



# **REPORT**

**1984-85**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI**

ANNUAL REPORT  
1984-85



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

## C O N T E N T S

CHAPTERS	PAGES
I. An Overview . . . . .	1
II. Law and Order . . . . .	2
Communal Situation . . . . .	2
Labour Situation . . . . .	2
Student Unrest . . . . .	2
Extremist Activities . . . . .	3
Election Violence . . . . .	3
Punjab Situation . . . . .	3
Assam Situation . . . . .	4
National Integration . . . . .	6
Law & Order situation in North East Region . . . . .	6
III. Police and Public Security . . . . .	8
Introduction . . . . .	8
Upgradation and Modernisation of Police . . . . .	8
National Police Commission Report . . . . .	9
Central Police Organisations . . . . .	9
Directorate of Coordination, Police Computers . . . . .	10
Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless . . . . .	11
Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science . . . . .	12
Bureau of Police Research and Development . . . . .	12
Central Forensic Science Laboratory . . . . .	13
Police Training . . . . .	14
Police Medals . . . . .	14

	PAGES
Civil Defence . . . . .	14
Home Guards . . . . .	15
Fire Services . . . . .	16
Award of Medals . . . . .	16
IV. The North Eastern Council . . . . .	18
V. Union Territories . . . . .	22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	22
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	26
Chandigarh . . . . .	27
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	29
Delhi . . . . .	31
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	37
Lakshadweep . . . . .	43
Mizoram . . . . .	45
Pondicherry . . . . .	47
VI. Development of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	49
Introduction . . . . .	49
Scheduled Castes . . . . .	49
Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	54
Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	60
Backward Classes Commission Report . . . . .	65
Minorities . . . . .	61
VII. Centre-State Relations . . . . .	63
Punjab . . . . .	63
Sikkim . . . . .	64
Commission on Centre-State Relations . . . . .	64
Upgradation of Standard of Revenue and District Administration . . . . .	64
Zonal Council Secretariat . . . . .	64

	PAGES
VIII. Census . . . . .	65
IX. Other Matters . . . . .	67
Prison Administration . . . . .	67
Foreigners . . . . .	67
Foreign Contribution . . . . .	69
Freedom Fighters . . . . .	69
Awards . . . . .	71
State Legislation . . . . .	72
Mercy Petition . . . . .	73
Research & Policy . . . . .	73
Use of Hindi . . . . .	73
Vigilance . . . . .	74
Annexure I to IV . . . . .	77-82

## CHAPTER I

### AN OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for "Law & Order" which is a state subject under the Constitution. The Ministry keeps a continuing watch on trends and developments in law and order in various parts of country. The Ministry administers the Indian Police Service and also several para-military forces, namely, Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Assam Rifles (AR) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). 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 & Development.

National unity, integrity and feeling of oneness among various castes, communities, religious and other groups being the necessary pre-requisites for orderly progress of the nation. Home Ministry keeps under continuing watch the factors which threaten this unity.

The Government are deeply concerned about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and have developed a comprehensive and integrated strategy for their development through the instrument of special component plans and tribal sub-plans of States and Central Ministries.

The Government have also taken steps to ensure 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.

The Department of Rehabilitation ceased to exist as a result of recent re-organisation of ministries and departments. All its earlier functions will now be performed by that organisation as a part of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Part II of the Report gives details about the rehabilitation and re-settlement activities of that Division of the Ministry.

## CHAPTER II

### LAW AND ORDER

#### *Communal situation in the Country During 1984.*

Communal situation during 1984 remained comparatively peaceful throughout the country on account of concerted efforts made by the Government except some incidents in West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

#### *Labour Situation*

The number of agitations by industrial workers remained more or less constant and number of violent incidents arising out of agitations had shown a declining trend during 1984 as may be seen from the table below:—

Year	Total No. of incidents	Percentage of violent incidents
1979	4353	15.7
1980	3028	17.9
1981	4182	18.9
1982	3690	17.6
1983	4175	16.0
1984 (upto Nov. '84)	3939	14.8

#### *Students' Unrest*

With regard to incidents of students' unrest as well the year 1984 showed a decline compared to 1983 (about 6603 incidents in 1984 as against about 7018 incidents in 1983). Besides, the number of violent incidents was less in 1984 (1241) as compared to 1983 (1290).

### *Extremists Activities*

Extremists violence during 1984, showed an upward trend. As compared to 408 incidents reported during 1983, 512 incidents were reported during 1984. Serious offences like murders (87 as compared to 69 in 1983) dacoities (17 as compared to 6 in 1983) also showed an increase. Bulk of the incidents were concentrated mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. There have also been incidents of extremists violence in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

### *Election Violence*

There were a large number of pre-poll incidents in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal and Bihar. A disturbing feature of the pre-poll violence during recent Parliamentary election was violent attack on 4 independent candidates (Andhra Pradesh—2; Tamil Nadu—1; and U.P.—1) leading to the countermanding of election in some Parliamentary constituencies. However, there was no major communal clash during the pre-poll period. Electoral offences connected with polling booths appeared to have decreased somewhat. Some incidents of booth capturing were also reported from certain parts of the country.

### *'Dal Khalsa'*

The All India Sikh Students Federation, which has been engaged in secessionist and communal activities was declared as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The other extremist organisations, 'Dal Khalsa' and 'The National Council of Khalistan' were also declared unlawful associations under the above mentioned Act. A Tribunal consisting of Shri Justice P.R. Gokulakrishnan, a Judge of the Madras High Court which was constituted under the Act, has upheld the declaration of all the three above-named organisations as unlawful.

### *Punjab Situation*

The situation in Punjab arising out of agitational and violent activities has constantly engaged the attention of the Government. Para-military forces have to be deployed to assist the State authorities in order to check unlawful activities. The details regarding activities that led to calling Army in aid of the Civil Authorities and the measures they had to take for controlling the situation have already been given in the White

Paper on Punjab which was published by the Government on 10th July, 1984.

The question of reviewing the existing Police organisation in order to recommend measures for strengthening it and to make it more effective for prevention of smuggling and recovery of illegal arms etc. was examined. As a result of action taken by the security forces and various measures including strengthening and streamlining of the general administration and Police and increased vigil on the border, the situation in the State has shown considerable improvement. A number of extremists have been arrested and several criminal cases involving these elements have been investigated. The State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh were declared terrorist affected areas under the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984. Under the provisions of this Act, special courts were set up for the trial of the accused involved in Schedule offences under the Act. These Courts have been set up at Jalandhar, Patiala and Ferozepur in Punjab and at Chandigarh. Two additional Special Courts were set up, one each at Jodhpur and Ajmer in Rajasthan.

The people of Punjab have maintained traditional brotherhood and communal harmony. Government have taken steps to deal firmly with the forces that have tried to disrupt such harmony. Protection has been provided to all sections of society.

In the wake of disturbances following the assassination of the former Prime Minister and due to wild rumours, a number of Sikh families migrated from various places to Punjab. In order to discourage such migration the concerned State Governments were advised to take steps for the security of the Sikhs. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to persuade the Sikhs who have migrated to Punjab to return to their original places and as a result of action taken by the authorities quite a large number of them have returned to their original places. The Government has taken effective steps to ensure the protection of lives and property of Sikhs in various States and to render assistance to them to restart their business and to lead normal life.

#### *Assam Situation*

The agitation in Assam over the foreigners issue spearheaded by AASU/AAGSP has been continuing with varying

degrees of intensity since August 1979. Despite efforts made by the agitationists to step up the tempo of agitation, the elected Government in Assam have been able to consolidate the process of normalisation and to step up the pace of development which had suffered a set-back as a result of the agitation. The approved outlay for the State's Annual Plan 1984-85 at Rs. 360 crores is 23.7 per cent higher than the approved outlay for the year 1983-84 which itself marked a 22 per cent step-up over the preceding year. The late Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for the third bridge (road-cum-rail) across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa and connecting rail link from Panchratna. The estimated cost is Rs. 117.34 crores. She also laid the foundation stone of a permanent Capital Complex at Chandrapur, renamed as Pragjyotishpur, which is 25 Km. North East of the temporary capital at Dispur. The first two units (25 MW each) of the Kopili Hydroelectric Project were commissioned the broad gauge link extended upto Gauhati and establishment of Dry Ports facilities and Inland Container Depot at Gauhati taken up.

The measures to prevent fresh infiltration across the borders were further strengthened. The BSF together with Assam Police and Border Home Guards personnel deployed along the border under the PIF Scheme are maintaining vigil to check infiltrators and to push them back across the border. In pursuance to the decision to construct a barbed wire fence along the Indo-Bangladesh border, construction work was taken up in April 1984 in the Assam sector. The Bangladesh Rifles personnel tried to thwart the progress of work by opening fire on the CPWD personnel and labour engaged in survey/construction work resulting in the death of one labour and injury to one BSF officer. The question of resumption of work on the construction of the fence is receiving attention.

The Tribunals constituted under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 have taken up the work of detection of illegal migrants, who entered after 24th March, 1971. The State Government have constituted 20 Tribunals and all of them are operational. A large number of cases of suspected illegal migrants have been taken up by the police for inquiry prior to making reference to the Tribunals, which have already given their decision in a number of cases. Efforts are being made to speed up the process of detection.

In keeping with the declared stand of the Government on the foreigners issue, efforts continued to be made to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. Although these efforts represents a certain forward movement on the question of resumption of talks, it has not been possible so far to arrive at a satisfactory solution which can be achieved if all sections eschew agitational approach and try to resolve the issue in a spirit of give-and-take.

One of the main contentions of the agitators has been that the 1979 electoral rolls contain the names of a large number of foreigners and are consequently defective. The elections held to the Legislative Assembly of Assam in 1983 on the basis of the 1979 electoral rolls were also challenged by a series of writ petitions in the Supreme Court. These writ petitions were dismissed by the Supreme Court in September, 1984. The Supreme Court has upheld the validity of electoral rolls on the basis of which elections to the State Assembly were held in 1983. The Election Commission are presently engaged in the task of intensive revision of electoral rolls of Assam which could not be undertaken by them earlier and as a result of which elections to the Lok Sabha could not be held in Assam along with the rest of the country.

### *National Integration*

Promotion of National Integration and Communal Harmony has been receiving priority attention of the Government and various measures have been suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory administrations for promotion of Communal Harmony and National Integration. The Government is continuously vigilant on the communal front and take up with State Government issues of particular relevance to them and with all States generally on matters of common concern. Government is also enlisting the help of voluntary organisations in promotion of national integration by grant of financial assistance. Upto the end of 1984 grants amounting to Rs. 84,000 have been sanctioned to various organisations and voluntary agencies engaged in promoting the cause of national integration.

### *The Law and Order Situation in the North East*

The Law and order situation in the North-East has generally remained under control.

*Manipur:* The intensified operations by the Security Forces against the Meitei extremist groups in the Imphal Valley resulted in the arrest of 114 and surrender of 17 extremists during the year 1984. The activities of the Naga undergrounds belonging to the Burma based NSCN (National Socialist Council of Nagaland) in the hill districts of Manipur were kept under control and their attempts to disturb the process of Lok Sabha elections in the hill districts were frustrated.

*Nagaland:* Effective security measures taken by the State authorities well in advance ensured that Nagaland remained generally peaceful during the year barring a few stray incidents of violence. As a result of combined operations by the Security Forces and the police against extremists of NSCN and NFG 63 extremists were arrested and 46 surrendered during the year.

*Tripura:* The insurgency situation in Tripura deteriorated during the current year as a result of escalation in the activities of Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), an extremist organisation. 72 incidents of violence in which 64 persons were killed were reported during the year. With a view to bringing the situation under control the Central Government made available to the State Government of Tripura additional para-Military forces. The para-Military forces on the border were also strengthened and vigilance across the border was intensified. A Joint Study Team was sent to Tripura to study the insurgency situation and suggest effective deployment of the para-military forces already deployed in Tripura. The recommendations of the Study Team are being implemented in consultation with the State Government. While taking these firm measures, with a view to inspiring confidence among the tribals in general and fulfilling their demand to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to the tribal areas of Tripura, the Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1984 was enacted.

*Mizoram:* Consequent on the acceptance by Shri Laldenga, MNF Leader, of the conditions prescribed by the late Prime Minister, namely, cessation of hostilities and finding a peaceful solution to the Mizo problem within the framework of Indian Constitution. Shri Laldenga was invited for talks to the Mizo problem. The talks commenced in the middle of November, 1984.

## 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 Forces which is deployed in public sector undertakings to perform protective and preventive duties.

A special peace-keeping force called the National Security Guard is also being raised to meet the emergent threats of extremists and terrorism.

#### *UPGRADATION AND MODERNISATION OF POLICE*

The Seventh Finance Commission's award for the period 1979-84 for the upgradation of the standards of the police Administration came to an end on 31st March, 1984. During the financial year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 74.06 crores was sanctioned to 15 States 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. The Eighth Finance Commission has submitted its report to the Government recommending some outlays for upgradation of standards of police administration for the period from 1984-85 to 1989-90 and this is under consideration.

The pattern of Central financial assistance for the scheme of 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 of purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, and scientific aids to investigation. The funds are being released to the State Governments as per the provision made in the budget every year.

### *National Police Commission Reports*

The Reports of the National Police Commission are receiving active consideration of the State Governments|U.T. Administrations who have appointed special committees in this regard.

## **CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS**

### *Assam Rifles*

The Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. Assam Rifles comprises 5 Range Headquarters, 21 Battalions, a Training Centre and a few Anceillary units. The bulk of the force continues to operate in the North East under operational control of the Army.

### *Border Security Force*

The Border Security Force, raised in December, 1965, has entered its 20th year. Apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the Actual Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, it provided an effective support to the Army to flush out 1500 extremists/terrorists during Blue Star Operation in Punjab. During the year though the Force remained awfully busy in various tasks assigned to it, yet it contributed in apprehending a total of 19,539 persons for clandestine border crossing in addition to 3,330 persons for smuggling of contraband goods valued at Rs. 812 lakhs.

### *Indo-Tibetan Border Force*

This force has a strength of 15 battalions and is deployed on the international borders with Tibet (China).

### *Central Reserve Police Force*

The Central Reserve Police Force has 71 duty battalions (including 6 peace-keeping battalions). These are deployed to re-inforce State|Union Territories Police Force in the maintenance of law and order and in arranging relief at the

time of natural calamities etc. The welfare scheme known as 'risk premia fund' introduced in April, 1981 benefited 385 families of those who died or who were invalidated out of service on medical grounds during the year 1984.

#### *Central Industrial Security Force*

The CISF has so far been deployed in 132 Public Sector Industrial Undertakings. It has a strength of 58,233 men and officers. During the year 1984 (1st April to 30th November, 1984) about 1,672 persons involved in theft of property belonging to the undertakings were apprehended by CISF personnel property Rs. 18.70 lakhs was recovered. CISF personnel also effected the recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 22.72 lakhs belonging to their agencies engaged in construction of different public sector undertakings and apprehended 1,141 criminals. It is a matter of great satisfaction that there has not been a single instance of sabotage in any of the undertakings where CISF is deployed during the year due to strict vigilance being exercised by the officers and men of CISF. The outstanding services of the Force personnel have been recognised by awarding of 8 police Medals for meritorious services and one President's Police Medal for distinguished services.

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

The Directorate of Coordination Police Computers was in the context of the decision of the Government of India to introduce all computer activities of the police forces in India in the context of the decision of the Government of India to introduce computers in the work of Police under the Scheme of Modernisation of the Police forces. The Directorate also identifies areas of computerisation, designs the required systems and helps the development of software for various Police forces, apart from laying down standards, ensuring the enforcement of the standards and organising training programmes for the personnel of the Police forces of the States and the Centre. During the year 1984-85 the computer installed at Chandigarh for Punjab and Northern States in the previous year became operation. At present computers are operational in 10 States i.e., Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Delhi. Hardware has already been installed in Lucknow for Uttar Pradesh during the year 1984-85. Hardware necessary for computer configuration for West Bengal is expected to be supplied shortly. A fourth generation computer configuration has been finalised for

Orissa and the required computer will be provided to that State in 1985-86. On-line enquiry system has been implemented so far in Maharashtra, Gujarat Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh facilitating the computer in the Headquarters of those States being connected to TP terminals at District Headquarters in the respective States for processing queries. The Directorate has also developed a number of additional computer applications like Crime Statistics, Personnel Information System, Pay-roll System, FCRA System, Name Indexing System and implemented those systems in various States and Central Police Organisation during the year 1984-85. The Directorate has conducted 15 courses in its training division in Delhi and also organised 13 courses separately at different States and Central Police Organisations. In these training courses, 739, police officers have been imparted training in computerisation.

#### *Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless*

During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide un-interrupted tele-communication to Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments. For meeting the special requirements of law and order situation in Punjab, the Directorate also set-up a direct one-to-one link between Delhi and Amritsar with provisions for sending confidential messages through electronic ciphering system of teleprinter. Further, massive assistance was also provided to the Punjab Police for enhancing the police communication network of the State by timely procurement and supply of wireless equipment. Similarly, special assistance was provided to Delhi Police by supplying and loaning of VHF wireless equipment during the year.

Because of the Lok Sabha elections, the demand for wireless sets from the States was very high and this was also met successfully by mobilising all the existing available resources and supplying new equipment well in time before the conduct of elections.

In addition to evaluation of different types of new VHF equipment, the R & D Cell completed the development of prototypes for duplex and static mobile VHF filters, mobile telephone patching high gain mobile antennas, selective calling devices etc. The Directorate also took up revision of technical speci-

cations for the new generation of VHF equipment to replace the existing types. The Directorate also evolved a ten-code system for introduction in the VHF communication network to save time and increase the communication efficiency. Newer systems of communication such as error-free automatic radio teleprinter in HF and VHF and voice secrecy devices are also on the stage of being inducted in the police network. During the year, the Directorate procured various types of instruments, accessories, aerial towers and kits for States amounting to Rs. 1.50 crores.

### *Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science*

The Institute was established in the year 1971 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 1984, 27 courses were conducted and 379 persons attended these courses.

### *Bureau of Police Research and Development*

The Bureau of Police Research & Development was set up in August 1970 with a view to taking direct and active interest in the modernisation of the Police forces in the country, promoting a systematic study of Police problems in changing society and bringing about a rapid application of Sciences and technology to the methods and techniques of the Police. The Development Division of this Bureau has carried out technical trials on samples of different types of bullet-proof protective vests which were supplied by the local agents of various firms from abroad. This Division has also successfully completed technical trials with rubber bullets (120 gms.). The Arms Factory, Kirkee to whom the projects were referred has manufactured about 68,000 Nos. of 38 Spl. VIP Security Ammunition indigenously. Evaluation trials for this ammunition are in progress. The Traffic & Transport Unit of the Development Division has introduced colortune spark plug which will help in tuning the petrol vehicles accurately and thereby reducing the consumption of fuel. A consignment of gly. 600 Nos. of colortune spark plug kits have been imported from the U.K. for distribution of the same to States/U.Ts. Police Forces. A pre-shipment Inspection team under the leadership of the Director General BPR & D carried out inspection of 10,000 Revolvers in the U.S. on behalf of the MHA. The Traffic & Transport Unit had been undertaking a

study on the analysis and prevention of road accident in Hyderabad in collaboration with the Regional Engineering College Warangal. The Research Division of the Bureau has completed projects on "Inspection of Police Stations" and "Professional/Bogus sureties" and their publication at Government Press is in process. During the year, the XVIIIth All India Police Science Congress was organised by the BPR & D at Port Blair from 12th to 15th October, 1984 with the Union Minister inaugurating it.

#### *Central Forensic Science Laboratory*

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 1,106 police officers, judges, scientists and others availed themselves of the training and orientation facilities provided by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

#### *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad*

The Academy imparts training to police officers of the senior level in general and IPS officers in particular. The Academy is conducting the following training courses:—

- (1) Basic Course for IPS Probationers (11½ months' duration).
- (2) Basic Training Terminal Course for IPS Officers with 3 to 5 years' service (4-Weeks' duration).
- (3) Senior Officers' Course for officers of the level of Supltt. of Police (10-Weeks' duration).
- (4) Top Management Development Programme for the Officers of the level of D.Is|G. and Is.G.P. (2-Weeks' duration).
- (5) Training of Trainers' Course for officers of the level of Dy. Supdts. of Police working in various police training institutions in the country in two phases—
  - First Phase (4-Weeks' duration).
  - Second Phase (4-Weeks' duration).

- (6) Training Administrators' Course for Officers of the level of Superintendents of Police or D.Is.G. who are posted to head various Police training institutions (4-Weeks' duration).
- (7) Basic Course for Cadet Sub-Inspectors of the CBI (9-Months' duration).

Another Scheme to run Training Courses for State Police Officers who are already in the select list for joining the IPS has since been approved. These courses will also start shortly.

### *Police Training*

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, Kenya, Mauritius, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malawi, Bhutan, Zambia, Seychells, Fiji, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Nigeria.

### *Police Medals*

During 1984, President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service was awarded to 75 police personnel and police Medal for Meritorious Service to 496 personnel.

### *Welfare Grant for the CPOs*

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 CPSs during 1984-85 in addition to the normal welfare grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

### *Civil Defence*

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 the disastrous situations.

As per the Government's policy, civil and defence features are confined to selected places and vital plants, installations depending upon their strategic and technical importance. Civil

Defence is organised primarily on a voluntarily basis, except for a small permanent nucleus staff which is to be augmented during the war emergencies. The Civil Defence communication system aims at establishing an early warning system and implementing a network of communication channels in vulnerable zones.

The present target strength of civil defence volunteers is 5.7 lakhs of which 3.97 lakhs have been raised and 3.68 lakhs are trained.

The Ministry of Home Affairs share the expenditure on the implementation of civil defence measures on authorised items by the States on a 50 : 50 basis except in the North Eastern States and the five northern districts of West Bengal, where the Central Governments bears all the expenditure incurred on civil defence. Rupees 191 lakhs have been provided in the budget for the year 1984-85 for this purpose.

There are two Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF) one each at Delhi and Calcutta which are trained in rescue operations. The Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Calcutta, rendered valuable assistance in rescue and relief operations during floods in Assam in 1984. MCEF, Delhi rendered assistance in relief operations to Delhi Administration in 1984 on a number of occasions.

The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, conducted 12 courses for Instructors, Staff Officers, NCC, IPS probationers and officers from private and public undertakings. It also organised one Industrial Civil Defence Seminar in 1984. 451 officers have been trained in this college in 1984 and so far 22,625 officers have been trained since its inception in April 1957.

### *Home Guards*

Home Guards is statutory voluntary force raised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Government of India. It is country wide organisation and its members are recruited from all walks of life. 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. Against the authorised strength of 5,16,568 home guards volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home

Guards is 4,37,502. An additional 1.37 lakhs Home Guards over above the targets were made available for the recently concluded Lok Sabha|Vidhan Sabha elections.

The State Government have been authorised to raised the duty allowance and training allowance of Home Guards from Rs. 8|- to Rs. 15|- and Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 14.00 respectively. The duty allowance is payable in full by the States when the Home Guards are called out by the States. However, the training allowance is borne on a 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States.

The Centre shares with the State Governments the cost of raising and training of Home Guards. Rupees 1.525 lakhs have been provided in the budget for the year 1984-85 for this purpose.

### *Fire Service*

Fire Service are administered by the States/Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance, training facilities and general coordination in the activities of the Fire Service.

The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, has imparted training to a total 8,702 candidates including 68 from the overseas countries till the middle of December, 1984. The third batch of candidates of B.E. (Fire Engineers) Degree Course conducted by the National Fire College, Nagpur, completed their training course in December, 1984. Seven Fire Officers are to be sent to U.K. in the first quarter of 1985 for training under technical cooperation training programme.

### *Award of Medals|Commendation Certificates*

Five President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals for distinguished service; one Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for gallantry and 47 Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for meritorious service were awarded in the year 1984 to Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel.

In addition 24 commendation certificates were awarded to the Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel and members of the Mobile Civil Emergency Force for dedication and devotion

to duty and in recognition of work of outstanding nature in saving life, protection of property and maintenance of law and order.

One President's Fire Service Medal for gallantry and two President's Fire Service Medals for distinguished service; 8 Fire Service Medals for gallantry and 32 Fire Service Medals for meritorious service were awarded to Fire Service personnel.

## CHAPTER IV

### NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

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

2. The Sixth Plan outlay was Rs. 340 crores. The anticipated actual expenditure during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 391.43 crores, as per the break-up given below:—

<i>Sector</i>	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	22.82
2. Water & Power Development	139.22
3. Industries & Mining	14.27
4. Transport and Communications	181.64
5. Manpower Development	22.70
6. Social & Community Service	7.17
7. General Services	3.61
<i>Total</i>	391.43

3. During the year under report, Ministry of Home Affairs as nodal Ministry for follow-up action on various North Eastern Council sponsored schemes, has been able to help speedy execution of schemes in the North-Eastern Region as indicated below:—

- (i) The Kopili Hydel Project (150MW) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 149.02 crores. The first phase of

this project (Khandong Power House—Unit I & II of 25 MW each) has been commissioned in mid-1984 a few months behind schedule.

- (ii) Preliminary work on Doyang Hydel Project (105 MW) has started in Nagaland. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 128.00 crores (Approximately).
  - (iii) In addition to the spill-over of road programmes taken in hand during the Fifth Plan, further road lengths of 2023 km. of Inter-State roads and 2500 km. of roads of economic importance within the States/UTs have been approved during the Sixth Plan. These are in various stages of implementation.
  - (iv) The road bridge over the river Brahmaputra near Tezpur has been sanctioned during the current year at a cost of Rs. 84.53 crores. It is expected to be completed in March, 1986.
- A detailed survey for another major road-cum-rail bridge over the river Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh is also being co-sponsored by NEC along with Ministry of Railways.
- (v) A scheme for setting-up of mechanical cargo plant at Pandu at Gauhati has been sanctioned during 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 126.00 lakhs.
  - (vi) In addition work has been taken up for provision of 3 floating jetties and work for 3 more floating jetties along the Brahmaputra river will be taken up during Seventh Plan.
  - (vii) The NEC is making a significant contribution in the sphere of manpower development and expansion, improvement of social & community services. The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology is to be established at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh to run certificate, Diploma and Degree Courses in various disciplines like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Civil Engineering etc. The first Certificate Course is likely to start in 1985.
  - (viii) The North Eastern Regional Agriculture Marketing Corporation Ltd. was set up to initiate, promote and organise programmes for development of production, procurement, processing and marketing etc. of horti-

cultural products. The Corporation has made a pioneering effort by way of export of Pineapple products to the USSR. The Corporation entered into contracts for export of 460 tonnes of Pineapple products valued at Rs. 36.5 lakhs to USSR during 1983-84. By the end of the year, a total quantity of 370.53 M.Ts. of Pineapple products valued at Rs. 32.42 lakhs had been exported. Another quantity of 25.67 M.Ts. of Pineapple juice (value Rs. 1.58 lakhs) was exported in July, 1984 against the above contract.

- (ix) A Pineapple and Fruit Juice Plant is being set up by the Corporation in Tripura. This has been sanctioned during the current year.

#### 5. COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

The Committee of Ministers has been constituted at the instance of Late Prime Minister in March, 1980 for overseeing development of the North-East Region. The Committee meets from time to time and recommends various steps for the overall economic development of North Eastern Region. The Committee has so far held 9 meetings. The Ministry of Home Affairs as the nodal Ministry had closely followed-up the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers during the current year. Some of the major follow-up actions of the 8th meeting of the Committee of Ministers are given below:—

- (i) The Broad Gauge line to Gauhati has been commissioned and opened for passenger traffic.
- (ii) A site of about 300 acres of land has been approved by Ministry of Health to establish Regional Institute of Medical Sciences in Shillong.
- (iii) Sanctions for improvement of Tezpur Mental Hospital (Assam) and Dr. B. Baruah Cancer Institute, Gauhati have been issued by the NEC during the current year.
- (iv) Special deputation terms for the North Eastern Police Academy have been finalised.
- (v) The Ministry of Finance has initiated action to open a branch of Unit Trust of India in Gauhati.
- (vi) Special T.V. Plan for North-East which was closely monitored by the Committee of Ministers has been

sanctioned by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting during the current year. The implementation of the scheme is underway.

6. The Committee of Ministers held its 9th meeting in New Delhi on 31st August, 1984. Some major resolutions adopted by the Committee are mentioned below:—

- (i) The BG line to Gauhati should be commissioned for goods traffic expeditiously.
- (ii) The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals should consider the recommendations of the Chief Ministers of Assam and Tripura sympathetically and ensure that natural gas is made available at a reasonable rate for power generation purposes.
- (iii) Vayudoot air service should be given top priority in the North-Eastern Region. It should be ensured that some of the new Dornier aircrafts being purchased are put up on routes in the North-East. All State/UT Capital/Headquarters should be connected by air services. Necessary improvement in the following air-fields should be undertaken on priority and the progress reported before the next meeting of the Committee:—
  - (a) Gauhati—night landing facilities.
  - (b) Dimapur—to enable Boeing aircraft to land.
  - (c) Aizawl (Tural) airfield to be improved.
  - (d) Itanagar—airfield to be sanctioned and construction work taken up.
- (iv) Expansion of small and medium industries and opening of new units by public sector undertakings/other Central Ministries in the north-east, needs to be closely followed up.
- (v) The nodal point for drawing transport subsidy for bringing raw materials for industrial purposes should be Calcutta or Patna instead of Siliguri.
- (vi) The proposed outlay of Rs. 50 crores for Jhum Control for Seventh Five Year Plan may not be adequate. The Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance may consider increasing the allocations.

## CHAPTER V

### *Union Territories*

There are nine Union Territories comprising total area of 1,19,551 sq. kms. with a total population of 97,91,362. The approved outlay of all the Union Territories for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 1646.34 crores and for the Annual Plan (1984-85) is Rs. 557.57 crores. Details regarding area population and outlays for Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (1984-85) are given in Annexures I and IV.

### *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

An outlay of Rs. 96.61 crores was approved for the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85). The expenditure upto March 1984 was Rs. 74.51 crores. The approved outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 28.90 crores. Some of the significant developments in the various sectors are enumerated below:

#### *Shipping*

Shipping is the life line of this island territory. With the induction of MV 'Sentinel' in July, 1982 and MV 'Chowra' in January, 1984 in the inter-island fleet, inter-communication within the Islands has greatly improved. One tug M.T. 'Balashali' has been acquired during 1984. During the 7th Plan, it is proposed to purchase three new ships for the mainland-Island services. TSS 'Nancowry' and MV 'Andamans' are likely to be replaced. Maintenance and repair facilities at Port Blair are being improved. The new dry dock at Phoenix Bay was commissioned in May 1984. The work on the break water at Campbell Bay and the deep water wharf at Hope Town is also in progress. New jetties have been constructed at Phoenix Bay in Port Blair and at Hut Bay in Little Andaman and are likely to be commissioned shortly.

#### *Road Transport*

Bus services in this territory are operated by the Government. The Transport Department is operating buses on

95 routes with a total route length of 1950 Kms. On an average, the buses cover 9500 Kms. per day and about 40,000 passengers avail of the bus facility every day.

### Roads . . . .

The Andaman Trunk Road in North Andaman from Diglipur to Nabagram was opened to traffic in April 1983. Work on the remaining portion of the road is in progress. The work on the Andaman Trunk Road in South Andaman has been taken up by the Border Road Organisation. 24 Kms. of rural roads are also in various stages of construction.

### Water Supply . . . .

For augmentation of water supply to Port Blair a scheme costing 3.43 crores has been technically sanctioned. For improving water supply to ship berthing at Haddo and Chatham construction of additional storage tanks has been taken up. Out of 197 problem villages, water supply had been provided to 148 villages upto 1983-84. During the current year 21 problem villages have been provided water supply so far. It is proposed to provide water supply in the remaining 28 problem villages by the end of March 1985.

### Power

21 villages have been electrified during the current year, thus achieving the target fixed. Emphasis is being laid on utilising renewable sources of energy like aero-generators, wind-mill pumps and solar photo voltaic system. One wind pump has been installed at Bloomsdale in South Andaman and two such pumps are proposed to be commissioned in Car Nicobar during the current year.

### Agriculture . . . .

During the year, 9240 hectares of land was brought under high yielding varieties and 3412 hectares under other varieties. 60 MT of seed paddy was procured for distribution to the farmer. 891 mini-kits of pulses, 100 mini-kits of ground-nut, 135 mini-kits of mustard and 100 mini-kits of coconut were distributed to the farmers, along with fertilizers, free of cost. More than 1 MT vegetable seeds free also procured and supplied to the farmers. 1250 mini-kits of maize were also distributed during the year.

### *Animal Husbandary*

During the year one veterinary sub dispensary has been opened at Ramnagar. One more mobile veterinary dispensary has been put into service in Car Nicobar. Facilities are being provided for upgradation of non-descript cattle and buffaloes through the key village blocks and artificial insemination centres and sub-centres. Two poultry farms have been established, one at Basantipur in Middle Andaman and the other at Sitanagar in North Andaman, during the year. About 105 poultry farms have come up in and around Port Blair, Rangat and Diglipur.

### *Industries*

It is proposed to set up a State Khadi and Village Industries Board to give a fillip to village and small industries in the islands.

### *Fisheries*

Against the target of 3000 tonnes, the fish landed during 1983-84 was 4318 tonnes. Under the Island Fisheries Development Programme, 4000 Kg. of fish fry was produced in fresh water locally. Mechanised fishing boats are being provided at 70 per cent subsidy.

### *Education*

The year 1984 saw the establishment of a Polytechnic in Port Blair which is imparting instruction in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Electronics. Other achievements in the field of education were the opening of six new Primary Schools, upgradation of six Primary Schools to Middle Schools, upgradation of eight Middle Schools to Secondary Schools and upgradation of three Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary Schools. The enrolment in various schools, from primary level to Senior Secondary level is 56,845. Two orientation courses for Anganwadi workers and one for helpers were organised in the Teachers Training Institute.

### *Medical*

With the commissioning of a new Ward in G B Pant Hospital, its bed strength has gone upto 400. During the year one new Primary Health Centre at Kalighat & 14 sub-centres have been opened.

### *Tribal Welfare*

Economic assistance has been provided to 808 tribal families as against the target of 465. Special attention is being paid to the development to the primitive tribes. Contract parties are being sent to the Jarawa area. Contact parties have also started visiting the Sentinetese whose response now seems to be positive.

### *Forestry*

81 lakh seedlings were planted during the year upto December 1984. An area of 2241 hectares has been brought under regeneration during the year so far. Emphasis is being laid on Social Forestry and Conservation of Wild Life.

### *Cooperation*

During 1984-85, eight new Cooperative Societies were registered upto October, 1984, thus raising the total number of such Societies to 307.

### *Social Welfare*

A workshop was organised by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board for the workers of the Mahila Mandals/Project Implementing Committees. There is a proposal to allow the physically handicapped persons the facility of free travel in State buses.

### *Civil Supplies*

The State Trading scheme on 'No-profit-no-loss' basis is operating under which rice, wheat and levy sugar are imported from the mainland for distribution through 216 Fair Price Shops. The quantities imported during 1984-85 (upto November 1984) are as under:

1. Rice	6822.1 MT
2. Wheat	4426.8 MT
3. Sugar	1719.8 MT

### *New 20-Point Programme*

The implementation of the Programme is monitored by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Lieutenant Governor. Some of our achievements during 1984-85 are indicated below:

1,77,962 mandays have been generated under NREP. The number of families benefited under IRDP is 177. The minimum wages for agricultural labourers have been revised with effect from August 1984. Economic assistance has been provided to 726 ST families. 21 problem villages have been provided with water supply. 781 house sites have been distributed. 21 villages have been electrified. Over 81 lakh sapplings have been planted. 869 sterilisation operations have been performed. Besides, there were 754 cases of IUD insertions. One Primary Health Centre has been opened. Scholarships are being given to physically handicapped students. Vocational training has been provided to 40 poor women. Six Primary Schools have been opened. Five Fair Price Shops have been opened. Over, 2,00,000 exercise books have been distributed at concessional rates.

### *Arunachal Pradesh*

A new district of Tawang was created during the year out of West Kameng District. The achievements of Union Territory in various fields are as follows :—

#### *Education*

During the year 50 primary schools and 19 inter village schools with hostel facilities have been opened. 11 primary schools, two middle schools and one secondary school have been upgraded. To give a fillip to girl education, six girls hostels have been established. There are at present 81,000 students in primary schools, 16,000 in middle schools, 5,200 in Senior Secondary Schools and 2,200 in Higher Secondary schools. The total number of educational institutions in the territory is now 1,451 including two colleges. 20 adult education centres, including 6 centres exclusively for women, have been opened during the year. 20,000 adults are being educated in 825 such centres. The Arunachal Pradesh University is expected to start functioning from the next academic year.

#### *Agriculture & Cooperation*

177 Cooperative fair price shops are operating in the Union Territory. Two new farms have been opened and an area of 1,056 hectares has been covered by soil and water conservation schemes. The total food production in the year has touched 1,73,000 M.T. as against target of 1,68,000 M.T. The Territory is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in

food-grains during the current year. Emphasis is being laid on horticulture and at present 6534 h.a. are under cultivation.

### **Forests**

12,043 hectares have been planted against 6th Plan target of 11,912 hectares. 3,780 hectares more is likely to be covered during the year, exceeding the Plan target 32.8 per cent. Against the target of 110 lakhs of seed plantation 34 lakhs have already been achieved. The revenue expected from forests product will be about Rs. 750 lakhs.

### **Industry and Minerals**

1485 village and small scale industries have already been established against a target of 1,050. Mining lease has been granted to Coal India Ltd. for commercial exploitation of Namchuk and Namphu Coalfields. The mini cement plant set up by North Eastern Council at Tezu with capacity of 30 tons per day is now under trial run. Three industrial estates have been established. Two bio-gas plants were established during the year one each at Along and Deomali. A 5 tonnes per day fruit processing plant is being set up Nigmoi for which machinery has been procured.

### **Power and Rural Electrification**

By the end of 1984-85 the total installed capacity is likely to reach 12.85 MW against a demand of 15 MW. Work is in progress on 8 micro-hydel schemes which are likely to be completed by middle of Seventh Plan.

During the year, 145 villages were electrified raising the total number of electrified villages to 842.

## **CHANDIGARH**

### **Agriculture and Animal Husbandry**

During the year an outlay of Rs. 17.27 lakhs has been provided to bring around development in the agricultura sector. Under the Soil Conservation Scheme an amount of Rs. 2.15 lakhs is being spent for levelling of land and construction of spill weirs, check dams etc. In the field of animal husbandry two Veterinary Hospitals, a Veterinary Hospital for pet animals, one artificial insemination centre with six sub-centres, a Veterinary Mobile Clinic and a Disease Diagnostic Laboratory are functioning.

### *Education*

Chandigarh has emerged as a major educational Centre in the region. Various incentives like attendance scholarships to girls and Scheduled Castes children, free stationery and text books, uniforms and talent scholarships are provided to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and weaker sections at a cost of Rs. 21.57 lakhs. Under mid-day meals programme, 33000 children are presently covered. Under Adult Education Programme, 347 adult education centres have been set up and 6826 learners have been covered.

### *Health and Family Welfare*

There is a 370 bedded General Hospital and 25 outdoor dispensaries (including Ayurvedic & Homeopathic) functioning in different sectors of the city. There is one Primary Health Centre and seven sub-centres in the rural areas and one Mobile Dispensary functioning. A well-equipped Chest Clinic-cum-Distt. T. B. Centre has been functioning in the Poly-clinic complex.

### *Industries*

During the year, 92 units have been registered against a target of 200 units. Leather tanning, shoe making, dures and khadi weaving, pottery carpentry & blacksmithy are some of the popular industries in the villages. Industrial products valuing Rs. 1.02 crores have been exported during 1983-84.

### *Water Supply*

To augment the existing supply of the city, a scheme to bring surface water from Bhakra Main Canal in two phases has been prepared and is being executed. The first phase of the scheme is almost complete and the second phase has commenced.

### *Housing*

The Chandigarh Housing Board has constructed 13428 units upto 13-3-1984.

### *Implementation of 20 Point Programme*

Top priority is being given to implementation of the 20-Point Programme. Poor families are provided subsidy of Rs. 2000/- and Insurance premium of Rs. 135/- for starting mini-dairy units

of two milch animals. The special scheme of financial assistance for educated unemployed is being implemented. There is a scheme for providing free text books to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 8 bio-gas plants have been installed to far during the year.

## **DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELY**

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

### *Agriculture and Allied Services*

The irrigated area has increased from 1100 hectares to 1125 hectares during the year. The existing schemes for distribution of improved seeds to farmers belonging to SC|ST communities and small ad marginal farmers, grant of long and subsidy for pesticides insecticides for plant protection financial assistance for purchase of work animals and raising commercial crops etc. continued during the year. A farmers, training centre was opened in October, 1984, with a view to acquaint the SC|ST farmers with scientific method of cultivation. Under Soil Conservation, an area of 32 h. a. was terraced.

### *Cooperation*

With the addition of 4 cooperative societies during the year the number of such societies has risen to 56.

### *Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services*

Free treatment to live stock continued to be provided through the various veterinary centres.

### *Forests*

An area of 600 hectares of land was covered under afforestation scheme. 25.60 lakhs trees have been planted during the year compared to 20.22 lakhs trees for the preceding year.

### *Public Health*

Health and medical services continued to be provided through the net work of existing cottage hospital, primary health centres, dispensaries and sub-centres. Four new sub-centres were established, during the year raising the total number of such centres to 20.

### *Industries*

With the registration of 20 new SSI units the total number of such Units has risen to 195. These industries have a working capital of about Rs. 55 crores and provide employment to 4200 persons.

### *Irrigation and Power*

27 lift irrigation schemes, 12 open wells, 3 tube wells and 15 check-dams have been constructed upto 1984-85 100% rural electrification was achieved by the end of 408 out of 487 hamlets have also been electrified so far. With the energisation of 9 pump sets during 1984-85, the number of pump sets energised during the VI Plan period has risen to 130.

### *Education*

Three Primary/Middle schools and one Higher Secondary School were added during the year. As against the target of 300 additional enrolment of students in the age group of 6 to 14, enrolment of 471 student was achieved during the year. The number of adult education centres has gone up by 5 during the year.

### *Rural Development*

During the year, 545 beneficiaries have been covered under IRDP. 1.09 lakhs mandays have been achieved upto December as against the target of 1.50 mandays fixed for the year under the scheme of NREP.

### *Labour*

An Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act and an Advisory Board on Child Welfare were constituted during the year. Rs. 37,338 was recovered from various establishment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and paid to 335 affected labourers and Rs. 12,147 was recovered and paid to 5 industrial workers under the Workmen Compensation Act/Industrial Disputes Act.

## 20 Point Programme

The achievement under the following programmes has been more than the target:—

Allotment of house sites, opening of sub-centres, spread of universal education for the age group of to 14 and adult education, public Distribution System through Fair Price Shops and tree plantation.

## DELHI

### *Agriculture and Allied Services*

Against an outlay of Rs. 441 lacs for agriculture and allied services Rs. 131.92 lacs were spent upto October, 1984. Due to rapid urbanisation and consequent decrease in availability of agriculture land, more and more emphasis is being laid on vegetable production.

A separate Energy Agency has been set up to implement various energy programmes in rural and urban areas. Under IRE Programme, it is proposed to install 100 biogas plants, 10 hot water systems, 5 wind mills, 1200 solar cookers/fuel efficient chullahs, 100 wood stoves and 800 churners. Under IUE programme it is proposed to distribute 2000 solar cookers, 5000 improved kerosene stoves, 100 solar water-heating systems and 100 solar still and photovoltaic etc.

Under MNP, 2051 house-sites for landless labourers had been developed upto October '84 against the target of 3000. 5 Panchayat Ghars and 4 village wells were constructed upto October, 1984.

### *Food and Supplies*

Regular supply of essential commodities like foodgrain articles, wheat, sugar, pulses, edible oil, tea, kerosene oil etc. is being maintained by the department through a net work of 3048 Fair Price Shops, 1984 kerosene oil depots and 1596 coal depots.

Arrangements for the delivery of specified food articles to 1920 fair price shops have been made from three godowns of

Food Corporation of India through Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation.

To ensure availability and fair distribution of essential items like; tea, pulses, sugar, imported edible oils, gree, soaps, exercise books, controlled cloth etc., 15 mobile shops run by Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation and Delhi Consumer Co-operation Wholesale Stores Ltd., visit various localities regularly.

### *Industries*

There were about 57,000 Industrial units as against 47,000 units in 1983 employing 513 lacs persons in the Union territory of Delhi. Upto October, 1984, 546 units were registered on permanent basis and 1991 units on provisional basis.

22788 M.T. of iron steel raw material, 73,150 litres of K. oil, 3390 M.T. of steam coal, 3994 M.T. of hard coke 52668 M.T. of Cement, 25611 M.T. of Paraffin Wax and 7212 K.L. of furnace Oil were released to the small scale industrial units.

With a view to augment the export of handlooms from the Union Territory of Delhi, new scheme of handloom export on the pattern of central plan scheme to cover 500 handlooms in a phased manner has been formulated.

There is also a proposal to introduce two more new schemes namely Thrift Fund-cum-saving Security and Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers in 7th Five Year Plan.

Industrial Estate for Leather Industry has been set up at Wazirpur. 571 factories have been constructed in the complex at Jhandewalan and Rani Jhansi Road.

Construction of Rural Work Shed at Village Mitraon and Village Bhaktawarpur is in progress.

Upto the end of October 1984, 2632 prospective entrepreneurs had availed of the "One Widow Service Scheme."

A tool room and training centre with Indo-Danish collaboration has been set up at Wazirpur Industrial Area for the benefit of small scale and medium industries.

There is a proposal to start an Electronic Cell in collaboration with M/s. Italian Machinery Association and to train youngmen in the field of electronics.

The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation set up 8 Industrial Estates under the 'Half a Million Jobs Programme', constructed 28 community work Centres with 972 units to help the weaker sections as well as persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the resettlement colonies providing self-employment opportunities. Corporation is developing 612 acres of land for Narela Industrial Complex benefitting about 12,000 persons.

The Delhi Financial Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 531.92 out of which 179.63 had been disbursed upto October 1984.

### *Education*

750 sections were added during the year to the existing 16206 sections by opening 16 new Government Middle Schools, bifurcation of 19 Government Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools, upgradation of 15 Government Middle Schools to Secondary and 15 Government Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary.

4 new non-formal Education Centres were added during the year to the already existing 68 Centres benefitting 2075 children.

Special repairs were carried out in 125 school buildings till October 1984. Construction of 7 new school buildings was completed.

The intake capacity of Delhi Institute of Technology which was opened last year has been increased from 40 students to 80 students by introducing Computer Engineering. There is a proposal to expand the intake capacity further by introducing one more discipline in Instrumentation and Control. Construction of the new buildings for Industrial Training Institute in the Resettlement Colonies at Nand Nagri and Jahangirpuri were completed.

15 acres of land have been acquired for the construction of the Rural ITI for Women at Jaffarpur Village. Building for another ITI at Sirifort Area is also under construction.

A part time diploma Course for 4 years with an intake capacity of 90 students in the disciplines of Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates was introduced in G. B. Pant Polytechnic.

There is a proposal to shift the Delhi College of Engineering to a new site for which 167 acres of land have been acquired near Badli Railway Station.

### *Health and Family Welfare*

The construction work of 500 bedded Din Dayal Upadhyya Hospital; Guru Teg Bahadur Medical College-Cum-500 bedded Hospital, 100 bedded hospital each at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Jaflarpur is in progress. OPD has started functioning in Din Dayal Upadhyya Hospital and 35 beds and two operation theaters will be commissioned during 1984-85. 260 additional beds in different departments including Casualty were provided in LNJP Hospital.

It has also been decided to construct 100 bedded hospital each at Nangli Poonā, Pooth Khurd, Chattarpur and Jahangir-puri.

Six new dispensaries and six polyclinics are likely to be opened and 5 dispensaries are likely to be upgraded during the year.

Six School Health Clinics were opened under School Health Scheme to promote health among school children. In total, 52 such Clinics are functioning in Delhi.

Buildings for the dispensaries at Yamuna Vihar, Mandavalli Fazalpur, Vivek Vihar and Bhajanpura have been completed and dispensaries have started functioning.

### *Labour and Employment*

The Labour situation in Delhi generally remained peaceful during the year.

The adjudication machinery was strengthened by creation of one additional post of Industrial Tribunal and two Labour Courts to expedite the adjudication work of industrial disputes.

Minimum rates of wages of scheduled employments were revised resulting in an increase of 18 per cent.

The Labour Welfare facilities in the 14 Welfare Centres run by the department throughout Delhi have been diversified and expanded.

The statistics of 24 employment exchanges are as under:—

1. Registration	..	125977
2. Placement	..	35326
3. No. of candidates on L. R. as on 31-10-84.	..	4,40,075

Under the scheme of stenography and typing Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes training is being imparted free to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### *Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes*

Under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes an outlay of Rs. 21.35 crores has been earmarked. A target to provide economic assistance to 10060 Scheduled Caste families has been fixed for 1984-85 which includes 900 S.C. families to be covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme. Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation has distributed loans amounting to Rs. 58.02 lacs to 1901 Scheduled Caste families in order to generate self-employment. Similarly, 300 auto-rickshaws were also allotted by draw of lots to scheduled caste persons by the Directorate of Transport under its one of the Schemes covered under special component plan.

#### *Social Welfare*

A sum of Rs. 923.95 lacs has been provided during the year for various social welfare programmes benefitting more than seven lacs persons. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 39.85 lacs was given to 2465 persons of various categories. Under 19 ICDS projects covering the rural areas, resettlement colonies and slum areas, 4.30 lakhs children and about 1 lakh lactating nursing mothers were benefitted.

110 cases were dealt with under Anti-Dowry Cell and special campaign was launched to educate the people and to mobilise public opinion against this social evil.

Two more Children Homes are being opened for the destitute children during this year.

#### *Urban Development*

Rupees 100 lacs were released as grant-in-aid to Delhi Development Authority for the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme.

A sum of Rs. 210.50 lacs and Rs. 375 lacs was given as loan to Delhi Development Authority and municipal Corporation respectively ... for development works in the newly regularized colonies.

Rupees 190 lacs have been released as grant-in-aid for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas and Rs. 400 lacs for improving the civic amenities in the resettlement colonies. Another 375 lacs have been released to Delhi Development Authority and Rs. 25 lacs to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for providing similar facilities in the urbanised villages. A sum of Rs. 500 lacs has been provided for construction of slum tenaments out of which a sum of Rs. 350 lacs will be utilised for the benefit of Harijans. Another Rs. 25 lacs have been provided for carrying out improvements in the existing Harijan Castes.

#### *Electricity*

Government of India has accorded techno-economic approval for the installation of 6 x 30 MW or 3 x 60 Gas Turbine sets and 2 x 67.5 MW Thermal Power Unit at Rajghat Power House as replacement units at an estimated cost of 124.5 crores and 159.5 crores respectively. Gas Turbine sets are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1985 and replacement unit in 3 to 3 1/2 years, for increasing generation capacity of DESU.

33,793 new service connections and 311 tube-well connections were energised during the year.

141 Harijan basties were electrified upto October 1984 and another 22 Harijan basties have been notified for electrification.

#### *Municipal Corporation of Delhi*

A regularisation plan of 400 colonies was approved. 10.50 acres of land was allotted opposite Ramlila Ground on J.L. Nehru Marg for civic centre. Construction of office buildings at Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Old Hindu College Building, Najafgarh and under Patel Nagar overbridge were started. In order to achieve commercial decongestion of the Walled City, it is proposed to establish a Transport Nagar with 601 plots for godowns, 737 plots for workshops, 106 small shops and parking sites for 1000 trucks with provision of modern facilities in an area of 69.94 hectares and at an estimated cost of Rs. 1614 lacs.

A 250 bedded ward was commissioned in R.B.T.B. Hospital. Construction of pathology blocks at Hindu Rao and Swami Dayanand Hospital was completed.

8 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 5 family welfare centres were opened, one centre was up-graded to a Maternity Home and 5 additional I.C.D.S. projects were added. 30,320 cases of malaria were recorded as against 33,119 during the corresponding period of 1983. 40 additional beds were added to Haiderpur Hospital.

To check atmospheric pollution, over 6 lacs sapplings were planted and the target of 7.5 lacs plants is likely to be achieved during the current year. 104 new parks were developed and 98 more are under the process of development. A regional park in Punjabi Bagh is being developed into a land scape garden. 100 children corners are in the process of development; one in each ward. The scheme of incineration of the city garbage and generation of power has been finalised and the work is likely to be started during the current year. Investigations on production of Methane Gas from city garbage are in progress.

22 new primary schools and 300 classrooms were added to accommodate more than 13000 new entrants which brought the total number of students in MCD Schools to 5.28 lakhs of which 1.75 lakhs belonged to Scheduled Castes.

A pilot project in collaboration with Nirambika Ashram and N.C.E.R.T. was launched to improve the system of nursery education in municipal schools.

## GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Major developmental activities & significant events during the year were as follows:

### *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*

Agriculture continues to play an important role in the development of the territory with the aim of attaining of self sufficiency in food crops. Rice is the most important crop of the Union Territory and the area under high yielding varieties has gone up from 37000 ha in 1983-84 to 42000 ha in 1984-85.

The main oilseed crop is coconut which covers about 22,325 ha. with an annual production of 106 million nuts. Groundnut is rather a recent introduction in the territory and a target of 900 ha. had been fixed for 1984-85, out of which an area of 663 ha. was covered up to the end of December, 1984.

In the field of horticulture, 4,70,000 seedlings of cashew, 82,000 seedlings of coconut, 7,295 mango grafts, 45,556 seedlings of other varieties and 1166 kgs. of vegetable seeds were distributed upto December, 1984. The area covered under sugarcane during 1983-84 planting season was 1,480 ha and expected production from this crop is about 75,000 metric tonnes. The target fixed for 1984-85 planting season is 1,800 ha.

An area of 317.50 ha. of wasteland has been cleared in 1984-85 under the Western Ghats Development Programme and has been made available for cultivation by the end of December, 1984.

Three local candidates have been deputed for B.V.Sc. and Animal Husbandry Degree Course of five years duration. 30 Veterinary Assistants and 21 farmers have received training under the refresher courses of ten days duration. A network of one full-fledged veterinary hospital at Panaji and 17 veterinary dispensaries are providing healthcare to the animals. In order to provide qualitative and low priced balanced feed to the farmers, a feed factory of 25 tonnes capacity per day has been installed and the management of this factory has been transferred to the Goa District Milk Producers Union Ltd., Ponda. The Government Dairy at Curti, Ponda has been handed over to the Goa District Cooperative Milk Producers Union from May 1984 and this has resulted in a significant improvement in the procurement and supply of milk and in the economical management of the dairy.

### *Fisheries*

Fish occupies the pride of place in Goan Cuisine. A batch of 25 youth is undergoing training at the Fishermen Training Centre. A cold storage and ice factory at Panaji and a small unit at Canacona are providing facilities for storage and preservation of fish. A cold storage and ice factory is also functioning at Daman. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is expected to be disbursed to about 1100 beneficiaries by the end of the financial year for the purchase of fishing requisites. An amount of

Rs. 4,87,103 as loan and Rs. 1,09,450 as subsidy has been sanctioned under the scheme of Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts for the purchase of 6 engines and 1 hull.

### *Forests*

New plantation over an area of 930.58 ha. were raised during the year under the various plan schemes. The total area under plantation has risen to 29,513.08 ha., covering a variety of species such as teak, cashew, casurina, acacia auriculiformis, etc.

The Fourth Batch of 15 Forest Guards completed the 6 months training at the Forest Training School at Valpoi. Another batch of 20 Forest Guards are undergoing training. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is being effectively enforced. Felling of trees in private lands has been restricted. Moratorium is also continuing on felling of trees in Government forests for the time being. It has been decided not to put up any coupe for sale to contractors and the harvesting of Government forests henceforth would be done departmentally and cut material brought to the sale depots for disposal. During the year a firewood depot has been opened and run by scheduled caste families under the Special Component Plan under which firewood is supplied by the Forest Department on credit basis.

### *Food and Civil Supplies*

The distribution of controlled commodities like rationed rice, wheat, levy sugar, etc. is being done through the net-work of 461 Fair Price Shops, out of which 213 are run by the cooperative societies and 248 by private dealers. Against a target of 15 Fair Price shops, 37 Fair Price Shops have been authorised during the year.

### *Power*

Since June, 1984 Goa has started receiving 20 MW of power from the National Thermal Power Corporation through the Maharashtra Grid System.

As on 31-12-1984 there were 245 H.T. consumers, 1,47,492 domestic consumers, 22,318 commercial consumers, 10,055 low income group consumers, 2,916 Agricultural consumers and 4,383 industrial consumers. With the expected electrification of Simbor village in Diu during the current year, all villages of the territory would have been electrified. During the year, 5990 domestic/commercial, 199 industrial, 126 agricultural, 829

street lights, 144 scheduled caste houses, 12 scheduled tribe houses and 579 connections to L.I.G. houses have been released.

### *Education*

The enrolment in Elementary Education (Std. I—VII) during 1984-85 was 2,19,351 as against 2,17,650 during 1983-84. The corresponding figure in Secondary Education during 1983-84 was 53,600. There are at present 14 Higher Secondary Institutions (Government and Government aided) and 8 Higher Secondary Sections (Classes XI—XII) attached to Colleges with enrolment of 12,135 students compared to 8,525 during 1983-84.

There are at present 18 colleges for general and professional education. The total enrolment in these colleges is 8,223 in 1984-85 compared to 7065 during 1983-84. Construction of 2 hostels for economically backward students has been taken up at Bicholim and Canacona and these are likely to be commissioned in June 1985. Two Ashram Shalas have been constructed at Daman for the Scheduled Tribes students. Preparatory action for the establishment of the Goa University has been taken in hand.

### *Housing*

Under the village housing project scheme, the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been fully utilised and in order to cater to the pending demands, an additional amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been approved by the Government for 1984-85. The provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs made for development and allotment of house sites has likewise been enhanced by an additional Rs. 10.00 lakhs. 28 persons have been sanctioned loans under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme amounting to Rs. 6.87 lakhs.

### *Health*

Health cover to the Urban and Rural population is being provided through 10 hospitals and 15 Health Centres with a total bed strength of 1308. The various schemes implemented under the Health programme are Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Welfare, T.B. Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Filaria Control Programme, Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Leprosy Control Programme, National Small Pox Eradication Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, and S.T.D. Clinic.

### *Social Welfare*

During the year, 1713 scheduled caste families are to be assisted under the special component plan and the approved outlay is Rs. 79.03 lakhs. Till December, 1984, 1569 families were assisted under this scheme. The Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented in Daman District where 92 per cent of the tribal population of the Union Territory is concentrated. The approved outlay for the current year is 44.31 lakhs and against the target of 900 scheduled tribe families, 642 families have been benefited upto December, 1984. The number of beneficiaries covered under the schemes for handicapped are 22 under self-employment scheme, 32 under old age pension scheme and 148 students for stipends. Petrol/diesel concession has been given to one individual and scholarships to 20 students.

### *Transport*

The Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has completed four years of its operation in December, 1984. The fleet size has gone upto 161, of which 3 are A.C. Video Coaches, 21 Luxury buses, 133 Semi-Luxury buses and 4 mini-buses. The Corporation is presently operating 140 schedules, consisting of 97 intra-state and 39 inter-state routes. The daily scheduled mileage is 38,800 kms, of which nearly 18,000 kms are on inter-state routes.

### *Urban Development*

During the current year grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the 11 Municipal Councils for meeting the expenditure on normal developmental works and Rs. 51.00 lakhs for meeting committed expenditure. In addition, grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Panaji Municipal Council in connection with the decennial Exposition of the Holy Relics of St. Francis Xavier.

### *Industries*

By the end of 31-12-1984, the total number of registered small scale industrial units rose to 3125 with an investment of Rs. 40.71 crores and provided employment to more than 21,000 persons. Till December, 1984, subsidy on capital investment amounting to Rs. 77.88 lakhs has been sanctioned to 119 units. Another Rs. 7.00 lakhs are expected to be sanctioned by the end

of March, 1985. Till end of December, 1984 nine industrial estates have been set up and 38 new units assisted by the Economic Development Corporation have started their production activity. Rs. 5.71 lakhs have been disbursed as rent subsidy to 361 units in the industrial estates 81 units were disbursed the power subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.28 lakhs upto January, 1985.

### *Public Work*

During the year construction repairs of 12 roads was completed. Work on 7 roads is progress. Construction of a bridge at Colvale on the National highway, is in progress. Action has been initiated for the construction of bridges at Siridao and at Banastarim. The anticipated expenditure on National highways during the years 1984-85 is Rs.399 lakhs compared to Rs. 265 during 1983-84. Works on the Damanganga Bridge, bridge on River Kaity in Satari and the Mopa bridge have been completed. Work on other 24 bridges is in progress. The anticipated expenditure on roads and bridges during 1984-85 is likely to Rs. 884.90 lakhs. The work of laying additional conveying mains to enhance the water supply from Curti to Panaji is nearing completion. Augmentation of Assonora Water Works has been taken in hand to improve the water supply to Mapusa, Provorim and all en-route villages and industrial units in the zone. The construction of Canacona water supply scheme has been completed. The distribution network of Sanquelim water supply has been extended and augmentation of water supply at Pernem, Sanquelim, Curchorem, etc. has been taken up.

The sewerage scheme at Vasco is nearing completion. The preliminary works of the Margao sewerage scheme are in progress and the main work is at the tendering stage. The work of extension of sewerage facilities of Zone XI and Zone XII at Panaji, is in progress. \*

### *Irrigation*

The Salaulim Irrigation Project, which will irrigate 14,330 h.a. of land in Sanguem, Quepem and Salcette Talukas is under construction. About 95 per cent of the work of the earthen dam, head regulator and of the main canal have been completed. Six rehabilitation colonies are under construction. During the year an amount of Rs. 223.00 lakhs has been spent for this project. The project including the canal system is likely to be completed by 1989-90. Works on the Damauganga, Tillari; Anjunem and Mandovi irrigation projects are in progress.

## LAKSHADWEEP

The approved outlay for the Financial year 1984-85 in respect of Union Territory of Lakshadweep is Rs. 666 lakhs. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during the current year. Major developmental activities during the year are enumerated below:

*Agriculture*

The target of coconut production of 230 lakhs for the year has been achieved fully through adoption of systematic plant protection and harnessing of input requirements. The pulse production is expected to be 160 Mt. 600 MT vegetable production is expected during the current year. Under Social Farm Forestry, 18000 saplings|Seedlings are being planted. Added importance has been given to sea shore protection through tree planting. 8.5 Kms of vulnerable sea shore area has been covered under this programme with 3 rows of tree planting. 64000 superior|hybrid seedlings of coconut were raised during the year in the departmental nurseries for distribution to farmers. 260 MT fertilizer have been distributed to the cultivators for increasing coconut production and to promote inter-cultivation in the coconut plantations.

*Animal Husbandry*

Considerable progress has been achieved under animal husbandry activities during 1984-85. The production of milk and eggs is expected to cross the target of 650 MT and 12 lakhs respectively. 335 MT of livestock feed and 2836 nos of improved poultry at subsidised rate were distributed to the farmers.

*Fisheries*

Construction of 7 boats have been completed and the construction of another 6 boats is in final stages. It is expected that 16 boats as per the target will be made ready by the end of the year. Anticipated fish catch during the year is 4500 Tonnes.

*Electricity*

Orders for the purchase of 60 ton capacity Barge for transportation of petroleum products have been placed. Round the clock power supply has been maintained in all the islands. The

Tourist Island Bangaram is expected to be electrified during the current year. 685 domestic connections, 2 Industrial connections and 217 street lights were provided during the year.

### *Education*

145 Students were admitted to various educational institutions on mainland during 1984-85. Facilities of primary education have been provided in all the islands. To cope up with the additional enrolment in primary schools a number of posts of teachers are being created. The scholarship scheme to native students is continued this year also.

### *Cooperation*

The Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation and the primary Supply and Marketing Societies in the Union Territory have marketed 1799.17 M.T. of Copra worth Rs. 374.53 lakhs. It has distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 238.55 lakhs. During the year Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation has undertaken the contract work of transport of petroleum products from mainland to islands on an experimental basis.

### *Health and Family Welfare*

The target of opening 14 sub-centres during the year has been achieved. 30 sterilisation and 64 IUD insertions have been carried out. For the first time Helicourier service has been introduced for evacuation of patients in distress.

### *Public Works*

The approval of Government of India for the execution of Rural water supply project has been received. The foundation stone for the scheme at Kavaraj was laid by the Vice President of India. Casting of CC Blocks and skelton pan work for well No. 1 of Kavaratri is in progress.

A total length 7.41 KM of C.C Roads have been constructed during the year.

### *Rural Development*

Under the DRDA programme, assistance has so far been provided to 234 families. Two candidates are undergoing training in motor mechanic-cum-driving trade under the TRYSEM

scheme. Under the NREP scheme 1.24 lakh man-days have been achieved at a cost of Rs. 19.48 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for laying of 1 Km. of concrete road in each of the island of Andrott, Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan and Chetlat and work in progress. Under the RLEGP work of 21000 man-days has been created so far against a target of 64000 man-days.

## MIZORAM

The major developments activities during the year were as follows:

### *Agriculture and allied services*

The production target of 49,000 metric tonnes rice a staple food in Mizoram is likely to be achieved during 1984-85 against the total production of 24000 Metric tonnes in 1983-84.

The programme of land reclamation and minor irrigation have been integrated to enable double crop economy. During the year 1048 hectares were re-claimed and 1200 hectares brought under irrigation. 338 MT of N.P.K. was utilised, 750 soil samples analyzed, 0.15 MT of Plant protection chemicals and 100 Nos. of sprayers were purchased for distribution to cultivators. To upgrade the scientific expertise in the Territory 12 persons were sponsored for B.Sc(Agri), 7 for M.Sc(Agri) courses and one person has completed Ph. D. during the year. Extension services were taken to grass-roots by organising cultivator tours, seminars, exhibition, radio-broadcasts, film shows and through a bi-monthly journal.

A mushroom laboratory has been established. A new site for potato seed farm has also been finalised.

### *Forests*

Forestry programme has a special relevance to Mizoram. During the year, 350 lakhs seedlings have been planted for afforestation. 4500 hectares plantation raised under social forestry, and 5 lakh seedlings distributed under farm forestry scheme. 56 officers of various levels were imparted in-service training during the year.

### *Education*

Mizoram enjoys a high literacy rate of 59.50 per cent compared to the national average of 33.8 per cent. These achievements are being further consolidated. During the year 13,700 pre-matric scholarships (special and merit) were awarded. In addition 16400 post-matric scholarship were awarded to tribal students, 126 pre-matric level scholarships under talent search scheme and 10 pre-matric level scholarships for 3 sainik schools stipend were sanctioned.

During the year 2 more district level libraries were established in addition to 3 existing ones. Training in Hindi was imparted to school teachers and more than 60 Hindi Prachar Samiti schools were opened, Rs. 40,000 were granted to various voluntary organisations for promotion of arts. The work on Mizoram Museum is progressing and about 2000 items have been collected.

### *Industries*

To generate self-employment, entrepreneurial training was imparted to 30 artisans and 183 persons were imparted training in traditional and modern crafts.

The ginger dehydration and Oleoresin plants are nearing completion. The food preservation plant is undergoing trial run for commercial production.

The Industrial Development Bank of India in cooperation with the Mizoram Small Industries Developments Corporation has agreed to re-finance all the loans sanctioned by the Corporation and also to participate in its share capital structure. During the year the corporation has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 190.16 lakhs to 59 industrial units and 15 small road transport operators.

### *Electricity*

The first microhydel power project of 1 MW capacity was commissioned at Serlui. With the expected commissioning of 2 Diesel generating units of 5.10 MW and 1.34 MW capacity each, the total installed capacity in Mozoram is expected to go up to 13.38 MW compared to 2.02 MW in 1979-80. 4 small hydel projects and 2 medium hydel projects have been taken up for investigation and survey.

The construction of 115 KM-132 KV Aizawl-Lunglei line, the 66 KV Dulabcherra-Aizawl line and other distribution lines

is progressing satisfactorily. By the end of the year, Mizoram will be able to draw additional 5 MW grid power over the existing 3 MW. During the year 31 villages were electrified raising the total number of electrified villages to 129.

## PONDICHERRY

### *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*

The Agriculture Production in the Union Territory had come across with some hurdles on account of flood situations prevailing in Karikal and Yanam regions during the later part of the year 1983-84 in addition to the drought situation which had been prevailing since the year 1982-83 and continued to prevail during the earlier part of the year 1983-84. A total amount of Rs. 12.62 lakhs has been spent over the period of 2 years (1983-84 to 1983-85) towards implementing flood relief measures in order to minimise the loss in agricultural production during 1983-84. The area to be covered under High Yielding Varieties will be 28,000 hectares under Paddy and 1000 hectares under millets to achieve a productive target of 1,20,000 M.T. Sugarcane production is expected to reach a level of 2,70,000 MT through adoption of improved cultivation practices in the targetted area of 2700 hectares. Under key village block, in addition to the already existing units, arrangements are being made to start one more unit in Pondicherry region at Kuruvina- than village. The Animal Husbandary Department is running 4 State poultry farms, one in each region, as models and as demonstration units. 53000 artificial inseminations were performed during the year.

### *Industrie*

There are 1968 Small Scale Industries providing employment to 13,310 persons. In addition 17 large and medium scale industries generate employment for 14,000 persons. Pondicherry has been declared as an industrially backward area and various incentives are available to the entrepreneurs such as 25 per cent Central investment subsidy and subsidy on power tariff etc. To encourage local artisans, State awards for outstanding master craftsmen have been instituted.

### *Fisheries*

Induced breeding experiments were conducted at the Fish Seed Farm, Inland water areas have been surveyed to select suitable ponds for pisciculture under the "Fish Pond Culture" Programme under D.R.D.A. during the year.

### *Health*

The infrastructure for services to the T.B. Patients consist of a T.B. Sanatorium with 128 beds, a chest clinic and BCG teams to serve the weaker sections. To bring down the incidence of blindness, the Primary Health Centres have been provided with ophthalmic-technicians under the supervision and guidance of specialists. Periodic Eye Camps are also held in rural areas.

### *Education*

The Government of Pondicherry has been implementing the scheme "Universalisation of Elementary Education" to achieve the 100 per cent enrolment in the age group of 6—10 as also in the age group 11—14 by opening new primary schools and middle schools. 7322 children enrolled during the year. Of them 1471 belong to Scheduled Castes. 148 centres under State Adult Education Programme and 300 centres under Rural Functional Literacy Programme are functioning in the Union territory.

### *Implementation of 20-Point Programme*

The Administration is giving top priority for implementation of the 20-Point Programme. 800 Nos. of minikits containing groundnut seeds and fertilisers were distributed to the small and marginal farmers. Provision of houses to economically weaker sections has also been made.

## CHAPTER VI

### DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### *Introduction*

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

#### *Strategy for Development:*

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

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

#### *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 1984-85 are given in Annexure—I

*Special Central Assistance:*

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

Year	State 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
1984-85	18342.23	1001.22	140.00

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 State envisage providing an inter-face between Scheduled Castes families and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. Seventeen States and one Union Territory Administration with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have set up Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. The Government of India provides assistance to states for share-capital investment in their corporations in the ratio of 4951

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.

Year	State Government Contribution	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount released by the Govt. of India.
1978-79	710.55	50.00
1979-80	703.10	1224.00
1980-81	1403.00	1300.97
1981-82	1367.66	1332.37
1982-83	1364.40	1350.00
1983-84	1866.02	1400.00
1984-85	Final figure not yet available	1500.00

### IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

During the year an amount of Rs. 3.60 Cróres was released to 14 States for improving and strengthening the machinery for implementing the provisions of the protection of Civil Rights Act, including the scheme for Liberation of scavengers. Under the Scheme of liberation of scavengers assistance has been provided to 50 towns in 14 States since 1980-81. So far 8 towns of Bihar have been made scavenging free towns by conversion of all dry latrines into water borne ones and providing alternative employment to thus free scavengers. For the speedy trial of untouchability offences, 8 special courts mobile courts have been set up in Rajasthan, followed by 7 in Andhra Pradesh and 4 each in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar States.

Special Cell-Sqards manned by officers specially appointed for the purpose have been created in seventeen States for investigating and prosecution of cases under PCR Act 1955. Committees with official and non-official members have been set up in 17 States to review/supervise the working and implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

*Crimes Against Scheduled Castes:—*

The problem of crimes against Scheduled Castes and the question of protecting them has been continuously engaging the attention of the Government of India. This stems out of the fact that the members of the scheduled Castes are particularly in a weak and vulnerable position and hence deserve special consideration. In pursuance of this policy, comprehensive guidelines covering the precautionary and preventive measures were formulated with a view to effectively dealing with such crimes and the same were communicated to the States for necessary action. A number of States have reported, inter-alia, that the following measures and steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to eliminate this phenomenon i.e. crimes against the Scheduled Castes and also to ensure a sense of confidence and security amongst them:—

1. Machinery has been geared up in order that the states may apprise themselves of disputes of land, wages, etc. concerning Scheduled Castes.
2. Machinery has been set-up to ensure that the agricultural labourers get wages not less than the statutorily fixed minimum wages for them. Provisions for the minimum wages for agricultural labourers are being enforced by the State Governments.
3. All efforts will be made to see that they are put in effective possession of lands belonging to them or allotted to them and enabled to carry on cultivation without any hindrance. The land-reforms machinery in the States|Union Territories are made aware of their responsibilities particularly in respect of Protection of tenants and distribution of ceiling surplus lands.
4. Police authorities in the States have been specifically instructed 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.

5. High level revenue and police officers have been instructed to go to the spot for resolving the disputes in a manner fair to the Scheduled Castes. They have been entrusted with the responsibilities to supervise the steps for the apprehension of the culprits and keep a watch on the progress of investigation, etc.
6. In order to ensure quick disposal of the cases registered Special Courts have been set-up. While these courts are functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh do not feel the necessity of such Courts.
7. The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have accepted the standing scheme for relief/compensation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes victims of crimes and have adopted the enhanced scale recommended by the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan have accepted the scheme with some modification, the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have drawn up schemes of laying down different rates of compensation. The States of Orissa and Punjab are considering the proposed Scheme.
8. Eleven police Stations in Bihar and seven sub-police stations in Madhya Pradesh have been set up to exclusively register cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes.
9. High ranking officers have been made personally responsible for prompt and effective action.
10. While on official tours, the officers have been specifically instructed to spend a good part of their time in residential areas of the Scheduled Castes in the villages.
11. In most of the States, Special Scheduled Caste Cells have been set up under a D.I.G with a complement of staff to ensure that crimes against Scheduled Castes are properly registered, promptly and correctly investigated and expeditiously prosecuted.

12. In most of the State Level Committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Ministers have been set up to look after all the aspects concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

The State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have identified a total of 48 district as sensitive from the point of view of crimes against Scheduled Castes. Besides the information regarding postings of Scheduled Caste officers as District Magistrates, Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Sub-divisional Police Officers is also collected from the State Governments from time to time with a view to assess the action taken on the advice of the Union Home Minister earlier given to States in this regard.

#### *Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme*

Under this Scheme pre-matric scholarships @ Rs. 145/- per month are awarded to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations viz., scavenging, training and flying, 6209 children were benefited during 1983-84.

#### *Girls Hostels Scheme*

Under this Scheme, hostels are provided to the Scheduled Caste girls studying in Middle/High Schools, Higher Schools, Higher Secondary Institutions, Colleges and Universities.

## SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### *Strategy for Development*

The Strategy for development of the scheduled tribes is based on the tribal sub-Plans (TSP) of States and Central Ministries, protective measures for elimination of exploitation through legal support and measures to improve the level of administration of tribal areas.

#### *Tribal Sub-Plan*

According to 1981 Census, the scheduled tribe population in twenty-five States and Union Territories, where scheduled tribes have been specified as per provisions of Article 342 of the Constitution, was 5.38 crores (estimated in case of Assam).

This represents about 7.5 percent of the total population of the country. About 70 percent of scheduled tribes are concentrated in specific identifiable administrative units in the States. It was in this context that the tribal sub-Plan, essentially an area development plan with particular focus and emphasis on development of tribal population, was launched during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The tribal sub-Plan is now in operation in all the nineteen States and Union Territories leaving out the six tribal majority States and Union Territories viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The tribal sub-plan continues to be the main instrument for tribal development under which 181 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 245 pockets of tribal concentration under modified area development approach into tribal Sub-Plan and 72 primitive tribal group projects are in operation. The Tribal sub-Plan approach extends to about 5.01 lakh sq. kms. catering to a scheduled tribe population of about 372 lakhs accounting for 7.5 percent of the scheduled tribe population in 19 States and Union Territories. It is estimated that about Rs. 5535 crores would be spent on tribal development during the Sixth Plan representing about a five fold increase over the Fifth plan investment.

In the context of the preparation of Seventh Five Year Plan, a separate working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes was constituted. The working Group reviewed the developmental programmes for scheduled tribes and suggested a strategy for tribal development during the Seventh Plan (1985—90). The main features of the proposed strategy are—

- (1) In consonance with the objectives of national planning, programmes for alleviating poverty amongst scheduled tribes by raising productivity in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industries, etc. should constitute the core schemes. At least 40 lakh tribal families are proposed to be enabled to cross the poverty line by 1989-90, besides extending assistance to a substantial number of tribal families to provide a base to them to cross the poverty line during the succeeding Plan.

- (2) Education, both formal and non-formal, would be given high priority with a bias for vocationalisation.
- (3) Elimination of exploitation in the fields of land transfer, agricultural tenancy, moneylending, bonded labour and debt bondage, forestry, liquor, vending, trade and in the socio-cultural spheres.
- (4) Provision of adequate infrastructure for production, education, anti-poverty, anti-exploitative and other welfare programmes.
- (5) Vulnerable tribal areas and groups facing special problems which have not received adequate attention in the past plan Programmes will receive special attention. Primitive tribal groups including those having nomadic traits, shifting cultivators and forest villagers, tribals displaced by projects, migrant and industrial tribal labourers will need special attention. Tribal women would be counted as a special group for extending developmental benefits. The disability from which these special groups and areas suffer will be identified for remedial action.
- (6) The degrading environment of tribal areas has been posing problems, not only of precarious resource availability for the tribals but also of ecological insecurity in the form of proneness to natural disasters like drought and flood, etc. Determined efforts will be made to scientifically survey, plan and implement programmes for the improvement of the quality of tribal environment and to upgrade resources.

#### *Financing of tribal sub-Plan*

Special Central Assistance administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs is one of the four sources of financing tribal sub-Plan programmes; the other sources being flow from State Plan, investment by the Central Ministries, and institutional finance. As against the outlay of Rs. 125.50 crores as Special Central Assistance during 1984-85 the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 175.00 crores for 1985-86. It is estimated that the flow from State Plan during 1984-85 will be of the order of about Rs. 928 crores as against Rs. 776 crores in 1983-84. While the Plan size increased from about Rs. 1180 crores during Fifth

Plan to around Rs. 5535 crores during the Sixth Plan, Special Central Assistance of the Home Ministry increased from Rs. 190 crores to Rs. 485.50 crores during the same period. The flow to the TSP area from State Plan investments rose very substantially from Rs. 900 crores during the Fifth Plan to around Rs. 3550 crores during the Sixth Plan. While quantification of funds by the Central Ministries during the Fifth Plan was negligible, an amount of around Rs. 900 crores has been quantified by the Central Ministries during the Sixth Plan for Scheduled Tribes and tribal area development. Investment from institutional finance during the Fifth Plan was estimated around Rs. 150 crores. Though no accurate figures are available, the estimate of investment during the Sixth Plan from this source is about Rs. 800 crores.

It has been proposed in the Seventh Plan to cover the left out 25 percent scheduled tribe population under the cluster approach wherein contiguous villages or habitations having substantial ST population will be taken up for intensive and integrated development. It has also been proposed to set up a national level tribal marketing cooperative federation (TRIFED) during the Seventh Plan to provide much needed marketing support to tribal produce particularly farm produce and minor forest produce.

#### *Centrally Sponsored Programme*

The three Centrally sponsored programme of (1) research and training, (2) girls hostels for scheduled tribes and (3) aid to voluntary organisations will be continued during 1985-86 with increased outlay. It has also been proposed to extend the hostel scheme to ST boys as well.

#### *Aid to Voluntary organisations*

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been giving grants-in-aid to the voluntary organisations of all India character working for the Welfare of scheduled tribes on year to year basis. Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs and above, during the year 1983-84 was given to (1) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Cherrapunji, (2) Nikhil Bharat Banbasi panchayat, H.Q. Jargram, Distt. Midnapore. Grants-in-aid above rupees one lakh but less than Rs. 5 lakhs were given to (1) the Bharatiya Adimjati sevak Sangh, New Delhi, (2) Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, (3) Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris (4) Gharmora Model Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Institute, North Lakhimpur (5) Akhil

Bharatiya Deyanand Sewashram Sangh (Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan), Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi, (6) R.K. Mission School Along, District Siang, (7) Servants of India Society, Poona, (8) Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, North Lakhimpur, (9) Harijan Sevak Sangh (Bengal), Howrah, (10) Ramakrishna Mission, Narotam Nagar District Tirap, (11) R.K. Mission Sewashram, Silchar, Cachar, (12) Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali, Rajasthan and (13) Sir Ramakrishna, Advaita Ashram, Kalady. The grant-in-aid is generally intended for (a) running of educational institutions like schools, balwadies, hostels (b) providing medical facilities (c) rendering crafts training etc.

### *20-Point Economic Programme*

The new 20-Point Economic Programme continued to focus attention on the needs of the scheduled tribe population. During Sixth Plan period about 39.64 lakhs tribal families have been economically assisted as against revised target of 27.6 lakhs, thus, achieving 140 percent out of which during 1984-85, upto December, 1984, 6.68 lakhs tribal families have been assisted economically. The details are given in Annexure—II.

### *Finance Commission Award*

For the first time the Seventh Finance Commission (1978) recognised that the administration of tribal areas stands in particular need of upgradation of standards and the Commission made a separate award of Rs. 42.63 crores for payment of compensatory allowance and construction of residential quarters for government employees working in tribal areas. The Eighth Finance Commission have selected the following programmes for support through upgradation provisions:

- (i) Payment of compensatory allowance.
- (ii) Construction of staff quarters; and
- (iii) Provision of infrastructural facilities in selected tribal villages.

They have recommended a sum of Rs. 114.88 crores for the purpose for the period 1984-89 for 17 States including 4 revenue surplus States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Commission for implementation for a period of four years commencing from 1st April 1985. The provision for the purpose will come to Rs. 88.70 crores for 1985-89 in

respect of 13 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (excluding revenue surplus States of Gujarat Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu).

*Constitution (Fifty-First Amendment) Bill, 1984*

To meet the aspirations of the local tribal population in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Maghalaya the Constitution (Fifty-First Amendment) Bill, 1984 was passed. The Bill seeks to amend the Constitution by providing for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and similar reservation in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya and Nagaland.

*Post Matric Scholarship to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes*

For continuing education beyond secondary stage, this is an important scheme of providing scholarship to students belonging to SC/ST.

The year wise Central assistance released\* and number of awards given during 1979-80 and 1983-84 is given below:—

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crores)	No. of awards (in lakhs)
1979-80	7.68	4.99
1983-84	31.92	8.20 (Provisional)

*National Overseas scholarship*

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 436 scholarships have been awarded. 19 scholarships were finally awarded during the year 1983-84.

The scheme has been continued in 1984-85, also.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

### *Coaching and Allied Scheme*

Under the Coaching and Allied scheme, 63 Coaching Centres have been set up in the country for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to enable them to compete for various Central and State Services etc. examinations. 47 candidates have been finally selected for appointment to IAS/IPS etc. on the basis of examination held in 1983.

### *Book Bank Scheme*

Under the scheme Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students pursuing Medical/Engineering Degree courses are given text books costing Rs. 5,000/- for 4 students. During 1983-84, 17005 students were benefitted by the scheme.

### *Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up under the Government Resolution No. 13013/9/77-SCT-I dated the 21st July, 1978 considering the magnitude of the problem relating to the working of the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.

The function of the Commission broadly corresponds with the function at present entrusted to the Special Officer under Article 338 of the Constitution and are as follows:—

- (i) To investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. This would, *inter alia*, include a review of the manner in which reservations stipulated in public services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are, in practice, implemented.

- (ii) To study the implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, with particular reference to the objective of removal of untouchability and invidious discrimination arising there from within a period of five years.
- (iii) To ascertain the socio-economic and other relevant circumstances accounting for the Commission of offences against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes with a view to ensuring the removal of impediments in the laws in force and to recommend appropriate remedial measures to ensure prompt investigation of the offence.
- (iv) To enquire into individual complaints regarding denial of any safeguards provided to any person claiming to belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

3. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has so far submitted its 4 Annual Reports to the President. 1st to 3rd reports have been laid on the table of the Lok Sabha and of the Rajya Sabha.

#### *Backward Classes Commission Report*

It has been decided to elicit public opinion on the list of other Backward Classes recommended by the Second Backward Classes Commission, (Mandal Commission). The modalities for eliciting such opinion are being worked out. The suggestions and objections so received will be considered carefully before finalising the conclusion of Government on the report of the Mandal Commission.

#### *Minorities Cell*

A Cell was created in the Ministry in 1983 to ensure that the welfare of minorities about which the late Prime Minister had issued a set of guidelines is attended to on a vigorous and systematic basis. The Cell monitors progress in the implementation of these directives by the Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Cell attends to the matters relating to the welfare of the minorities on a continuing basis and strives for fuller participation of minorities in all the Sectors of national life.

Minorities Cell also coordinates the activities of various Ministries and Departments on the welfare of minorities. In 1984 the Ministry of Education formulated a scheme of coaching for the weaker sections among the minorities communities so as to enable educationally handicapped minorities to overcome the handicap for competing in various competitive examinations for recruitment to Government Services. Coaching classes in some of the universities and colleges have been started under this scheme.

In pursuance of the initiative taken by the Minorities Cell, Ministry of Education and National Council of Educational Research & Training have formulated programme for tackling the problems of educationally backward minorities, through a programme of training of Teachers in Science, Maths and English etc. Ministry of Labour has issued detailed instructions to all State Governments for ensuring that there is no discrimination in the registration of names and inclusions of names in the panels sent to prospective employers. Ministry of Agriculture has issued instructions to all State Governments to ensure that there is no discrimination in the registration of cooperatives formed by minorities.

## CHAPTER VII

### Centre-State Relations

Relations between Centre and States are well-defined in our Constitution. Some of the States have been demanding changes in the existing structure in regard to these relations. This matter has come before the Government in one form or the other more than once. Some of the events during the year having bearing on the Centre-State Relations are briefly given in the subsequent paragraphs.

The Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Act, 1984

A Proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution cannot be continued in force for more than one year unless special conditions mentioned in Clause (5) of Article 356 are satisfied. The President's Rule was promulgated in the State of Punjab on 6.10.1983 and as per provision of the Constitution, it could not continue further beyond 5.10.1984. Having regard to the uncertain situation in the State, it became necessary to continue the President's Rule beyond a period of one year. To facilitate the adoption of Resolution by the two Houses of Parliament approving continuance in force of the Proclamation beyond 5.10.1984, it became necessary to amend Article 356(5) of the Constitution in so far as it related to the State of Punjab. With the enactment of the Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Act, 1984 it became possible to continue President's Rule in the State of Punjab further beyond a period of one year which can be continued, if necessary, upto the maximum period of two years.

#### PUNJAB

President's Rule promulgated in the State of Punjab on 6.10.1983 was extended for a period of six months beyond 5.4.1984. In view of the situation remaining uncertain, President's Rule was extended for a further period of six months with effect from 6.10.1984.

## SIKKIM

President's Rule was promulgated in the State on May 25, 1984 and the State Assembly dissolved. As the atmosphere in the State remained considerably surcharged and certain basic issues having far-reaching implications were to be sorted out, President's Rule was extended for a further period of six months with effect from 25-11-1984.

*Commission on Centre State Relations*

The term of the Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri R. S. Sarkaria, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India constituted with effect from 9.6.1983 has been extended for a further period of one year with effect from 1.7.1984.

*Upgradation of Standard of Revenue and District Administration*

The Seventh Finance Commission's award period 1979—84 for the upgradation of standards of Revenue and District Administration in 12 States with a view to bringing up the standard of Administration in those States at par with more advanced States came to an end on 31st March, 1984. During the period 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 13,374 crores was released to the State Governments in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the Commission. The Eighth Finance Commission has submitted its report to the Government recommending some outlays for upgradation of the standards of Revenue and District Administration for the period from 1984-85 to 1989-90 and this is under consideration.

*Zonal Councils Secretariat*

During the year, meeting of the Northern Council was held at Udaipur on 6th February, 1984 and that of the Western Zonal Council at Gandhinagar on 20th October, 1984. The Standing Committee of the Eastern Zonal Council which was reconstituted in February, 1984 held its first meeting on 23rd June, 1984 at Patna. The Standing Committee of the Northern Zonal Council met at Simla on 27th October, 1984.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CENSUS

The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for implementation of the Registration of Births & 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 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all India level, along with a descriptive analytical report have been released. These are basic volumes which will go a long way in meeting the demands for basic population statistics for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A publication entitled Part II Special—Report and Tables based on 5 per cent sample data at all India level has been published which gives data on population, work characteristics, social characteristics, migration and fertility cross classified by different variable. This will meet the basic need of census data users for detailed data. Besides all India report and tables, reports for Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh based on 5 per cent sample data, have also been released. Some analytical studies on important aspects. Like urbanisation, migration etc. have been undertaken which will throw a light on the different social and demographic aspects of our country.

The various Plan Schemes relating to social studies, mapping projects relating to Regional Divisions of India, Linguistic Survey and the Census atlas project 1981 have also made considerable progress during this year.

Under the Plan for computerisation of 1981 Census data the Direct Data Entry system for data preparation, a pre-requisite for computerised processing, are functioning at the fourteen centres viz. Delhi, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Bombay,

Patna, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum. Data of PEC studies, house list, 5 per cent sample individual slips has been processed. Processing of the data of 100 per cent| 20 per cent sample Individual Slips (area sample), 20 per cent|100 per cent sample Household Schedules and PCA & Village Directory data, 100 per cent sample Individual Slips for the U. Ts| smaller states like J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim and data for PCA & Village Directory is under compilation.

The Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969, replaced the diverse laws that existed on the subject, unified the system of registration throughout the country and made reporting and registration of births and deaths compulsory. The Act has been enforced in all States and Union Territories except districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in Assam, Calcutta Corporation and Fort Williams areas in West Bengal. Persistent efforts are being continued to bring these areas under the purview of the Act. All the States and Union Territories have notified rules framed by them under the Act. To create awareness among the public regarding registration of births and deaths various publicity measures such as exhibition of documentary films, broadcast of TV spot, printing of slogans on inland letters and post office saving pass books etc. have been undertaken during this year.

The work relating to the registration of births and deaths rates through the operation of sample registration system (SRS) is also continued satisfactorily. Dissemination of information regarding vital statistics is being achieved through the various publications, reports, bulletins and news letters.

## CHAPTER IX

### OTHER MATTERS

#### PRISON ADMINISTRATION

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

2. The Seventh Finance Commission's award for the period 1979-84 for the upgradation of the standards of the Police Administration came to an end on 31st March, 1984. During the financial year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 10.36 crores was sanctioned for upgrading the standards of jail administration by way of providing better quality of food, clothing and medicines to prisoners; improving jail amenities such as water supply, electrification and sanitation; and creating additional jail capacity in 8 States.

3. The Eighth Finance Commission has submitted its report to the Government recommending outlays for upgradation of the standards of jail administration for the period 1984-85 to 1989-90 and this is under consideration.

4. In order to give further impetus to prison reforms it has been decided to include an appropriate scheme of Central assistance for modernisation of prison administration with particular reference to women and young offenders in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Such a scheme has been prepared and is under consideration.

#### FOREIGNERS

Rules relating to foreigners were amended in June, 1984 to bring citizens of all Commonwealth countries under the system of visas/registration procedures like other foreigners.

The facility of landing permits to organised groups of foreign tourists sponsored by recognised travel agencies, with a set itinerary, continued to be available.

2. Punjab was declared a restricted area under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 with effect from 3rd June, 1984.

3. Clearance was given for holding over 300 International Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc. in India during 1984.

4. According to returns received so far 2,10,643 foreigners were granted visas in 1984.

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

As on 1st January	Registered Foreigners
1984	48911
1983	61385

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

On 1st January.	Registered foreign missionaries	
	Commonwealth countries.	Other countries.
1984	596	1702
1983	792	2429

The above figures do not include full figures in respect of States of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh & Lakshadweep.

7. During the year (ending 31st December, 1984), 7356 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian Citizenship by registration under Section 5(1)(a)|(b) and (d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. 98 foreigners settled in India and 262 alien

women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian Citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively.

### *Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act*

With a view to ensuring further effective control over the acceptance of foreign contributions by associations/organisations, etc. and to check that such foreign contribution is not utilised for the purposes other than the one for which it is received, certain provisions of the F.C(R) Act, 1976 have been amended through an ordinance issued on 20th October, 1984. These amendments have broadened the scope of the definitions of 'foreign contribution' and 'political party'. The judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court have been brought within the ambit of sections 4 and 9 of the Act, Under Section 6, every association, (not an organisation specified in Section 5(1), having a definite economic, cultural, educational, religious or social programme, who wish to receive foreign contributions is required to register itself with the Central Government failing which it has to seek prior permission of the Central Government on each occasion it receives the foreign contribution. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976 have also been suitably amended.

2. In addition, computerisation of data relating to receipts of foreign contributions and donations by various associations/organisations for different purposes e.g. social, cultural, educational, religious etc. for the years 1980 to 1982 has been completed. The data regarding 1979 is still under computerisation and is likely to be completed soon.

### *Freedom Fighters*

Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme which was introduced with effect from 15th August, 1972 and was liberalised from 1st August, 1980, Samman Pension has so far been sanctioned to 1,32,186 freedom fighters and their dependents which includes 4,240 sanctions issued in 1984. 1,11,742 applications are pending final decision mainly for want of State Verification reports. About 36,000 applications were disposed of during the year 1984.

2. A Non-Official Advisory Committee consisting of prominent freedom fighters has been formed at the Central level to advise the Government in regard to any basic change in the

provisions of the Scheme. The following policy decisions were taken during 1984 on the recommendations of the Non-Official Advisory Committee:—

**I. REDUCTION OF THE REQUIREMENT FROM 5 YEAR'S JAIL SUFFERING TO 2 YEARS FOR THE CERTIFIER IN RESPECT OF ABSCONDENCE, EXTERNMENT AND INTERNMENT.**

One of the relaxations made under the Liberalised Pension Scheme effective from 1st August, 1980 was that in the event of non-availability of official records, the freedom fighters could produce certificates of abscondence from a prominent freedom fighter who had been in jail for not less than 5 years. It was further provided that such certificates would be acceptable only if the certifier and the applicant belonged to the same administrative unit i.e. the District. It was, however, represented that in some districts freedom fighters with 5 years' jail suffering or more were not available who could certify the claims of abscondence, internment, externment in the absence of official records. It has, therefore, been decided that the certificate of abscondence or externment/internment issued by a certifier who had undergone a minimum imprisonment of 2 years instead of 5 years) in connection with the national freedom struggle may be accepted for the purpose of pension under the Scheme. This decision has helped a large number of freedom fighters and in many cases which were earlier rejected for failure of furnishing evidence from a certifier with 5 years' suffering pension has already been sanctioned.

**II ENHANCEMENT OF PENSION UPTO A MAXIMUM OF RS. 500/- IN EXCEPTIONALLY DESERVING CASES**

It has been decided that grant of pension at the enhanced rates upto a maximum of Rs. 500/- p.m. in exceptionally deserving cases would be decided with the approval of the Home Minister.

### III—RECOGNITION OF RANI OF JHANSI REGIMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SAMMAN PENSION

The surviving ex-INA women members of Rani of Jhansi regiment were not eligible for pension under the existing provisions as they have not suffered any imprisonment. But in view of the tremendous hardships suffered by them, it has been decided to consider them for Samman Pension from 1-8-80 in relaxation of the existing requirement of a minimum imprisonment of 3 months.

It has been decided that the time-barred applications received after the last date under the Liberalised Pension Scheme i.e. 31st March, 1982 where the claims are supported by documentary evidence from official records may be considered for pension after condonation of delay by the Minister. But pension in eligible cases will be admissible from the date of receipt of the applications in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The annual expenditure on implementation of the Pension Scheme is approximately Rs. 35 crores.

#### *Awards*

Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are awarded for conspicuous courage and promptitude under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer displayed in an act or a series of acts of a humane nature in saving life from drowning, fire, rescue operations in mines etc. During 1984 the President awarded 2 Sarvottam, Jeevan Raksha Padak, 11 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 4 posthumous) and 30 Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 1 posthumous) for saving lives.

Gallantry Awards to civilians are given for acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of enemy. On 26th January, 1984, President announced 4 Kirti Chakra (including 3 posthumous) for civilians.

Padma Vibhushan/Padma Bhushan/Padma Shri Awards are given for exceptional and distinguished service/distinguished service of a high order/distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants. During 1984, President announced 17 Padma Bhushan Awards and 52 Padma Shri Awards.

## STATE LEGISLATION

During the year (Upto 31st December, 1984), 202 legislative proposals received from the States were dealt with. A statement showing the various types of State Legislation dealt with during the preceding year and the current year (upto 31st December, 1984) is given below:—

State Legislative proposals disposed of during the year

	1983-84 (1-4-83 to 31-3-84)	1984-85 (1-4-84 to 31-12-84)
1 Bills to which assent of the President was accorded.	110	85
2 Bills to which assent was withheld	—	3*
Bills withdrawn by State Governments	1	—
3 Regulations assented to by the President	—	—
4 Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given.	16	8
5 Bills for prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the State Legislature.	46	31
Regulations for administrative approval.	2	—
6 Ordinances	75	75
	250	202

\*Bills on which the Assent of the President has been withheld in 1984:—

1. The Pepsu Tenancy & Agriculture Land (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Punjab Security of Land Tenancy (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Essential Commodities (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1976.

## MERCY PETITIONS

During the year 1984, the President rejected the mercy petitions of 8 prisoners who had been condemned to death. The death sentences of two of those prisoners were subsequently commuted to life imprisonment by the Supreme Court and the Madras High Court.

## RESEARCH AND POLICY DIVISION

The Research and Policy Division undertakes long-term as well as short-term studies of current importance and interest falling within the purview of this Ministry's policy either on the request of various operational divisions within the Ministry or on its own. These studies are used as reference material and also as an aid to policy formulation. While most of the work is undertaken by this division on the basis of data received from the intelligence Bureau, the help and assistance of research institutions and scholars from outside is also availed of wherever it is considered necessary. The division has prepared nearly 100 papers on various socio-economic, political, constitutional and other subjects relevant to this Ministry.

2. Apart from the preparation of papers, this division also undertakes documentation of the data received from various sources in a systematic way. The documentation work includes indexing of various articles in journals/periodicals, maintaining folders of clippings on various topics of relevance and preparation of bibliographies on topics of current importance.

## USE OF HINDI

During the year under review, the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Official Language Implementation and Coordination Committee of attached and Subordinate offices met on 10-9-1984 and 27-9-1984 respectively and reviewed the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government and progress made in the use of Hindi for the official work of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices.

2. The annual programme for the progressive use of Hindi for the year 1984-85 prescribed by the Department of

Official Language was circulated among all the Desks/Sections of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices. Concerted efforts were made to achieve the targets fixed in the programme. The progress made in this regard is reviewed in the monthly O&M meetings held by Joint Secretaries.

3. In order to ascertain the position of implementation of Official Language Act, 1963 and Rules made thereunder, and the use of Hindi in the day-to-day work in the Attached/Subordinate offices of the Ministry, a team of Officers inspected 13 and 12 offices located in Delhi and outside Delhi respectively. Besides, in order to ascertain the use of Hindi for the official purposes, a number of Sections/Desks of the Ministry were also inspected during the year.

4. 9 offices were notified during the year under review as offices, where 80 per cent of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, thus bringing the number notified so far to 19 Head Offices and 231 regional offices.

5. In order to give practical training in Hindi noting and drafting to the employees, a Hindi workshop was organised in the Ministry (Main) during the year 1984.

6. The Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued during the year under review and two cash prizes were awarded to the winners.

7. In accordance with decision taken in the meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee on 10th September, 1984, two lists of Hindi versions of English phrases and notes commonly used in the official work of this Ministry were circulated for increasing the use of Hindi in day to day work.

## 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 acti-

vities 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 AR 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 1-1-1984 to 31-10-1984 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 1-1-84		47	43	151	153
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-84 to 31-10-84)		17	19	179	188
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31-10-84		29	25	157	168
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-1984)		35	37	173	173
5. Action taken in respect of Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of.					
a. Dismissed		1	1	12	12
b. Removal		1	1	15	15
c. Compulsorily retired		2	2	3	3
d. Reduced in rank/pay		2	2	19	19
e. Increment withheld		1	1	18	18
f. Promotion withheld		—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
g. Recovery ordered from pay.		—	—	11	11
h. Censured		1	1	35	41
i. Warning issued		—	—	12	11
j. Displeasure of Govt. conveyed		—	—	—	—
k. Exonerated		6	5	10	13
l. Transfer of cases		—	—	1	c 1
m. Proceedings dropped		15	12	21	24 <sup>d</sup>
Total :		29	25	157	168

## Annexure I

## Flow of Funds to Special Component Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	S.C.P. outlay 1984-85	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	978.31	127.51	13.03
2	Assam	190.08	7.72	4.00
3	Bihar	751.00	74.00	9.9
4	Gujarat	935.00	226.90	3.51
5	Haryana	430.00	31.07	7.22
6	Himachal Pradesh	165.00	15.75	9.54
7	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8	Karnataka	650.29	64.45	9.91
9	Kerala	355.00	40.74	8.60
10	Madhya Pradesh	1060.00	59.10	5.57
11	Maharashtra	1650.00	43.91	2.7
12	Manipur	61.00	8.12	7.54
13	Orissa	257.70	31.81	12.3
14	Punjab	440.00	23.33	5.30
15	Rajasthan	808.97	88.00	11.00
16	Sikkim	3.11	00.13	4.02
17	Tamil Nadu	927.00	123.01	12.00

1	2	3	4	5
18	Tripura	44.31	8.04	18.15
19	Uttar Pradesh	1601.00	135.90	8.48
20	West Bengal	259.66	56.73	4.57
21	Chandigarh	30.81	1.55	5.02
22	Delhi	290.00	21.00	7.36
23	Goa, Daman & Diu	1424.00	7.67	5.30
24	Pondicherry	30.00	4.78	15.9
Total :		13342.23	1001.22	7.5

Note :—Figures of 1984-85 are tentative.

**ANNEXURE II**

**Item 7 (b) of the New Twenty Point Programme—Assistance to Scheduled Tribe families below poverty line during sixth Plan.**

Sl.No	States/U.Ts.	Targetted No. of ST families during sixth plan (1980-85)	Targetted No. of ST families during 1984-85	Achievement upto Dec.1984	Total achievement during sixth plan (upto Dec., 1984)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,18,000	47,770	51,190	1,65,703
2	Assam . . . . .	2,00,429	83,565	39,221	2,30,821
3	Bihar . . . . .	2,00,000	1,25,000	94,522	3,27,449
4	Gujarat . . . . .	3,50,000	70,000	47,815	3,74,006
5	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	43,749	2,620	3,559	34,137
6	Karnataka . . . . .	15,500	3,003	5,960	21,644
7	Kerala . . . . .	16,000	4,300	3,495	20,645
8	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	6,18,000	2,40,000	1,63,993	7,53,818
9	Maharashtra . . . . .	4,97,332	71,000	60,473	9,75,478
10	Manipur . . . . .	N.A.	9,480	4,214	24,941
11	Orissa . . . . .	5,14,794	1,44,221	69,135	4,25,859
12	Rajasthan . . . . .	50,000	56,000	46,684	1,85,015
13	Sikkim . . . . .	N.A.	1,600	1,519	7,540

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Tamil Nadu	19,000	5,850	6,870	24,519
15	Tripura	N.A.	16,338	15,122*	1,18,211*
16	Uttar Pradesh	3,100	3,200	2,189	10,401
17	West Bengal	1,08,275	75,000	51,415	2,53,651
18	A & N Islands	3,700	675	726	7,623
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,500	900	642	2,892
Total		27,59,379	9,68,522	61,68,744	39,64,353

\* upto November, 1984

### ANNEXURE III

#### *Area and population of Union Territories*

S.No.	Union Territory	Area (Sq. Kms)	Population 1981—census
1	Andaman & Nicobar	8,293	188,254
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	628,050
3	Chandigarh	114	450,061
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	103,677
5	Delhi	1,485	6,196,414
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814	1,086,730
7	Lakshadweep	32	40,237
8	Mizoram	21,087	4,93,757
9	Pondicherry	492	6,04,182
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,19,551</b>	<b>97,91,362</b>

## ANNEXURE—IV

OUTLAYS OF UNION TERRITORIES FOR SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(1980—85) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1984-85)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Union Territory	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) outlay	Annual Plan (1984-85) outlay
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9660.50	2890.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21200.00	6300.00
3	Chandigarh	10075.00	3140.59
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2309.00	760.00
5	Delhi	79999.81	29000.00
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	19200.00	6000.00
7	Lakshadweep	2035.00	666.00
8	Mizoram	13000.00	4000.00
9	Pondicherry	7154.50	3000.00
Total		164633.81	55756.59

---

## PART II

---

(REHABILITATION DIVISION)

## C O N T E N T S

	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	87—94
II. Relief & Rehabilitation of new migrants from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) outside West Bengal and Dandakaranya Project.	95—99
III. Dandakaranya Project	100—110
IV. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta	111—112
V. Repatriates from Sri Lanka, Burma, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire & Vietnam	113—117
VI. (A) Repatriates Cooperative Finance & Development Bank Madras	118—120
(B) Industrial Schemes for repatriates from Burma & Sri Lanka	
VII. Western Border Areas affected by Indo-Pak Conflict-1971:	121—122
(i) Displaced Persons in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat	
(ii) Chhamb Displaced Persons	
VIII. Tibetan Refugees	123—124
IX. Displaced Persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) Residuary Problem	125—127
TABLE I	128—129
TABLE II	130
APPENDICES:	
I	131—132
II	133—134
III	135—144
IV	145

## CHAPTER — I

### INTRODUCTION

1. Formulation/drawing up of the programmes/schemes for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan), former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), from Pakistan occupied Kashmir Territory; repatriates, from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire, Vietnam, etc., displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat area in Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistani nationals who had entered Rajasthan and Gujarat during Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 and Tibetan refugees was earlier the responsibility of the Department of Rehabilitation. Since January 1, 1985 this work is being attended to by the Ministry of Home Affairs Relief and rehabilitation schemes are implemented directly as well as through the State Governments. Rehabilitation work has more or less been completed except in the case of Sri Lanka repatriates, and Tibetan refugees. In 1984-85, efforts were continued to complete the on going rehabilitation schemes with an emphasis on time bound programmes. Efforts were also made to reduce the establishment and economise expenditure, due to reduction in work.

2. The following organisations are at present functioning directly under the Rehabilitation Division of the Department:—

#### *Dandakaranya Project*

It was set up in 1958 for rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in Dandakaranya region and for integrated development of the area with particular emphasis on the interests of local tribal population. The Dandakaranya Development Authority is responsible for planning and implementation of various resettlement and development programmes. The Chief Administrator at Koraput in Orissa is the Chief Executive of the Authority.

Work relating to the settlement of displaced persons in the three Zones of the Project viz., Kondagaon and Paralokote in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote in Orissa, has more or less been completed. It has been decided to normalise the administration in these three Zones by transferring the assets and institutions created by the Dandakaranya Project to the respective State Governments. The two State Governments have agreed to take over the assets and institutions. As a result of the transfer of assets/institutions in three Zones, large number of employees are being rendered surplus. All efforts are being made to redeploy them.

#### *Settlement Wing*

It deals with residuary work of resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan. A Joint Secretary is the Head of the Organisation as Chief Settlement Commissioner. In pursuance of the policy to wind up the Settlement Organisation, the residuary items of work, except in Delhi, have been transferred to concerned State Governments.

#### Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation

This Organisation had been undertaking mechanical reclamation of land in different areas for settlement of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma and Tibetan refugees. With the reclamation work practically coming to an end, the equipments are being disposed of and the organisation gradually being wound up.

#### Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority

It was set up in 1974 for rehabilitation of persons from the Chhamb-Niabat area displaced during Indo-Pak conflict of 1971. The families were taken to the rehabilitation sites. The residual work relating to disbursement of various grants to these families is expected to be completed shortly and the Authority is likely to be abolished thereafter.

#### Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

This Public Sector Undertaking was set up in 1959 for employment of displaced persons from former East Paki-

stan. The Corporation had advanced loans to private industrialists and co-operatives in return for employment of displaced persons. It is now engaged in producing and marketing consumer and capital goods. The Government have taken several measures during the year to revitalise this Corporation which has been incurring losses for various reasons since its inception.

#### *Settlement of Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict 1971*

3. Schemes for rehabilitation being implemented through the State Governments are detailed below:—

In the wake of Indo-Pak Conflict—1971, about 53,000 persons (10,200 families) crossed over to Rajasthan and Gujarat from former West Pakistan. Out of them 9,969 families have already been settled and the remaining families are also expected to be settled during the current year.

#### *Repatriates from Sri Lanka*

Under the Indo-Sri Lanka agreements of 1964 and 1974 the Government of India had agreed to repatriate and grant Indian citizenship to six lakh persons of Indian origin together with natural increase in that number by 1981-82. 4,59,327 persons (about 1,15,400 families) reached India by November, 1984, of which 94,116 families have been given rehabilitation assistance. During 1985-86 it is proposed to resettle about 8,000 families.

As a result of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, even persons of Indian origin not covered by the Agreement have been coming to India since 22-8-1983. As on 15-12-1984 the number of such persons who were being granted relief facilities in the camps in Tamil Nadu was 1,604. These persons will continue to be looked after in the camps till they go back to Sri Lanka.

A Rehabilitation Cell in the High Commission for India in Sri Lanka is functioning at Kandy for providing factual data and advice to this Department in regard to resettlement of these repatriates in India.

### Tibetan Refugees

66,130 Tibetan refugees came to India since 1959. They include 1,500 Tibetans brought over to India from Bhutan in 1981 and about 100 new entrants from Tibet during the past three years. Out of this, about 58,300 persons have already been settled in different States and schemes are under preparation for settling the rest.

### Repatriates from Burma

Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and the imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, persons of Indian origin have been returning to India since June, 1963. 2,08,959 persons (about 70,000 families) came to India from Burma upto 31-12-78. During 1983, 11 persons were repatriated from Burma. About 68,810 families have been given resettlement assistance so far.

### Repatriates from Uganda, Zaire Vietnam and Mozambique

All repatriates who came from Uganda (5,775 persons), Vietnam (2,513 persons) and Zaire (110 persons) have been resettled. About 2,300 Indian nationals came from Mozambique in 1963. The families have been given relief assistance of Rs. 5,000 per family. Verification of the claims of these repatriates in respect of properties left by them in Mozambique has been completed and the families are being given *ex-gratia* assistance as per prescribed scales.

### Progressive expenditure on Rehabilitation (upto 31-3-1984)

(Rs. in crores)

1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan . . . . .	660.46
2. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan . . . . .	405.67
3. Refugees from Bangladesh . . . . .	291.15
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka . . . . .	75.61
5. Repatriates from Burma . . . . .	26.34
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam . . . . .	1.45

7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak Conflict	
(i) 1965	16.33
(ii) 1971	85.76
8. Tibetan Refugees	7.89
9. Remission of 50% of pre-1974 Loans	0.43
	1571.09

During 1984-85, Rs. 35.83 crores was provided in the department's budget. In the Budget estimate 85-86, a provision of Rs. 168.21 crores (Rs. 23.50 crores under 'Plan' and Rs. 144.71 crores under 'Non-Plan') has been proposed. The provision of Rs. 144.71 crores under 'Non-Plan' includes Rs. 130.10 crores provided for irrecoverable loans to State Governments to be written off as a result of the recommendations of the VIII Finance Commission which have been accepted by Government.

### *Audit Objections*

As per the Advance Report of Comptroller and Auditor General for 1980-81, 598 audit observations involving 57.58 lakhs and Inspection Reports comprising 1,004 paras were outstanding against this Department. 127 audit observations involving Rs. 23.32 lakhs and 478 Inspection Report paras were added since then, 706 audit observations involving Rs. 75.32 lakhs and 1204 Inspection reports were cleared upto 31-10-84.

### *Training*

14 officials were deputed for training under various training courses during the year under report.

### *Progressive use of Hindi*

The Rehabilitation Division has a separate Hindi Section which besides undertaking translation work, ensures

implementation of various provisions of the Official Languages Act and Rules framed thereunder and orders/instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Languages.

### *Steps taken for the progressive use of Hindi*

With a view to accelerating the use of Hindi in the Division, an Official Language Implementation Committee has been functioning which meets quarterly to review the progress achieved in the use of Hindi. It also suggests measures for maximising the use of Hindi in Official works.

### *Hindi Salahakar Samiti*

The Hindi Salahakar Samiti for the former Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation has been advising on matters relating to progressive use of Hindi for official purposes in accordance with Government policy. The last meeting of the Samiti was held on 23.8.1984.

The highlight of the year under report is that for maximising the use of Hindi in Official work and for ensuring proper implementation of the statutory requirements under the Official Languages Act and the Rules, 1976, framed thereunder, the then Department of Rehabilitation was awarded a 'Trophy' by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting on 28.4.1984 in a function held in Vigyan Bhavan. It was the third consecutive year when this Department was awarded a prize for its performance. Prior to this, Department got 1st prize, i.e. 'Raj Bhasha Shields' jointly with the former Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82.

General orders, notifications, resulations, rules, press-communique, Cabinet notes, monthly summary for the Cabinet, administrative reports etc. laid before the houses of Parliament are issued bilingually.

Correspondence with Hindi speaking states and the states which have decided to correspond with Centre in Hindi is done in Hindi.

Reference literature, routine and common words, phrases, sentences and standard drafts have been translated and supplied to all officers and sections in the Rehabilitation Division.

For encouraging the use of Hindi for noting and drafting, Cash awards Scheme of the Department of Official Languages has been introduced in the Division.

Out of 244 employees in Group A, B and C in the Rehabilitation Division and Settlement Wing, 210 possess the requisite qualification in Hindi.

Hindi is also being progressively used in the official work in the Subordinate formation of the Rehabilitation Division.

#### *Employment of Handicapped persons*

In pursuance of instructions issued by Ministries of Social Welfare and Labour, all concerned have been advised to observe the requirement of reservation of 3 per cent of vacancies for the handicapped persons. 28 handicapped persons are employed in the Rehabilitation Division and offices under its control.

#### *Concession in Service Matters of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ex-servicemen*

Concessions admissible to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in service matters are extended as hitherto according to instructions issued from time to time and for this purpose Liaison Officers are functioning in the Department and in the Subordinate Offices.

#### *Ex-servicemen*

Total number of Government servants and representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the De-

partment and its subordinate offices as on 1-1-1984 is given below:—

	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Ex-Service-men
Department (Secretariat) and Sub-ordinate Offices	4634	625 13.50%	190 4.1%	10 .21%

### *Staff Welfare and Staff Relations*

Measures for the welfare of the staff continued to receive attention. Recreation and Cultural Clubs of the Department and its subordinate offices continue to function as usual.

Office Council and Departmental Council in the Rehabilitation Wing and Regional Council in the Dandakaranya Project are functioning well.

### *Organisation and Methods*

A small O & M and work Study Unit functions in the Division under the over-all charge of the Financial Adviser. The Unit deals with all matters relating to work measurement study, method study, organisational analysis and implementation of the various provisions of the Manual of office Procedure. A special drive for records management in the Division was carried out. Annual inspection of most of the Sections/Desks was also conducted. Review of incoming and out going reports was also conducted and completed.

A Vigilance Section functions in the Division as a coordinating agency for the vigilance work done by the Division and its subordinate offices and also deals with complaints and cases against Gazetted and Non-gazetted Officers of the Rehabilitation Division and Gazetted Officers of the Settlement wing.

## CHAPTER-II

### I. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF NEW MIGRANTS FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN (NOW BANGLADESH) OUT-SIDE WEST BENGAL AND DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

#### *Relief Measures*

1. Migration of displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan continued in waves from time to time upto the 25th March, 1971. About 11.14 lakh persons, who migrated between 1-1-1964 and 25-3-1971, are known as 'New Migrants'. Considering that West Bengal could not absorb any more migrants, it was decided to resettle those migrants who joined the camps set up outside West Bengal. (Even then, about 6 lakh persons stayed back in West Bengal). Of the 78,000 families of new migrants who joined camps, about 68,901 families have been settled in various States including the Dandakaranya Project.

On the emergence of Bangladesh, about 15,800 families of new migrants left the camps and rehabilitation sites in India, apparently with the intention of returning to the land of their origin. Many of these families, however, returned later. After verification of their previous stay in camps/rehabilitation sites, 5035 of these families were provided rehabilitation assistance.

#### *2. Families in Karmi Shibirs and P. L. Homes*

The new migrant families who are still receiving relief assistance are those in Karmi-shibirs, in Uttar Pradesh (109 families) and Bihar (67 families). In Karmi-shibirs, the adult male members are provided work on wages alongwith

relief assistance for the non-working members, as per prescribed scales till the families are settled. Besides, there are 45 off-dole families in Uttar Pradesh who are also to be rehabilitated. Most of these families are expected to be rehabilitated during 1985-86.

As regards 2017 permanent Liability families, although the work of maintenance and running of the P. L. Homes has been transferred to the respective State Governments, the responsibility for the rehabilitation of those P. L. families which become rehabilitable on able-bodied child attaining the age of 18 years, will, however, continue to be discharged by the Rehabilitation Division. The State Governments have been requested to draw viable schemes for rehabilitation of able-bodied single women in P. L. Homes also.

## II. REHABILITATION OF NEW MIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE OUTSIDE WEST BENGAL AND DANDAKARANYA.

Apart from small schemes in some States, nine major rehabilitation projects—two in Maharashtra, one each in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and five in Madhya Pradesh were set up for resettlement of new migrants in agriculture outside Dandakaranya. Pattern of assistance for settlement of these families is given in Appendix-I. The total number of families settled in various States upto 30-11-1984 is 34,097 as per details given in Table I.

Work of resettlement on land in States/Union Territories viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra has almost been completed. The Projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have been normalised with effect from 1-4-1980 and the Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project in Karnataka with effect from 1-4-1984.

During the current year, 170 families have been settled on land in the following projects:—

Panna (M.P.)	30
Shahpur (M.P.)	76
Kanpur (Dehat) (U.P.)	48
Rudrapur (U.P.)	10
Sindhaur (Karnataka)	6
	170

About 163 families are expected to be settled during 1985-86.

During 1982-83, certain concessions were given to the families envisaging that the expenditure incurred on the acquisition, reclamation and development of lands allotted to them would be treated as grant, the cost of irrigation facilities and pesticides; wherever treated as loan would be remitted and the recovery of housing loan would be restricted to Rs. 1500/- or half the total amount of loan whichever is more. Recovery of loan would commence only after a moratorium of 3 years commencing from 1-4-1982 and no interest would be charged for the past. Interest already recovered, if any, would be adjusted against the interest that becomes due on the basis of these concessions. As a result, loan liability of these families to the extent of about Rs. 15.00 crores is likely to be remitted.

#### *Education and Medical Facilities:*

A pattern scheme for financial assistance was sanctioned to enable the State Governments to set up primary and middle schools at various rehabilitation sites and also to render financial assistance for education of children of the migrants. Consequent upon normalisation of the work in various States, this scheme has been withdrawn except in Madhya

Pradesh where the projects are still continuing. Medical facilities are also provided to the migrants.

A few seats are reserved every year for admission of new migrants from former East Pakistan in the Engineering Colleges/Technical Institutions by the Ministry of Education subject to fulfilment of certain basic conditions. This year 4 migrants have been nominated against the reserved seats.

### III. RESETTLEMENT IN SMALL TRADE AND BUSINESS

Under the pattern scheme for resettlement of new migrants in small trade/business, loans have been given upto Rs. 5,000/- per family for business both in urban and rural areas. Housing loan amounting to Rs. 8,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 4,000/- in rural areas per family have also been given. 14,835 new migrant families have been given assistance for resettlement in small trade/business etc. in various States by 31-12-1984. These rates have been revised recently.

2. Some new migrants have also been rehabilitated through employment in private and Government industries, by giving the industries concerned, financial assistance through the State Governments.

### IV. REHABILITATION, RECLAMATION ORGANISATION

Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation was set up in November, 1964 for undertaking reclamation of land in different areas for resettlement of various categories of displaced persons. The Organisation had a fleet of 171 Crawler tractors of various types comprising 11-1/2 fully mechanised units.

2. With the completion of Rehabilitation schemes, the machinery, equipments etc. of this Organisation have been

declared surplus. 3-1/2 Units of Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation located in the Dandakaranya Project have been transferred to Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack and 2 Units in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to the Border Roads Organisation. The DGS & D has disposed of machinery with the minimum reserve price of Rs. 64.64 lakhs so far. Besides this, machinery worth Rs. 18.63 lakhs was transferred to various government departments/Public sector undertakings. Machinery worth Rs. 89.12 lakhs has been reverted back by DGS & D for direct disposal by the Department as they could not fetch the minimum reserve price in the auction tenders invited by that Organisation.

3. For the machinery and equipments reverted back to RRO for direct disposal, Special Surplus RRO Disposal Committee has been constituted by the Government. Disposal of machinery and equipments is in progress.

4. The total area reclaimed by the RRO during the period it was functioning was 71,903.25 hectares in various rehabilitation projects. In addition, the Units did customs work for 4,05,174.75 hours.

## CHAPTER III

### DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

The Dandakaranya Project was set up in 1958 for the resettlement of the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan and for integrated development of the area with particular regard to the promotion of the area's *tribal* population.

#### *Resettlement of displaced persons*

The resettlement of the displaced persons has been done in the four administrative zones two each in the states of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The area of operation of the Project covers Umerkote and Malkangiri in Koraput district of Orissa and Paralkote and Kondagaon of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh.

The Project is essentially agriculture oriented. Most of the families settled in the Project area are agriculturists. These families are provided with land for homestead and agricultural purpose. They are given financial assistance for housing, bullocks and other agricultural inputs. Financial assistance to each displaced person in the shape of loan for bullocks and other agricultural inputs has been raised from Rs. 1875/- to Rs. 3070/- with effect from 1.4.1984. The details of the assistance are indicated in Appendix II. The Non-agriculturist families settled in small trade/business are given business loan besides land for homestead and loan for housing. Details of the scale and type of assistance with effect from 1-4-84 are given in Appendix II.

As many as 36,513 families (7638 old migrants and 28,875 new migrants) were taken to rehabilitation sites and given resettlement assistance upto 30-11-1984. After desertion/discharge and re-admission etc. 25,153 families are actually in position. of them 23,856 are agriculturist families and 1297 are non-agriculturist families. For resettlement of these families, 427 villages have been set up in the four zones.

No more families are available at present for resettlement in the Project. During the current financial year 53 rehabilitable families from the PL-Homes at Mana (Raipur) and Birsi (Maharashtra) have been resettled in Malkangiri and Paralkote zones. A token provision for resettlement of 100 families has been made for the next year (1985-86).

#### *Reclamation of land*

Out of the lands released by the State Governments, lands suitable for agriculture are reclaimed either manually or by machines so as to make the land suitable for agriculture operations. 1,35,116 acres of land have been reclaimed mechanically and 43,252 acres manually making the total of 1,78,368 acres upto the end of November, 1984. 42,581 acres land have been handed over to the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for tribal resettlement.

#### *Agriculture*

(i) As against the Kharif target of 48,737 hectares Kharif during 1984, an area of 48,387 hectares has been covered upto end of November, 1984.

(ii) Fertilizer is being distributed mainly through State extension agencies and cooperative societies. The total consumption of fertiliser during Kharif 1984 was 6,500 metric tonnes.

(iii) Plant protection chemicals costing Rs. 3.34 lakhs were procured for undertaking plant protection measures and to ward-off pest attacks. Repairs were also carried out to the plant protection equipments (35 sprayers and 20 dusters) to keep the equipments in good order.

(iv) In order to maximise agricultural production, crop financing through institutional financing agencies such as Banks, Co-operatives etc. was ensured on a large scale. A sum of Rs. 161.39 lakhs was advanced to 11,224 settled beneficiaries during Kharif 1984.

(v) In order to educate settlers to take up proper sequences of crop rotation under differing agroclimatic conditions in the Project area, 56 demonstrations on different crops sequences and 100 demonstrations of Rhizobium culture for leguminous crop were held. 2000 Nos. of minikits of improved

varieties of rice were distributed under the Central sector Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the same scheme, 80 hectares were brought under community nurseries to advance the transplantation time for which incentives in shape of subsidy on seeds and plant protection chemicals were given.

(vi) A programme of increasing production of oil seeds and pulses in Kharif 1984 by 10 per cent and 25 per cent respectively has been envisaged under the 20 Point Programme by increasing the area under these two crops. The targetted coverage of 3900 hectares for pulses has been achieved to the extent of 3340 hectares. As regards oil seeds, against the target of 8200 hectares, the coverage upto November 1984 is 6804 hectares.

(vii) For soil conservation manually reclaimed lands are bunded and levelled to make them suitable for agriculture. The work of Modified Terrace Bunding will be continued in the current financial year in both Malkangiri and Paralkote Zones where induction of families has taken place.

Since the lands in the Potteru Ayacut will get perennial irrigation of 180 per cent intensity, the Project has prepared a special scheme of land levelling so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the irrigation potential created. Government of India have approved the scheme which will cost Rs. 710 per acre. A small beginning is proposed to be made during the current financial year.

(viii) Upto November, 1984, 51.00 lakhs of fish fries fingerlings were distributed through the State Fisheries Department and Private agencies for stocking both in the village tanks and pisciculture-cum-irrigation tanks dug by individual settlers. 750 settler families have dug pisciculture-cum-irrigation tanks in their homestead plots (with financial assistance provided by Banks) and have taken to fishing as a subsidiary occupation to supplement their income.

### *Irrigation*

The Project has taken up a number of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes to provide Irrigation facilities to displaced persons and tribals.

The number of irrigation schemes which have been/are being executed by the Project are indicated below:

Scheme	Cost of the Projects (crores)	Culti-valble command area (Ha)	Estima-ted irrigation potential (Ha)	Potential created (Ha)	Potential utilised (Ha)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Bhaskal Dam (Ukt zone)	1.44	5566	6675	6675		(Transferred to the Govt. of Orissa on 1-5-73)
(2) Paralkote Dam (Paralkote Zone)	5.60	9717	14,576	14,576	9607	(Completed on 31-3-81)
(3) Satiguada Dam (Mkg. zone)	13.04	11,336	13,600	8,400	5480	(To be completed by March, 85.)
(4) Minor Irrigation Schemes (56 completed and 3 in progress)		4,875	4,875	4,510	3630	

*Potteru Irrigation-cum-Resettlement Scheme*

Government of India approved in December, 1975 the scheme for resettlement of 10,000 agriculturist and 1000 non-agriculturist D.P. families and 2000 tribal families in the command area of Potteru Irrigation Project in Malkangiri zone of the Dandakanya Project. The scheme has 3 components as under:

*Potteru Irrigation Scheme*

The Scheme envisages construction of a barrage at Surlikonda across the river Potteru a tributary of river Sabari for irrigating 61,000 hectares of land, of which about 25,000 hectares would be for D.P. settlers. Against the original estimate of Rs. 14.81 crores, the revised estimate works out to Rs. 58.41 crores. The Project is being executed by the Government of Orissa. Till November 1984, a sum of Rs. 48.98 crores has been spent on this Project. There is a budget allotment of Rs. 5.5 crores for 1984-85. The revised programme for creation of potential from this Project is indicated below:—

1979-80	546 hectares
1980-81	2000 "
1981-82	3000 "
1982-83	9000 "
1983-84	6000 "
1984-85	20,000 "
1985-86	14,000 "
1986-87	6,488 "
	61,034 hectares

This Irrigation Scheme is being monitored by a State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Orissa.

*Compensatory Afforestation Scheme*

In order to preserve the ecological balance following the de-forestation of land as a result of reclamation of forest land

for the settlement of D.Ps. and tribals, an afforestation scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 1.80, crores, has been taken up for execution by the Government of Orissa covering an area of 36,000 acres (14,700 hectares) in the Malkangiri sub-division. The funds are being provided by the Government of India.

The Scheme started in 1975-76 and has since been completed this year. Till November 1984, 3679 hectares were brought under rehabilitation 10,720 hectares under plantation and 323 hectares under village forest (total 14,722 hectares).

#### *Potteru Resettlement Scheme*

Estimated to cost Rs. 27.04 crores, it envisages settlement of 10,000 agriculturist and 1000 non-agriculturist D.P. families on 40,000 acres of land in the Potteru Ayacut while 2000 tribal families are expected to be settled on 12,000 acres of land.

The scheme for settlement of D.Ps. is implemented by the Dandakaranya Project, while the settlement of the tribals is done by the Government of Orissa. 5349 agriculturist families and 33 non-agriculturist families (total 5382) were settled under this scheme. The number of families in position as on 30-11-84 is 4892 (4872 agriculture and 20 non-agriculture).

#### *Communication*

In order to provide communication links in the areas of resettlement and bring about the development of this backward tribal area, 575.40 Kms of main roads, 449.40 Kms of internal village roads and 1231.70 Kms of other roads were constructed/improved upto end of November 1984.

#### *Education*

So far 332 Primary Schools, 31 Middle Schools, 8 Higher Secondary/High Schools have been established as on 30-11-84. Two High Schools (one in Umerkote and another in Malkangiri) have been transferred to the Government of Orissa.

The Dandakaranya Development Authority decided that in all the High Schools set up by the Project, 'Plus-two' facilities may be provided as required by the respective State Governments. Accordingly 'Plus-Two' classes are proposed to

be introduced in the three High Schools on Orissa side from the next academic session (i.e. from June, 1985). In Turudih and MV-79 High Schools, Arts and Science streams will be started and in Kalimola High School, Commerce stream will also be introduced in addition to arts and science. On the Madhya Pradesh side 'Plus-Two' system has already been introduced.

### *Medical and Public Health*

The Project has established 5 Hospitals (including a Chest Hospital), 7 Primary Health centres, 3MM units, 21 Health sub-centres, 52 Primary Medical aid centres and 3 dispensaries to cater to the medical requirement of the settlers, tribals, local people and staff in the Project area.

4 Vasectomy and 31 tubectomy operations were performed during the period 4/84 to 11/84.

To combat incidence of malaria, adequate preventive and curative measures are being taken by the medical wing of the Project in close collaboration with the National Malaria Eradication Programme, State Government authorities and Ministry of Health of the Government of India.

### *Industries*

To provide an agro-industrial bias to the developing rural economy in Dandakaranya region and seasonal employment to agriculturist and rural artisans efforts have been made to develop skills through training. In furtherance of this objective, service units were set up for carpentry, Cartwheel manufacture and textiles at Boregaon for agricultural implements, sheet metal works, printing and truck bodybuilding at Ambaguda and for tile making and carpentry at Jagdalpur. The Boregaon and Jagdalpur units have been converted into cooperatives, while the Industrial centre at Ambaguda has been handed over to the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., in May, 1983 and the Printing unit in January, 1984.

Under various industrial units set up by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, M.P. State Textile Corporation etc. in the Dandakaranya Project, employment and training opportunities have been provided to 865 persons.

### *Central Workshop*

A Central Workshop at Ambaguda and Zonal workshops at Umerkote, Malkangiri and Paralkote zones have been established for undertaking repairs and maintenance of the Project vehicles, other machinery with various Departments etc.

### *Water Supply*

532 masonry wells, 1819 tube wells, 328 village tanks and 352 head water tanks have been constructed in the Project so far.

### *Electrification of Settler Villages*

The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned a scheme for electrification of 133 settler villages in Paralkote zone at a cost of Rs. 68.84 lakhs. 41 settler villages have so far been electrified. Electrification work is in progress in PV-3, PV-12, PV-65, PV-67 and PV-122. In the Kondagaon zone, 13 villages out of 16 have been electrified.

As regards electrification of settler villages of Malkangiri and Umerkote zones in Orissa area, a scheme for electrification of additional number of villages has been sanctioned during the current financial year. So far 23 settler villages out of 64 in Umerkote zone and 25 villages out of 214 in Malkangiri zone have been electrified. Electrification of 67 more settler villages has also been sanctioned by the Orissa State Electricity Board.

### *Tribal Welfare*

20,142 acres of land has been dereleased to the Government of Orissa towards tribal quota in non-Potteru areas and 12,350 acres have been dereleased to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the latter figure includes 2400 acres in Bijapur. In Potteru Ayacut the area dereleased is 10,089 acres. Thus the total area dereleased to the two State Governments is 42,581 acres.

Government of Orissa have resettled 3108 families and Government of Madhya Pradesh have resettled 1303 families. Besides, Dandakaranya Development Authority has resettled 300 families in the Paralkote zone out of which 16 families have deserted and 284 families are in position. The total number of tribal families resettled so far is 4,711.

Reclamation of land and resettlement of landless tribals thereon is now in progress in the Malkangiri Sub-division of Koraput District. During the current year, it is proposed to reclaim 2000 acres of land for resettlement of tribals. The reclamation work will be done jointly by the Government of Orissa and the Dandakaranya Development Authority. 300 tribal families are proposed to be resettled by the State Government on this land during the current financial year. Dandakaranya Development Authority provides rehabilitation assistance at the rate of Rs. 5,075 per tribal family. In addition, the State Government is to allot Rs. 2000 per family from the Integrated Tribal Development Programme funds for provision of common amenities in the tribal villages and for agricultural inputs etc. Thus, the total resettlement assistance per tribal family is of the order of Rs. 7075.

Dandakaranya Development Authority has so far constructed tribal roads (295.40 Kms), tanks (20 Nos), Masonry wells (13 Nos) tube wells (62 Nos) specially for the benefit of tribal villages.

#### *Normalisation of administration in the Dandakaranya Project*

As the work relating to resettlement of displaced persons had by and large been completed in the three zones of the Dandakaranya Project, namely, Kondagaon and Paralkote in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote in Orissa, it was decided by the Government of India in May, 1982 to normalise the administration in these three zones and transfer the assets to the respective State Governments. However, the normalisation of these three zones was deferred pending further discussion of certain issues connected with the normalisation with the concerned State Government. Accordingly, the question of normalisation was discussed at a high level meeting in September, 1984 with the Governments of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa when it was agreed in principle that these three zones would be normalised and the Government of India will provide funds for left over deficiencies and also bear expenditure on maintenance of the assets for a period of 5 years. The modalities and phasing of the transfer of the assets/institutions in these three zones to the respective State Governments are being finalised in consultation with concerned State Governments.

*Administrative matters*

With gradual completion of resettlement of the Displaced persons in Dandakaranya Project, there has been a progressive reduction in the staff employed by the Dandakaranya Project in its various Departments. Some of the staff who are willing to be absorbed in the services of the two State Governments would be transferred to their control. Other staff who will be surplus to the requirements of the Project will be declared surplus and re-deployed through the Central Surplus Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs. This process has already started. As many as 566 employees have been declared surplus during the last 2 years and 480 have been re-deployed up to 30-11-84.

The details of sanctioned staff strength (Group-wise) in the Project as on 30-11-84 are furnished below:—

1) Group A	68
2) Group B	88
3) Group C	2743
4) Group D	1346
Total:	4245

*Distribution of Pattas*

As against the 7836 families in position in Paralkote zone, 7667 temporary pattas have been distributed so far. The Revenue Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has indicated that permanent pattas to all the families would be issued after the settlement operation is over.

In Kondagaon zone, permanent pattas to 226 families for their full land holdings and temporary pattas to 53 families for their land holdings and shop plots have been issued. Record

of Rights of about 587 non-agriculturist families have been prepared and submitted to the Tahsildar of the concerned area for preparation and distribution of permanent pattas.

In Umerkote zone out of 6828 lease applications filed with the Tahsildar, 5867 pattas have been issued till November, 1984. The Collector, Koraput has been requested to complete distribution of pattas to all the remaining families in the zone.

Malkangiri zone pattas can not be issued unless settlement operations for preparation of record of Rights are completed. The Scheme of settlement operations in Malkangiri at a cost of Rs. 1.50 crores has been sanctioned. Government of India will bear the cost of operations to the extent of 90 per cent and the balance 10 per cent will be borne by the State Government. Survey operations have already been started. Pattas to Displaced person settlers are to be distributed in about 5 years.

#### *Citizenship Certificate*

As against 79,484 eligible displaced persons available in the Project, 79,110 have been issued Indian Citizenship Certificates upto November, 1984, leaving a balance of 374.

#### *New 20 Point Programme*

The New 20 Point Programme is being implemented by the Project in all operational areas. New methods and technologies are being experimented & implemented for dry land farming. Special emphasis has been laid on the creation of irrigation potential, extension of drinking water facility to problem villages, increasing the area covered by Pulses and oil seed crops, implementation of special nutrition programme, institutional financing for agriculture and small scale/cottage industries, Primary Health care facilities in control of T.B. Eye cases (blindness) etc.

## CHAPTER — IV

### *REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA.*

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, is a Public Sector Undertaking, wholly owned by the Government of India. It was established as a Company in April, 1959 under the Companies Act, 1956 for purposes of creating employment opportunities, mainly for displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan, through financial and other assistance to private and co-operative sectors as also through the setting up industrial units of its own.

2. The authorised capital of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is Rs. 5.00 crores. The paid-up capital, wholly subscribed by the Government, is Rs. 4.11 crores. In addition, loans aggregating Rs. 22.26 crores for working capital including Rs. 117 lakhs for meeting capital expenditure on purchase of balancing machinery and equipment and for construction of essential civil works etc. have been advanced to the Corporation upto 31st January, 1985.

3. The Corporation has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 119.51 lakhs to private industrialists and cooperatives in return for employment of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan. It has also set up 5 Industrial Estates, one each at Behala, Durgapur and Ranaghat and two at Bon-Hooghly. The number of private industrial units in these establishments is at present 91. The Corporation is now running 13 industrial units of its own in the small scale sector. Through these activities, employment has been provided by the Corporation, both directly and indirectly to about 5,300 persons, of which, 5,200 are displaced persons, as on 31st December, 1984.

4. The Corporation has a target of Rs. 750 lakhs for production and Rs. 800 lakhs for sales for the current financial year. The progress of production and sales upto 30th November, 1984 had been Rs. 450.32 lakhs and Rs. 483.47 lakhs respectively.

5. The Corporation has been incurring losses since its inception. The cumulative loss incurred upto 31-3-1984 was Rs. 32.78 crores. The working of the Corporation had been studied by various Committees since 1968. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation management had also furnished feasibility reports in respect of its production units, as also projected cash-flow for the years 1981-82 to 1990-91, estimated production/sales from 1981-82 to 1985-86 etc. The Government decided upon detailed measures necessary for revitalisation of the Corporation in October, 1981, keeping particularly in view the feasibility reports and projection of production, sales, cash-flow, etc. The revitalisation plan of the Corporation is now in the fourth year of its implementation. The activities of the Corporation have picked up both in production as well as in sales during the current year.

The target for production and sales for the year 1985-86 have been fixed at Rs. 1000.00 lakhs and Rs. 1050.00 lakhs respectively. The sales target, however, includes Rs. 50.00 lakhs on trading.

## CHAPTER - V

### I. REPATRIATES FROM SRI LANKA

According to the bilateral agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka signed on 30-10-64, 5.25 lakh persons of Indian origin settled in Sri Lanka along with their natural increase were to be repatriated in a period of 15 years. By a further agreement signed between the two countries in January, 1974, India agreed for the repatriation of another 75,000 persons of Indian origin along with their natural increase within a period of 2 years after the persons of the first agreement had been repatriated.

The total number of persons repatriated to India upto 30-11-1984 is 4,59,327 which includes figures of natural increase of 1,25,522. Although the agreement stipulated that repatriation would commence from October 1964 onwards, actual repatriation on a large scale began only in the year 1970.

As a result of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, even persons of Indian origin not covered by the Agreement have been coming to India since 22-8-83. As on 15-12-84, the number of such persons who are being granted relief facilities in the Camps in Tamil Nadu was 1604. These persons will continue to be looked after in the Camps till they go back to Sri Lanka.

All the needy repatriates who bring liquid assets upto Rs. 10,000/- are given rehabilitation facilities. Details of various Relief and Rehabilitation facilities being provided to repatriates from Sri Lanka are given in Appendix III.

*Resettlement Programmes in Plantation*

The Department of Rehabilitation has promoted the following on-going plantation schemes for the resettlement of repatriates who are mostly plantation workers:

Name of the schemes	Employment potential (families)	No. employed upto 30-11-84
1. Tea Plantation, Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) Phase I, II & III	2825	2326
2. Rubber Plantation, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.	285	285
3. Cinchona Plantation, (Tamil Nadu)	125	125
4. Rubber, Sullia and Subramania, Karnataka.	1110	926
5. Rubber Plantation, Punalur, Kerala.	675	675
6. Cardamom, Idukki, Kerala.	150	140
7. Coffee, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	83	42
8. Cardamom, Nilliampathy, Kerala.	15	15
9. Tea, Kambamala, Kerala.	85	49
10. Rubber, Katchal, A & N Islands.	..	49

In addition, proposal for raising some more plantations in Southern States have been taken up and are under consideration.

*In Agriculture*

A number of Land Colonisation Schemes including an agriculture scheme at Kookal have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu for the resettlement of repatriates in agriculture. The number of families resettled under these schemes upto 30-11-84 is 2568.

*In Small Trade|Business.*

Since the scope for induction of repatriates in Plantations, agriculture or Industries is limited, much of the assistance has

been given to the repatriates in the form of Small Trade loans for doing small business or getting themselves employed in various trades as per approved pattern. The schemes are being revitalised in conjunction with the Nationalised Banks so as to enable the repatriates to utilise the amount of loan for more gainful returns. The Government of Tamil Nadu had formulated about 40 such schemes for self employment of repatriates in Dairy farming, powered Cycle Rickshaws etc. Eight such schemes for settlement of about 650 families have been sanctioned and 283 families have been settled in these schemes upto 30-11-1984. The total number of families resettled under Small Trade Business upto 30-11-1984 is 75,669.

### *Progress of Rehabilitation*

According to the reports received from the State Governments rehabilitation assistance in various forms has been given to more than 94,116 families as per information available on 30-11-84. Besides housing facilities have also been given to 34,392 families in rural and urban areas upto this period. State-wise break up and assistance in various avocations may be seen in Table-II.

### *Training*

The repatriates are also being given training in the various I.T.I's in the different Southern States. In Tamil Nadu the State Government has reserved 350 seats per session for the repatriates. Training is also being imparted to the repatriates as Driver-cum-Mechanics in the Institute of Road Transport, Gummidipundi, in Tamil Nadu.

### *Resettlement in 1985-86*

During 1985-86, it is proposed to resettle about 7,000 families of Sri Lanka repatriates in schemes other than those of the Repatriates Bank. Besides the schemes mentioned earlier, certain other schemes for settlement of repatriates in Dairy Farming etc., are also under consideration.

## II. REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, persons of Indian origin residing in that country have been returning to India since 1st June, 1963. Up to December, 1978, 2,08,959 persons (about 70,000 families) had arrived in India. During 1983, 11 persons were repatriated from Burma.

2. Most of the repatriates from Burma have been resettled in non-agricultural occupations in accordance with the pattern schemes indicated in Appendix IV. Some of them have been resettled in agricultural projects which were started primarily for new migrant families from former East Pakistan such as Sindhanur Project in Karnataka and Betul in Madhya Pradesh. A few agricultural schemes have been sanctioned exclusively for Burma repatriates in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Some of these repatriates have also been resettled along with Sri Lanka repatriates in Land Colonisation Schemes in Tamil Nadu.

### *Progress of Rehabilitation*

About 68,810 families have been given assistance for resettlement in business|small trade and agriculture. About 9600 repatriates have also been provided employment. The State Governments have been requested to verify the eligibility of the remaining families for grant of rehabilitation assistance and chalk out a time bound programme for their resettlement.

### *Reservation of seats for admission of repatriates in Medical and Engineering Colleges*

A few seats are reserved every year for admission of repatriates in the medical and engineering colleges|technical institutes by the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and Education, subject to fulfilment of certain basic conditions. This year repatriates were nominated against 1 seat in the medical college and 16 seats in the engineering colleges|technical institutes.

### III. REPATRIATES FROM UGANDA, ZAIRE, VIETNAM AND MOZAMBIQUE

The rehabilitation of repatriates from Uganda (5,775 persons), Vietnam (2,513 persons) and Zaire (110 persons) is almost over. All these repatriates have settled themselves in the States of their origin in India viz Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu etc.

In addition to the repatriates from Uganda, Vietnam and Zaire, about 2300 repatriates arrived in India in 1963 from Mozambique in pursuance of the orders issued by the then Government of Portugal asking the Indian nationals to quit Mozambique. All these repatriates have been sanctioned relief assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per family. In addition ex-gratia assistance amounting to Rs. 65.67 lakhs has been paid to these repatriates upto 1983-84. The balance amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is expected to be paid during the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

## CHAPTER—VI

### (A) *Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.*

The Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank was registered in September, 1969 as a Co-operative Society under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 at Madras. The area of operation of the Bank includes the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The main objective of the Bank is to help promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma. The management of the Bank vests with the Managing Director and Board of Directors of the Bank consisting of a Chairman (official) a Member from State Bank of India, 2 Members representing the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu and an elected representative of repatriates.

2. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 5.00 crores. The paid-up capital is Rs. 202.95 lakhs which has been contributed by:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Government of India	151.00
2. Government of Tamil Nadu	10.00
3. Government of Andhra Pradesh	15.00
4. Government of Karnataka	10.00
5. Government of Kerala	6.00
6. Corporate Bodies and Co-operative Societies of Repatriates	6.12
7. Individual Repatriates	4.83

In addition loan amounting to Rs. 383.25 lakhs have also been given to the Bank by the Govt. of India.

3. The Bank has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 122.53 lakhs to the individual repatriates and has guaranteed loans amounting to Rs. 69.50 lakhs given by the commercial banks to repatriates under a tie-up arrangement. 4588 repatriates have benefitted with direct and indirect loans.

4. Following its experience in recovery of direct or indirect loans from the individual repatriates, the emphasis from 1975-76 onwards has been on the grant of loans by the Bank to such public/joint and private sector undertakings who are willing to employ repatriates. Loans amounting to Rs. 656.06 lakhs have been advanced so far to various public/joint and private undertakings for providing employment to 4546 repatriates. During the financial year 1984-85 as against the target of employment of 1000 repatriates, the total number of repatriates for whom employment has been secured upto 30-11-1984, is 532 under the various schemes sanctioned by the Bank.

The Bank is continuously exploring possibilities of extending its areas of activities in connection with the State Financial Institutions like NABARD, Banks and industries so as to afford (both public and private) increased avenues of employment to the repatriates.

As most of the repatriates are plantation labour, the Bank has also been exploring the possibilities of employment of repatriates in private plantations in Southern States. Further the Bank has introduced schemes for subsidising the working capital borrowing of concerns which are prepared to employ repatriates. During the year 1984-85 (upto 30-11-1984) against the target of 1000, 532 repatriates have been employed by sanctioning loans amounting to Rs. 105.77 lakhs.

(B) *Industrial Schemes for Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka*

The Rehabilitation Programme includes employment of suitable repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka by setting up industries in the States or through the grant of financial assistance to State Government statutory undertakings and also to private entrepreneurs. Before actual employment, training is imparted whenever necessary. During the period of such training, the repatriates are given stipend, free accommodation and subsidised ration. It has been possible to create 3685 jobs in various Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu by granting financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 561.42 lakhs and 3157 persons have been absorbed till 30-11-1984.

2. In Andhra Pradesh, it has been possible to create 3732 jobs by providing financial assistance of Rs. 567.07 lakhs and 2130 repatriates have been absorbed so far.

3. In Pondicherry, it has been possible to create 100 jobs in the Pondicherry Spinning Mills by providing financial assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. No repatriate has so far been absorbed and it is expected that all repatriates would be absorbed during the current financial year after the ferry service is resumed in February, 1985.

## CHAPTER — VII

### WESTERN BORDER AREAS AFFECTED BY INDO-PAK CONFLICT, 1971

#### *1. Displaced Persons in Rajasthan & Gujarat.*

As a result of the Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 a large number of Pakistan nationals crossed over from Pakistan to Rajasthan and Gujarat. Out of them about 10,200 families (53,000 persons) 8,600 families in Rajasthan and 1,600 families in Gujarat sought admission in relief camps and were maintained in 32 camps in these States. All these camps were closed by the end of 1981-82. For the maintenance of these displaced Persons in the camps, the Government of India incurred a total expenditure of about Rs. 18.52 crores upto 1981-82.

2. As it became clear that there were no prospects of these persons returning to Pakistan, a decision was taken in March, 1978 to grant them Indian citizenship and rehabilitate them on a permanent basis. In pursuance of this decision, a number of schemes were sanctioned for their resettlement in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. Under these schemes, all except 231 families in Rajasthan have been settled. The schemes for these families have been sanctioned but their rehabilitation could not be completed due to delay in release of land. Their rehabilitation work is now expected to be completed during the current financial year. Thereafter the only work which remains to be completed is that of providing infrastructural facilities which is expected to be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 16.74 crores has been incurred in the resettlement of dps in Rajasthan and Gujarat upto 31-12-84.

## ii. Chhamb Displaced Persons

About 3,800 families (18,700 persons) displaced from Chhamb Niabat area in Jammu and Kashmir had to be rehabilitated. All these families were accommodated in 3 camps at Kishanpur Manwal (Jammu). Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority was set up with effect from 1-4-1974 to formulate and implement schemes for rehabilitation of these Displaced Persons. All the families were moved to the rehabilitation sites by 1979-80 and the relief camps were closed. The rehabilitation of these displaced persons is almost over except for making up of deficiency in allotment of land to about 800 families. As land is not readily available, in order to improve economic condition of these displaced persons, efforts are being made to sanction schemes for additional assistance to these families on the pattern of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

## CHAPTER—VIII

### TIBETAN REFUGEES

66,130 Tibetan refugees have come to India since 1959; out of this number, about 58,300 are already resettled under various schemes in agriculture, small scale industries, employment and small trade. While the Government of India have assisted in the resettlement of about 37,300 refugees, the remaining have established themselves on their own. There are at present 36 settlements located in 10 States in the country.

2. The Government of India are at present engaged in the resettlement of about 3,300 Tibetan refugees in the above mentioned schemes in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh etc. Four schemes for the resettlement of about 1600 persons in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been sanctioned during the current year. In addition to this, schemes for the resettlement of about 1000 Tibetan refugees in Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim are under consideration and are likely to be sanctioned during the current financial year.

3. Requests from the Bureau of Dalai Lama for grant of loan for the revival of a few industrial schemes in Himachal Pradesh are also under the consideration of the Government.

4. The remaining about 4000 Tibetan refugees in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Karnataka and Delhi are yet to be resettled. In view of the non-availability of agricultural land efforts are on to provide suitable resettlement in non-agriculture oriented schemes like small scale industries including Handicraft etc. While formulating new schemes, the possibility of diversifying vocational activities keeping in mind the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the States/areas of resettlement of the Tibetan refugees is also being explored, in consultation with concerned State Departments.

5. It has not been possible to arrive at a conclusive figure of Tibetan refugees yet to be resettled, as both the Bureau of

Dalai Lama and the State Governments have been revising the numbers already furnished by them in the past. The latest figures of beneficiaries now furnished by them indicate a considerable increase from the original list of beneficiaries arrived at as a result of surveys conducted jointly by this Department, the State Governments as well as the Bureau of Dalai Lama in the years 1978 and 1979. The increase in the number of beneficiaries can be attributed to these factors:—

(i) natural growth and splitting of families (ii) inclusion of self supporters (iii) deserters claiming a second dose of assistance (iv) unaccounted for arrivals. In order to obviate a repetition of rehabilitation assistance, the Bureau of Dalai Lama has been requested to furnish detailed particulars of these beneficiaries in a prescribed proforma through the concerned State Governments. These proformae have now been received in the Department and are being scrutinized, before they are screened by a joint team of the representatives of the Government of India, the concerned State Governments and Bureau of Dalai Lama. In the meantime, the concerned State Governments have also been requested to identify the exact number of beneficiaries who are in need of assistance and also to identify land for their resettlement. Simultaneously, the concerned State Governments and the Bureau of Dalai Lama have been requested to formulate suitable viable schemes on non-agricultural oriented basis for the needy beneficiaries and send the same to the Government for consideration.

## CHAPTER IX

### DISPLACED PERSONS FROM FORMER WEST PAKISTAN (NOW PAKISTAN) AND FORMER EAST PAKISTAN (NOW BANGLADESH) RESIDUAL PROBLEMS

#### *I. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan (Now Pakistan).*

Compensation:—5,07,133 applications filed by the Displaced Persons from former West Pakistan for payment of compensation|rehabilitation grant have been disposed of. Partly paid compensation cases, which arise as a result of representations|judicial orders are, however, processed from time to time.

All the applications (31,732) received from persons who migrated from Pak-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir for ex-gratia grant have been disposed of.

#### DISPOSAL OF COMPENSATION POOL PROPERTIES

The number of evacuee properties left behind in India was about 3 lakhs and about 2 lakhs properties were constructed by the Central|State Governments. All the properties in the latter category have been disposed of. Out of 642 Urban and Rural undisposed of Evacuee Properties, 22 have been disposed of upto 30-11-1984 and 620 properties are still to be disposed of.

There are 242 additional strips of land in the various Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi. Out of these 189 strips have been transferred to the allottees of adjoining plots on payment of their cost at current schedule of rates, leaving 53 strips to be disposed of.

## TRANSFER OF RESIDUAL WORK TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

In pursuance of the policy to wind up the Settlement Organisation, the residuary work has been transferred to the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

The un-utilised/undeveloped land in Rehabilitation colonies in Delhi|New Delhi has been transferred to Delhi Development Authority against payment of Rs. 30 crores in 20 (twenty) instalments. Physical possession of these lands in some colonies has already been handed over to the Delhi Development Authority. Possession of the remaining lands is being given.

### *II. Settlement of old migrants in West Bengal*

Of the 42.47 lakh old migrants (i.e. who migrated to India since partition upto 31-3-1958), over 31 lakhs stayed on in West Bengal. A wide range of rehabilitation measures were undertaken for the resettlement of these people during 1948-61. These included agricultural schemes, vocational technical training schemes, rehabilitation loans for small traders, businessmen|professional people and provision of housing, medical and educational facilities. By 1960-61 rehabilitation of old migrants in States other than West Bengal was by and large completed.

About six lakh new migrants (i.e. who migrated between 1-1-1964 and 25-3-1971) also remained in West Bengal, but were declared ineligible for any relief and rehabilitation benefits as it was decided not to resettle any migrants in West Bengal.

The nature and size of the residuary problems of rehabilitation in West Bengal were assessed from time to time in consultation with the State Government, the last of such assessment having been undertaken in 1975 by a Working Group set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Rehabilitation. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, as accepted by the Government, various schemes were sanctioned of which schemes relating to (i) medical facilities for old and new migrants and (ii) educational facilities for new migrants have already been implemented.

Schemes for (i) acquisition of land for Government sponsored and pre-1951 and post-1950 squatter colonies, ex-camp site families and (ii) rehabilitation of families from Indian enclaves in former East Pakistan are continuing.

The scheme for conferment of right and title, free of cost, to Home-stead and agricultural lands on migrants in Government sponsored and pre-1951 and post-1950 squatter's colonies in West Bengal, is being implemented by the Government of West Bengal. Powers have also been delegated to the State Government for remission of 'Type' loans i.e. loans for non-contributory house building, home-stead land, agricultural land and small trade.

## TABLE--I

## CHAPTER II

PROGRESS OF REHABILITATION OF NEW MIGRANTS AS ON  
30-11-1984

		Agriculture (families)	Small Trade	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,786	135	1921
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,902	..	2902
3.	Assam	6,784	8,714	15498
4.	Bihar	1,032	1,498	2,530
5.	Karnataka	723*	..	723
6.	Maharashtra	5,674	506	6,180
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5,145	1980	7125
8.	Manipur	145	..	145
9.	Meghalaya	1,938	212	2,150
10.	Orissa	6	253	259
11.	Punjab	..	3	3
12.	Tripura	5,675**	699	6,374

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1,714	500	2,214
14.	Rajasthan	573	335	908
	Total:	34,097	14,835	48,932
15.	Andaman	774	31	805
16.	Dandakaranya	23,856	1,297	25,153
	GRAND TOTAL:	58,727	16,163	74,990

\* In addition 210 families of Burma and Sri Lanka repatriates in Sindhanur Project and 125 of Burma repatriates in Betul Project have been settled in these States respectively.

\*\* These families settled down in Tripura on the basis of exchange of their properties in former East Pakistan.

TABLE—II

CHAPTER—V

STATEMENT INDICATING THE STATE-WISE AND SCHEME-WISE  
SETTLEMENT OF SRI LANKA REPATRIATE FAMILIES (AS ON 30-11-1984)

State/Agency	Business Loan	L.C. Schemes including other Agri Schemes.	Planta- tions	Indus- trial Schemes.	Repat- riates Bank Schemes	Self Employ- ment schemes (Dairy N.T.C. & Powered Cycle Rick- shaw etc.	Other assist- ance like Employ- ment etc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	74,922	2489	2736	3581	4541**	1282	6455*	89,551
Karnataka . . . . .	..	62	926	..	..	..	..	988
Kerala . . . . .	703	1	879	..	..	..	58*	1,583
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	39	1	42	1843	..	..	..	1,925
Gujarat . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pondichery . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
A & N Islands . . . . .	..	15	49	..	..	..	..	64
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>75,669</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>4632</b>	<b>5424</b>	<b>4541**</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>6513*</b>	<b>94,116</b>

\* It is secondary assistance. As such the number of families assisted under this scheme has not been included in the total figure of resettlement.

\*\* Includes 596 families sanctioned direct loans (141 families sanctioned indirect loans).

## A P P E N D I X—I

### C H A P T E R—II

#### *RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE NEW MIGRANT FAMILIES/ AGRICULTURIST FAMILIES*

(In areas other than Dandakaanya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

#### A. LAND AND HOUSING

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| i) Agricultural land  | 5 acres of cultivable land (4 acres with protective irrigation and 3 acres where perennial irrigation exists.) |
| ii) Size of homestead plot  | One third to half acre   |
| iii) Cost of homestead plot   | Rs. 200/-  |
| iv) For development of home stead plot<br>Clearance, levelling, internal roads,<br>drainage and culverts and water supply | Rs. 700/-  |
| v) Cost of construction of Houses.  | Rs. 2100/- (Revised to Rs. 4200 in some States).   |

#### B. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| i) Pair of bullocks                       | Rs. 1500/- per family.                                     |
| ii) Agricultural implements               | Rs. 250/- per family.                                      |
| iii) Weeding operations                   | Rs. 85/- (revised to Rs. 125/- in some cases).             |
| iv) Paddy bunding (according to necessity | Rs. 372.50 (revised to Rs. 500/- in some cases).           |
| v) Fodder for bullocks                    | Rs. 100/- per family (revised to Rs. 150/- in some cases). |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| vi) Kitchen hut  | Rs. 250/-per family.  |
| vii) Medicines   | Rs. 5/-per head per year.                                   |
| viii) Pesticides   | Rs. 100/-per family (revised to<br>Rs. 150/-in some cases). |
| ix) Milch cows, bullocks carts etc. (subsidiary occupation). | Rs. 450/-per family.  |
- 

In addition to the financial assistance mentioned above, each family is given maintenance assistance for a certain period as also subsidised rations during the first agri. season, seeds & fertilisers, loan for homestead well. They are also provided educational and medical facilities. Irrigation facilities are provided wherever possible.

A P P E N D I X--II

C H A P T E R--III

*DETAILS OF REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE ADMISSIBLE TO  
AGRICULTURIST AND NON-AGRICULTURIST FAMILIES IN DANDA-  
KARANYA PROJECT*

*AGRICULTURIST FAMILIES:*

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Agricultural land         | 5 acres in unirrigated areas or 4 acres in the areas where protective irrigation for the crop is available |
|                              | OR   |
|                              | 3 acres in perennially irrigated areas.  |
| 2. Home stead plot           | 800 sq. yards.   |
| 3. House building assistance | Rs. 4,755/- per house in Madhya Pradesh.<br>Rs. 4,720/- per house in Orissa area.                          |

*AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (LOAN):*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. A pair of bullocks                  | 50% as loan and 50% as grant.<br>Rs. 1,500/- |
| 5. Agricultural implements             | Rs. 250/-                                    |
| 6. Seeds, manures and fertilizers      | Rs. 1,170/-                                  |
| 7. Weeding operations                  | Rs. 100/-                                    |
| 8. Horticultural plant vegetable seeds | Rs. 50/-                                     |

-----  
Rs. 3,070/-  
-----

9. Cottage Industry loan . . . . . Rs. 300/- (enhanced to Rs. 500/- for the families to be resettled in the unirrigated areas).
10. Apart from the above loans, an agriculturist family is provided with maintenance assistance at full rate for the first and second agricultural seasons (of 6 months each) from June to November and at half rate for the third agricultural seasons).

**NON-AGRICULTURIST FAMILIES:**

1. Homestead plot: . . . . . 800 sq. yards.
2. Agricultural land: . . . . . 2 acres (for Rural areas). For Urban & semiurban areas no agricultural land is admissible.
3. House building loan . . . . . Rs. 4,755/- per house for Paralkote zone.  
Rs. 4,720/- per house for Malkangiri zone.
4. Business loan . . . . . Rs. 3000/- (enhanced upto Rs. 5000/- for the families to be resettled in future in Urban and semi-urban areas. Government letter issued on 18-1-1980).
5. Loan for cultivation of 2 acres of agritultural land . . . . . Rs. 300/-
6. Maintenance grant . . . . . According to the size of the family at the rate of Rs. 40/- to Rs. 150/- per month for 9 months at full rate and for 3 months at half the rate from the date of arrival in the Project.
-

APPENDIX-III

CHAPTER-V

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR  
REPATRIATES FROM SRI LANKA

A. CUSTOMS CONCESSIONS:

Liberal customs concessions and facilities have been granted to the repatriates coming from Sri Lanka. They are permitted to bring with them free of customs duty and Import Trade Control Restrictions, personal belongings and household effects, personal jewellery upto the value of Rs. 16,000|-. A branch of the Indian Bank is functioning at Rameshwaram to provide exchange facilities on arrival. Repatriates can exchange draft and travellers cheques upto Rs. 150|.

B. Relief assistance admissible to persons of Indian Origin (repatriates as well as non-repatriates) coming from Sri Lanka.

1. Cash Doles

Sl.No	Size and composition of the family	Amount to be paid per month
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(In Rupees)
1.	Family with one member	110-00
2.	Family with two members (Both adults)	192-50

Sl. No.	Size and composition of the family	Amount to be paid per month
3.	Family with three members (two adults and one child)	247.50
4.	Family with four members (two adults and two children)	275.50
5.	Family with 5 members (three adults and two children)	357.50

For every additional adult and child an amount of Rs. 82.50 and Rs. 27.50 per month respectively, would be admissible.

NOTE: The amount of cash doles to be granted to a family would, however, be determined with reference to the actual number of adult/child members in a family. While the first adult will get cash doles at the rate of Rs. 110/- every subsequent adult in the family would be entitled to an assistance of Rs. 82.50/-. Likewise, while the first child would get Rs. 55/- every subsequent child would be entitled to a cash assistance of Rs. 27.50 only.

(A child is one who is less than 12 years of age).

2. *Food:* On their arrival at Rameshwaram, the repatriates from Sri Lanka covered under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 are supplied one free Coffee/milk and Cater Meal, as per scales and within the ceilings as below:—

Coffee/Milk Rs. 0.50 per adult (12 years and above).  
Rs. 0.50 per child (below 12 years).

Cater Meals Rs. 3.50 per adult (12 years and above).  
Rs. 2.00 per child (below 12 years)

3. *Ration at subsidised rates:*

Scales: 400 gms. per adult (8 years and above)

200 gms. per child (below 8 years).

Rate: Rice/wheat atta @ 57 paise per kg.

Wheat @ 51 paise per kg.

4. *Medical:*

A 20 bedded Government hospital is there in the Transit Camp at Mandapam for the benefit of repatriates. The recurring expenditure involved on the entertainment of

the hospital staff as also on the provision of medicines and diet etc. are apportioned between the Central Government and State Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 2:1.

5. *Passenger and Landing dues and excess baggage charges:*

The expenditure on "Passenger and Landing dues" and 'Excess Baggage' charges paid to the State Minor Port Fund and Shipping Corporation of India Limited, respectively, is met by the Central Government.

6. *Porterage charges:*

Rs. 1.40 per head irrespective of age limit.

7. *Travel concessions:*

Free travel facilities (Second Class tickets) by (Ordinary) trains are provided to the repatriates from Sri Lanka who are admitted to the transit camp and are granted cash doles for their journey from the Port of disembarkation (Rameswaram) to the transit camp, Mandapam and from there to the rehabilitation sites.

8. *Journey allowance:*

The repatriates eligible for grant of free travel facilities are given journey allowance (Rs. 8/- per adult aged 8 years and above) and Rs. 5/- per child (below 8 years) per journey day of 24 hours or part thereof.

9. *Cremation and Sradh grant:*

A grant for cremation and Sradh etc. not exceeding Rs. 100/- in the case of an adult (more than 12 years) and Rs. 50/- in the case of minor (aged 12 years or less) deceased Sri Lanka repatriates, provided the head of the family to which the deceased belongs did not bring liquid assets worth more than Rs. 5,000/- from Sri Lanka. This grant is admissible in the Transit Camp only.

10. *Additional relief assistance:*

The families of the persons of Indian origin (repatriates covered under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974 and the refugees) who have arrived or may arrive in destitute condition from the riot affected areas in Sri Lanka and are admitted in the Transit Camps in Tamil Nadu are eligible to the supply of clothing, utensils etc. at the following scales :—

Name of the article.	Scale of supply per member	Cost per unit	Expenditure ceiling per member
	No.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I. CLOTHINGS</b>			
<i>Male adult</i>			
(a) Dhoti/Lungi . . . . .	2	15	30
(b) Vests . . . . .	2	7	14
<i>Male Child</i>			
(c) Half pants . . . . .	2	20	40
(d) Vest . . . . .	1	5	5
(e) Slacks (Bush-shirts) . . . . .	1	18	18
<i>Female adult</i>			
(f) Saree . . . . .	2	40	80
(g) Blouse . . . . .	2	10	20
(h) Petticoat . . . . .	1	20	20
<i>Female Child</i>			
(i) Lehnga (Pavadai) . . . . .	1	20	20

(j) Blouse . . . . .	1	20	20
(k) Gown . . . . .	1	30	30
(i) Towels (per family) . . . . .	2	9	18
II. Mat (one per adult) . . . . .	1	12	12
III. Blanket/Chaddar (one per adult) . . . . .	1	30	30
IV. Utensiles (per family) . . . . .			
Rice cooking vessel with lid . . . . .	1	18	18
Soup Boiling vessel . . . . .	1	15	15
Large spoon for service . . . . .	2	3	6
Eating planes . . . . .	2	5	10
Tumbler . . . . .	2	3	6

However, adjustments can be made by the State Government in the items of clothing to be supplied and/or the price thereof as may be found necessary subject to the overall monetary ceiling per family which would be worked out on the basis of family composition, keeping in view the ceilings per adult/child.

### C. Rehabilitation Assistance Admissible to Repatriates from Sri Lanka

#### Resettlement in Agriculture:

- (a) Assistance admissible to repatriates families for cultivation of their own lands:

*Ceiling per family with land holdings of*

	1 acre	2 ac <sup>r</sup> s	3 or more acres
	(in rupees)		
<i>Loan</i>			
(i) Land reclamation . . . . .	300	600	900
(ii) Cost of well . . . . .	2000	2500	2500
(iii) Work animals i.e. per pair . . . . .	800	800	800

1	2	3	4	5
iv)	Agricultural implements	200	200	200
v)	Cultivation cost including seeds and fertilisers	350	650	950
vi)	Loan for subsidiary occupation like Vegetable gardening dairy farming, bullock cart plying etc. where necessary.	300	300	300
		3,950	5,050	5,650

Adjustment between different items of loans at (i) to (v) is allowed, in the overall ceiling.

(b) Repatriates families are given loans for purchase of private agricultural lands, upto 3 acres per family subject to an overall expenditure ceiling of Rs. 6000 per family. Financial assistance for cultivation purpose is also admissible to these families at the scales indicated at (a) above.

(c) Repatriates families given land in land colonisation Schemes are given financial assistance for cultivation on the same scales, as applicable to land holding of 3 or more acres indicated at (a) above.

The State Government have been authorised, in case of necessity to increase the amount of loan for sinking of irrigation wells upto Rs. 4000 wherever necessary.

### Rehabilitation Assistance to Non-Agriculturist Families

The rehabilitation assistance available to Sri Lanka repatriates families is as follows:—

Nature of assistance	Per family ceiling of financial assistance.
a) Loans for Small Trade/Business or profession in urban or rural areas.	Upto Rs. 5000/- (the actual amount of loan in each case depends on the locality the type of business the aptitude and experience of the repatriates).
b) Loans/grants for housing.	
i) Urban areas	Loans Rs. 8000/-
ii) Rural area	Loan Rs. 3300/- Total Rs. 4000/- Grants Rs. 700/-
c) Loan for construction of business premises, or for hiring shops or stalls:	
i) Urban area	Rs. 1000/-
ii) Rural areas	Rs. 200/-

#### MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE:

Maintenance assistance to repatriate families resettled in agriculture, business etc. is granted as under:—

##### i) FAMILIES RESETTLED IN AGRICULTURE:

Limit of assets brought by the family.	For nine months in the first agricultural season.	For 12 months after the first agricultural season.
a) Not exceeding Rs. 1000/-	Grant at rates from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 150/- per month depending on the size of the family.	Loan at half the rate viz. from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 75/- per month depending on the size of the family.
b) Exceeding Rs. 1000/- but not exceeding Rs. 5000/-	Grant at half the rates viz. from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 75/- per month depending on the size of the family.	Loan at 1/4 of the rates viz. from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 37 1/2/- depending on the size of the family.

(ii) *Families resettled in small trade|business*

'Grants at rates from Rs. 40|- to Rs. 150|- per month. depending on the size of the family, for a period of three months from the date of release of first instalment of loan.

(iii) *Families resettled in plantation*

'Grant' at rates from Rs. 40|- to Rs. 150|- depending on the size of the family for one month from the date of employment. The concessions at (ii) and (iii) above are restricted to families who have brought liquid assets not exceeding Rs. 5000|-.

(iv) *Families resettled in industrial schemes.*

The families sponsored for employment under the Industrial Scheme are given stipend at the rate between Rs. 22.50 to Rs. 82.50 (Rs. 97.50 in case where free accommodation is not provided) per month for a period of 6 months. The family, excluding the trainee, is also given grant at rates of Rs. 40|- to Rs. 150|- per month depending on the size of the family, during the training period.

**SUBSIDISED RATIONS:**

Wheat at a subsidized rate of 51 paise per kg. and rice wheat atta at a subsidized rate of 57 paise per kg. are supplied for a limited period to repatriate families resettled in land colonisation schemes and employed in industrial units and cooperative spinning mills.

Provision for drinking water wells has been made in housing colonies upto a ceiling of Rs. 6000|- per well, if not community drinking water wells are already available in the vicinity.

## TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES TO REPATRIATES

(i) *Training* :— Payment of stipends for training of repatriates from Sri Lanka in Industrial Training Institutes| apprenticeship training and other training schemes is regulated as under :—

- (a) When the family of the trainee is at the same station as the location of the Training Institute or Centre, the trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 22.50 per month;
- (b) When the trainee is undergoing training at station away from the station of the residence, of his/her family but is provided with free accommodation in a camp, a stipend of Rs. 82.50 per month is given;
- (c) When a trainee is undergoing training at station away from the station of the residence of his/her family where free accommodation is not provided a stipend of Rs. 97.50 per month is given.

(ii) *Education* :— Book grants ranging from Rs. 15| to 150 per student per annum are given to day scholars, for different classes|courses. For students in hostels and lodges, a grant ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per student per month is given to cover hostel expenses, books etc.

These assistance are provided to repatriate students subject to certain stipulations regarding marks obtained by them and the income of their parents, which should not exceed Rs. 500 per month.

(iii) *Employment facilities*:

- (a) Priority has been accorded for appointment under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings through the Employment Exchanges.

- (b) Upper age limit for recruitment through Employment Exchanges has been relaxed upto 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Castes/Tribes).
- (c) For appointments made on the results of competitive examinations held by U.P.S.C. upper age limit has been relaxed by three years. The Commission has also been authorised to remit examination fees in deserving cases.
- (d) Special Employment Liaison Officer is stationed at Madras in order to render employment assistance to repatriates.

## APPENDIX—IV

### CHAPTER—V

#### Resettlement Assistance to Burma/Sri Lanka Repatriates— Non-Agriculturists Families

Sl.No	Items	Per Family ceiling of financial assistance	
1	Small Trade/Business or profession in urban or rural areas	Rs. 5,000/-(The actual amount of loan sanctioned in each case depends upon the locality, the type of business and aptitude of the repatriates).	
2	Housing	Rural Areas	Urban areas
	(i) Cost of land	Rs. 200/-(Loan)	Rs. 600/-(Loan)
	(ii) Cost of development	Rs. 700/-(Grant)£	Rs. 1,800/-(Loan)££
	(iii) Cost of construction	Rs. 3,100/-(Loan)	Rs. 5,600/-(Loan)
		Rs. 4,000/-	Rs. 8000/-(Loan)
3	Construction of business premises or hiring of shops/stalls:—		
	(a) Urban areas	..	Rs. 1,000/-(Loan)
	(b) Rural areas	..	Rs. 1200/-(Loan)

£ Development includes clearance, levelling internal roads, drains culwards and water supply.

££ Development includes clearance, levelling, internal roads, drains, culverts water supply and street lighting etc.