A provision of Rs. 70 lakhs exists for the current year and Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

Finance Commission Award

The Seventh Finance Commission allocated funds to 13 tribal sub-Plan States 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 tribal areas (Rs. 13.32 crores). It is expected that the whole of the award will be utilised by the end of 1983-84.

Post Matric Scholarship to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships is an important scheme for the educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The year-wise central assistance released and the number of awards given during 6th Five Year Plan are indicated below :

Year	Central Assistance released	No. of awards
	(Rs. in Crores)	
1979-80	7.68	4,90,280
1980-81	10.76	5,64,935
1981-82	26.44	6,70,092
1982-83	31.66	7,63,955
1983-84	48.00 **	8,10,955

* Revised figures
** Anticipated figures

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

The National Overseas Scholarship Scheme is a non-Plan scheme which was continued during 1983-84 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 for which facilities are not normally available within the country. Since the inception of the scheme 417 scholarships have been awarded. 26 scholarships were awarded during the year 1982-83.

Coaching and Allied Schemes

Under the Coaching and Allied Schemes, 62 coaching centres have been set up in the country and over 775 candidates who got coaching from these centres have been appointed in the IAS/IPS and other Central Services.

Backward Classes Commission

The Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission was forwarded to the State Governments for obtaining their views. The report was also discussed in the Chief Minister's Conference on 4-4-1983. The report is presently receiving the consideration of Government.

High Power Panel on Minorities

The report of the High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections set up in May, 1980, have been received. They are under the consideration of Government.

Minorities Cell

A Committee consisting of the following was constituted to go into the grievances of minorities :—

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

The Committee met in April, 1983 and again on 11th November, 1983 when it finalised a set of guidelines on rehabilitation and payment of ex-gratia grant to the victims of communal riots. These guidelines have been sent to all the State Governments for consideration and necessary action.

The problems of the minority communities need to be attended to on a continuing basis. Accordingly, a Minorities Cell has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to the welfare of minorities and to ensure the full participation of minorities in all sectors of national life. The Cell keeps in touch with the State Governments.

CHAPTER VII

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Punjab

Consequent on the resignation of the Ministry led by Shri Darbara Singh, President's Rule was promulgated on the report of the Governor in the State of Punjab under Article 356 of the Constitution with effect from 6-10-1983.

Sarkaria Commission

Government of India had been considering for some time past the need for a review of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States. A statement on the subject was made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on March, 1983. Accordingly, a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri R. S. Sarkaria, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India was constituted with effect from 9th June, 1983. Shri B. Sivaraman and Dr. S. R. Sen were later appointed Members of this Commission. The Commission will examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate.

Sikkim

In order to bring the State of Sikkim in line with the rest of the country in respect of the applicability of Central Laws, 151 enactments have so far been extended to the State of Sikkim of which 55 were extended in calendar year 1983.

Zonal Council Secretariat

During the year a meeting each of the Western and Northern Zonal Councils were held. The Standing Committee of the Northern Zonal Council also held a meeting.

Upgradation of the standard of Revenue and District Administration.

The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended an allocation of a sum of Rs. 64.41 crores for the period 1979-84 for the upgradation of the standards of Revenue and District Administration in twelve States with a view to bringing up the standard of administration in those States on a par with the more advanced States. Upto 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 43 crores had been released to these States. During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 7.30 crores has been released upto 15th December 1983.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

The office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of this organisation are socio-economic surveys, demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics.

The Primary Census Abstract of general population has been published. This is a basic reference document on population statistics for planners & research scholars. The Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes is under print. The primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Tribes is nearing finalisation and will be ready for printing shortly.

An All India report on advanced tabulation of 1981 Census data, giving selected economic tables, social and cultural tables, migration tables and fertility tables is under print. Similar reports in respect of all the 14 major States have also been prepared and will be taken up for printing shortly. Considerable progress has been made in the compilation of statistics on religion and language through manual tabulation. Some analytical studies on important aspects like urbanisation, migration etc. have also been undertaken.

The various Plan Schemes relating to social studies, mapping projects relating to regional division of India, linguistic survey and the Census Atlas Project 1981 have also made considerable progress during the year.

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 is in force in all the States and UTs except in certain pockets in Assam & West Bengal and its implementation is being reviewed intensively through evaluation studies at the State & district levels and extensive publicity through the media.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Prison Administration

Under the Constitution, 'Prisons' is a State subject. Government of India, however, give advice and assistance to State Governments in bringing about improvement and modernisation in prison administration.

An allocation of Rs. 48.31 crores to the 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh was recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for upgrading the standards of prison administration over a period of 5 years (1979-84). During 1983-84, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 9.10 crores have been sanctioned upto 31st December, 1983. These funds are being utilised by the concerned States for providing better diet and clothing and medical facilities to prisons, improving jail amenities like water supply, sanitation and electrification in existing prisons and creation of additional prison capacity.

The Committee on Jail Reforms set up on July 25, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice A. N. Mulla (retired) to consider the question of improvement of prison administration submitted its report on 31st March, 1983. The report has been sent to States and Union Territories for consideration. A Special Cell has been created in the Ministry to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

Foreigners

The Meetings of Indo-Pak Sub-Commissions were held in Islamabad in June, 1983 and in New Delhi in January, 1984. Agreed conclusions were reached at these meetings to facilitate issue of multi-entry visas to businessmen, issue of visas to organised groups of academics, professionals and tourists, issue of

visas to diplomatic and non-diplomatic visas upto the duration of assignment of the personnel instead of a year at a time as at present and to streamline police reporting procedures in the case of persons accompanied by families.

Clearance was given for holding over 250 international conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. in India during 1983. Though the system of issue of landing permits for thirty days to individual tourists arriving without visas has remained suspended, the provision giving such facility to organised groups conducted by recognised travel agencies continued to be available. It has been decided to facilitate the visits of organised groups of foreign tourists to Shillong (Meghalaya) and Kaziranga National Park (Assam), which fall in restricted areas.

1,92,495 foreigners were granted visas in 1982.

The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, who were reportedly resident in India is as under :—

As on 1st January	Registered Foreigners
1983	58,498
1982	65,182

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

On 1st January	Registered foreign missionaries	
	Common wealth countries	Other countries
1983	755	2352
1982	726	2069

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

During the year ending 31st December, 1983, 6034 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian citizenship by registration under Section 5(1)(a)(b) and (d) of the Citizen Act, 1955. 128

foreigners settled in India and 229 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

Apart from handling individual requests for acceptance of foreign 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.

It is proposed to amend certain provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 with a view inter alia to ensure a more effective monitoring of the flow of foreign contribution and to check that such contribution is not utilised for a purpose other than the one for which it is received. It is also proposed to enlarge the scope of Section 2(1)(g) which defines 'political party' and Section 4 and 9 respectively which ban acceptance of foreign contribution by certain categories of persons and restricts acceptance of foreign hospitality without prior permission and also to take powers for Government to audit accounts of recipients of foreign contribution in certain circumstances and to amend Section 6 to make organisations take prior permission in certain circumstances.

Freedom Fighters

The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension scheme is being administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs since 1972. The Central Government has so far granted Samman Pension to 1,27,698 freedom fighters and their dependents. 1,50,388 applications are under finalisation.

Some of the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of pending claims are as follows :—

- (i) Special Cells have been set up in the States to deal with applications of the freedom fighters.
- (ii) The State Govts. have set up Advisory Committees at Dist|State levels to help in scrutiny of the applications.
- (iii) Special Committees have recently been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of State in the

Ministry of Home Affairs to consider the cases of freedom fighters from J & K and those who participated in the Hyderabad merger movement.

During the year 1983 the procedure for payment of pensions to widows of freedom fighters has been simplified. In the sanction letters now being issued the members of the family are indicated so that in the event of the death of freedom fighter, the Samman Pension could automatically be transferred to the eligible dependent. Pensioners have been requested to file affidavits with the A.Gs concerned about their dependents so that in the event of death pension could be transferred to their widows/dependents.

It has also been decided to accept the certificates of co-prisonership from any two freedom fighters who had undergone suffering for more than one year and are recipients of Samman Pension and Tamra Patras to prove suffering undergone in jail. The punishments of flogging and caning undergone during freedom struggle have also been recognised for Samman Pension.

On request made by the Ministry of Home Affairs most of the State Governments/UT Administrations are now providing free medical facilities to freedom fighters and their families.

A Non-Official Advisory Committee consisting of prominent freedom fighters meets from time to time and advises Government in the matter of any changes to be made in the Scheme. The following movements have been recognised as a part of the freedom struggle as recommended by the Non-Official Advisory Committee—

- (a) Aranya Satyagraha in Karnataka;
- (b) Holwell Monument Removal Movement (1940).

The annual expenditure on the implementation of the pension scheme has risen from Rs. 24 crores in 1980 to Rs. 37 crores in the current year.

Awards

Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are awarded in recognition of display of conspicuous courage in the face of great danger to one's own life. During 1983, the President awarded 2 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak (Posthumous), 9 Utram

Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 5 posthumous) and 21 Jeevan Raksha Padak.

Gallantary Awards to civilians are given for acts of conspicuous gallantry other than against enemy action. On 26th January, 1983, President announced 1 Kirti Chakra (Posthumous) and 3 Shaurya Chakra awards.

Padma Vibhushan|Padma Bhushan|Padma Shri Awards are given for exceptional and distinguished service of a high order distinguished service in any field of activity. During 1983, President announced the award of Bharat Ratna (posthumous) for the late Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Besides 17 Padma Bhushan Awards and 53 Padma Shri Awards were also announced.

State Legislation

During the year (upto 31st. December, 1983), 173 legislative proposals received from the States were dealt with.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 was enacted with the object of making the offence of rape and the punishment therefor more stringent. Ordinary rape has been made punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of 7 years while rape in custodial conditions and certain aggravated types of rape have been made punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of 10 years. The law of evidence has been amended to provide that in prosecution for custodial rape and certain types of aggravated rape where sexual intercourse is proved and the victim denies consent, 'the Court shall presume that she did not give her consent to the intercourse. Provision has also been made for compulsory in camera trial of cases under the Act with a further safeguard that the privacy of the victims (except in certain special situations) shall be protected in the reporting in certain special situations) shall be not shy away from court action.

The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 was enacted to provide for punishment of the husband or a relative of the husband, who subjects a woman to cruelty with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and fine. The offence has been classified as cognizable, if information relating to the Commission of the offence is given to police by the victim or a relative of the victim or in the absence of any such relative by any public servant authorised in this behalf by the State Go-

vement: The offence is non-bailable. Provision has been made for compulsory inquest by Executive Magistrate and post-mortem in all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of married women within 7 years of their marriage. The Act amends the law of evidence to provide that where a woman has committed suicide within a period of 7 years from the date of marriage and it is shown that her husband or a relative of his had subjected her to cruelty, the Court may presume that such suicide has been abetted by her husband or by the husband's relative.

Research and Policy Division

The Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes studies, on topics relevant to the Ministry's work. In some cases the assistance of research institutions and outside scholars are also availed of. A study completed during the year is a sponsored project on 'Economic Conditions of Scheduled Caste Leather Workers in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh' conducted by the Vaikunthbhai Mehta Smarak Trust, Bombay.

Secretariat Security Organisation

The Secretariat Security Organisation headed by Chief Security Officer is in charge of security and reception arrangements in the offices of Government of India. Presently this organisation serves 35 buildings & have a staff of 1,000 SSF personnel and about 80 Reception Officers.

Use of Hindi

During the year the Official Language Implementation and Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs met on 13-9-1983 and reviewed the implementation of the Official Language Policy and the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official work of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices, in the light of the annual programme 1983-84 prescribed by the Department of Official Language. Concerted efforts have been made to achieve the targets fixed in the programme and the progress made in this regard is also reviewed in the monthly O&M meetings held by Joint Secretaries. A team of officers was deputed to inspect the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry located in Delhi and outside. 15 such offices were inspected by the Inspection team.

26 offices were notified during the year under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976; thus bringing the total number notified so far to 19 Head Offices and 222 regional offices.

In order to give practical training in Hindi noting and drafting to the employees two Hindi workshops were organised in the Ministry during the year.

The Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued during the year under review and the winners were given cash awards.

Vigilance

The Vigilance Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs is functioning under the Chief Vigilance Officer, who is assisted by a Vigilance Officer and an Under Secretary in discharging his functions. The Chief Vigilance Officer is responsible for regulating and coordinating the vigilance activities in the Ministry as well as in its attached and subordinate offices and maintaining liaison with Central Vigilance Commission, the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the C.B.I.

Vigilance Officers are functioning in attached and subordinate offices of Ministry.

Statistics in respect of Vigilance/Disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the period from 1-1-1983 to 31-10-83 are given below :

	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted		
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of disciplinary/vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-83		42	43	128	131
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-83 to 31-10-83)		42	57	131	143
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31-10-83)		37	48	132	148
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-83)		46	52	127	126

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of					
a. Dismissed		—	—	11	11
b. Removal		—	—	5	5
c. Compulsorily retired		1	1	—	—
d. Reduced in rank/pay		—	—	17	16
e. Increment withheld		1	1	—	—
f. Promotion withheld		—	—	1	1
g. Revocery ordered from pay		—	—	3	3
h. Censured		—	—	28	31
i. Warning issued		10	10	11	11
j. Displeasure of Govt conveyed		1	1	1	1
k. Exonerated		7	10	3	4
l. Transfer of cases		1	2	1	1
m. Proceedings dropped		16	23	37	50
		37	48	132	148

ANNEXURE I

Area and population of Union Territories

S.No.	Union Territory	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	8,293	188,254
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	628,050
3.	Chandigarh	114	450,061
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	103,677
5.	Delhi	1,485	6,196,414
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814	10,86,730
7.	Lakshadweep	32	40,237
8.	Mizoram	21,087	4,93,757
9.	Pondicherry	492	6,04,182
Total		1,19,551	97,91,362

ANNEXURE II

Sectoral Plan outlay for the Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Five year Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1983-84
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	16661.50	4092.52
2.	Cooperation	1608.00	352.08
3.	Water & Power Development	34648.00	9062.93
4.	Industries & Minerals	6024.00	1441.33
5.	Transport & Communications	28611.00	8549.00
6.	Social & Community Services	75450.81	23797.75
7.	Economic & General Services	1430.50	757.74
Total		164633.81	48053.35

ANNEXURE-III

Flow of Funds from State Plan to Special Component Plan

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State/UT	Percentage of SC population	1980-85			1983-84		
			State Plan	S.C.P.	%age flow to S.C.P.	State Plan	S.C.P.	%flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.37	3100.00	338.72	10.93	826.23	139.5113	16.89
2.	Assam	6.24	1115.00	16.87	1.51	291.00	5.6750	1.95
3.	Bihar	14.88	3225.00	417.19	12.94	681.00	43.5836	6.40
4.	Gujarat	7.08	3680.00	259.46	7.05	900.00	19.0751	2.12
5.	Haryana	18.89	1800.00	177.85	9.88	406.59	28.1379	6.92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23.34	580.00	61.60	11.00	138.58	15.40	11.11
7.	Karnataka	14.60	2265.00	342.20	15.11	575.00	53.1365	9.24
8.	Kerala	9.38	1550.00	110.00	7.13	320.00	20.7480	6.48
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.81	3800.00	297.61	7.83	855.00	46.9814	5.49
10.	Maharashtra	6.30	6175.00	323.60	5.24	1500.00	30.8110	2.05
11.	Manipur	1.53	224.00	3.87	1.61	52.80	0.7791	1.48

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
12.	Orissa	15.07	1500.00	162.55	10.84	345.00	27.2470	7.90
13.	Punjab	24.71	1957.00	173.05	8.84	440.00	23.4659	5.33
14.	Rajasthan	16.36	2025.00	249.22	12.31	401.00	40.3095	10.05
15.	Sikkim	4.53	122.00	0.87	0.71	30.50	0.4370	1.43
16.	Tamil Nadu	17.81	3150.00	560.67	17.80	815.00	74.0024	8.99
17.	Tripura	12.39	245.00	12.33	5.03	58.00	5.7835	9.97
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21.62	5850.00	597.32	10.21	1375.00	117.6036	8.55
19.	West Bengal	20.09	3500.00	304.79	8.71	540.00	36.4365	6.75
20.	Delhi	15.64	800.00	56.57	7.07	250.00	12.8739	5.15
21.	Chandigarh	11.30	100.75	3.31	3.29	28.00	1.5182	5.42
22.	Pondicherry	15.46	71.55	12.16	17.00	2050.15	2.9329	14.31
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.93	192.00	1.07	0.55	56.60	0.2649	0.47
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.26		185.00	6.1430	3.32
		47023.30	4483.44	9.53	11120.8015	754.8572		

ANNEXURE-IV

Assistance to Cross Poverty line 1983-84

(Unit No. of Families)

S.No.	State /U.Ts	Scheduled Castes		Achievement upto January, 84
		Target	Achievement (*) up to Dec. 83	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,84,000	2,26,115	2,57,016
2.	Assam	33,612	13,176	16,967
3.	Bihar	2,73,000	89,271	1,07,320
4.	Gujarat	55,000	45,747	53,384
5.	Haryana	64,123	26,886	34,921
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31,510	20,054	22,349
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,500	2,350 (Oct. 83)	2,350 (Oct. 83)
8.	Karnataka	1,45,796	86,301	97,475
9.	Kerala	52,000	20,860	23,897
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,96,000	1,06,915	1,49,841
11.	Maharashtra	1,10,953	2,60,748	2,70,958
12.	Manipur	1,405	542	591
13.	Orissa	99,581	58,711	65,450
14.	Punjab	95,431	52,290	69,599
15.	Rajasthan	1,12,000	69,928	82,094
16.	Sikkam	1,000	249 (Nov. 83)	358
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,80,000	81,851	89,743
18.	Tripura	5,471	76 (Nov. 83)	76 (Nov. 83)
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	2,30,990	2,84,303

1	2	3	4	5
20.	West Bengal	2,78,470	1,70,789 (Nov.83)	2,02,944
21.	Chandigarh	375	366	436
22.	Delhi	9,000	303	1,350
23.	Goa, Daman & Dju	2,428	1,353	1,695
24.	Pondicherry	2,500	1,247	1,320
Total		24,98,155		

(*): Subject to reconciliation

