



# Annual Report

**1986  
-87**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENTS OF INTERNAL SECURITY,  
STATES AND HOME  
NEW DELHI.**

# REPORT

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१६ ज्ञानम  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
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Acc. No. ०७०५००७१९  
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## CHAPTER I

### AN OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Home Affairs' primary role is of a regulatory nature with responsibilities in areas impinging on Centre-State relations, maintenance of Law and order/security and communal harmony in the country as a whole. The Ministry's role in the sphere of law and order which is a State subject is that of a co-ordinator, keeping a continuing watch on trends and developments in this regard and rendering guidance and assistance to the States in maintaining public peace.

2. The Ministry has been doing its best to pursue and implement the Government's policies in the allotted areas through its different Departments like the Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home and Department of Official Languages. The Ministry administers the Indian Police Service and several para-military forces, namely BSF, ITBP, CISF, Assam Rifles, CRPF and NSG. Certain attached organisations like the Intelligence Bureau, the National Police Academy, Bureau of Police Research and Development, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science and National Crime Records Bureau also function under the Administrative control of the Ministry.

3. During the period under review, fissiparous, communal and destabilising forces continued to plague some parts of the country. The situation created by continued terrorist activities in the Punjab, extremist activities in the North-Eastern region, student unrest and communal trouble in some parts of the country have also been a cause of concern. To contain the situation, to curb extremist and secessionist activities and to restore peace and communal harmony, a number of steps were initiated by the Ministry in cooperation with the State Governments/Union Territories with a good measure of success. These steps were in the areas of implementation of Punjab, Assam and Mizoram Accords, curbing of extremist activities in the Punjab and North-Eastern region, promotion of communal harmony and national integration and rendering assistance to States in maintenance of public peace and law and order.

4. Significant strides were made in the implementation of various terms of the Punjab, Assam and Mizoram Accords and

in containing Gorkha National Liberation Front agitation in Darjeeling hills of West Bengal. A significant achievement during the year was signing of the Mizoram Accord and subsequent conferment of statehood to Mizoram which brought to an end insurgency in the region and a peaceful solution to a 2-decade old Mizoram problem. Along with Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh has also been conferred statehood to enable the people of that region to play a more active role in the national mainstream. Other important developments during the year include efforts made to expedite sanction of pension to the freedom fighters, granting recognition to some additional groups of freedom fighters for purpose of pension under the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, Liberalisation of Railway Complimentary Passes Scheme for freedom fighters and measures taken for implementation of official language policy as also progressive use of Hindi.

5. The Rehabilitation Division continues to look after the large number of Sri Lankan refugees that have come to India in the wake of the ethnic violence in that country. More than 25,000 persons are staying in camps. The entire expenditure on these camps is being borne by the Govt. of India. The Govt. have also taken a decision to settle some of the long standing problems of the former East Pakistan migrants now staying in West Bengal, viz. acquisition and regularisation of approved squatters' colonies, grant of free-hold titles in lieu of lease-hold, etc.

## CHAPTER II

### LAW AND ORDER

2.1 The communal situation during the latter half of 1986 remained comparatively peaceful in the country, but sustained efforts were on throughout the year for promoting communal harmony. The National Integration Council was reconstituted on 19th February, 1986, and two meetings were held during the year; the first on 7th April and the second on the 12th September, 1986. In its first meeting the Council reviewed the question of national integration and communal harmony specially in the context of the Punjab situation and adopted a resolution calling upon the people of India particularly Punjab, Haryana and the adjoining areas to dissociate themselves from those who preached violence and secession. It also, *inter alia*, appointed a 21-member Standing Committee under the chairmanship of late Shri Jagjivan Ram with the objective of formulating short-term and long-term measures for preserving national integrity of the country in its various aspects. On the unfortunate demise of Shri Jagjivan Ram, the Committee met on 28th August, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and reviewed the welfare measures for the minorities.

2.2 In its second meeting of September, 1986, the National Integration Council reviewed the welfare measures for the minorities in pursuance of the 15-point directive of the late Smt. Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister and decided to set up a sub-group of 5 members of NIC to suggest issues which could be further discussed by the NIC/Standing Committee. Subsequently, the sub-group was set up with Shri P. N. Haksar as its Convener.

2.3 The State Governments/Union Territories were addressed in October and December, 1986 to be more vigilant on the communal front and to make concerted efforts for promoting communal harmony. Apart from this, the help of the voluntary organisations was mobilised for promotion of national integration by grant of financial assistance to them.

2.4 Significant aspects of the law and order situation in various parts of the country are briefly commented upon below :

The number of agitations arising out of labour unrest during 1986 have shown a decline as also the incidents of violence, as may be seen from the statistics given below :—

Year	Total No. of Incidents	Percentage of violent incidents
1982	3690	17.6
1983	4175	16.0
1984	4163	14.8
1985	4666	13.8
1986	4368	9.2

2.5 However, there was a slight increase in the number of incidents of student unrest in 1986 as compared to the preceding year, in as much as, during the year there were 12,688 incidents as against 11,937 in 1985 but the number of violent incidents came down from 4672 in 1985 to 2607 in 1986. A large number of incidents were due to the anti-reservation agitation in Andhra Pradesh during the year.

2.6 With regard to the left wing extremist violence 408 incidents came to notice during the year, the majority of which were in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The other affected States were West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. These violent incidents left in their wake 145 persons dead. The incidents of attack on police and other Government officials came down from 128 during 1985 to 69 during the year 1986.

2.7 For prevention of and for coping with terrorist acts and disruptive activities the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention), Rules, 1986, were notified in November, 1986, under the provisions of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.

#### *Assam*

2.8 The process of peace and reconciliation, ushered in the wake of the Assam Accord, has been consolidated. Although the six year old agitation over the foreigners issue has been called off as a result of the Assam Accord, the Barak Valley which had remained, more or less, peaceful during this agitation witnessed a spurt—from February 1986 mainly over the language issue and the demand for the establishment of the proposed Central University Cachar. The law and order situation created by the agitation led to police firing on two occasions at Silchar and

Karimganj which led to the death of six persons including four policemen. The agitational programmes were also carried out in support of the demands for a autonomous hill State and Udayachal in the hill districts and in the plain tribal areas respectively. The former led to police firing at Bokajan on 3rd September, 1986; AASU and allied organisations also indulged in some agitational programmes in support of various grievances.

2.9 During the year, there were four cases of murder and one case of attempted murder of prominent opposition political leader as also a sensational bank dacoity case with murder, involving the use of sophisticated weapons by the extremists. The attention of the State Government has been drawn to these aspects for appropriate action. The support of the Central Paramilitary Force continues to be made available to the State Government on internal security duties at the request of the State Government.

2.10 The situation on Assam-Nagaland border was under control. This was largely on account of the efforts put in by the Chief Minister and senior officials of the two State Governments who have been meeting regularly to defuse tension and to resolve local disputes. This Ministry has been represented in the meetings which have been held at the level of Chief Secretaries. A Battalion of BSF continues to be deployed in Merapani area which witnessed serious clashes in 1985.

### *West Bengal*

2.11 A new development in 1986 was the agitation of the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) in the Darjeeling hills of West Bengal. From about March, 1986 the GNLF stepped up its agitational activities for pressing their demands.

2.12 The Government of India have been alive to the problems arising out of the agitation of the GNLF. The issues have been discussed by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister from time to time with the Chief Minister, West Bengal. Arising out of these discussions, the Government of India extended an invitation to the leadership of the GNLF for talks on the issue of citizenship. A delegation of the GNLF, led by Shri Subhash Ghising met the Home Minister on January 28, 1987. It was agreed that the various issues and problems should be resolved in a peaceful and democratic manner through discussions. These discussions will continue.

2.13 Shri Ghising subsequently, announced the suspension of the agitation for Gorkhaland, initially for a period of two months beginning from February 4, 1987. Shri Ghising on February 7, 1987 presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister at Darjeeling. The main issues raised by GNLFF are the question of citizenship, demand for Gorkhaland and the creation of a separate Indian Gorkha Regiment exclusively for Gorkhas settled in India.

2.14 The Government of India are opposed to the division of West Bengal and have rejected the demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland. Other issues are under examination of the Government.

### *Punjab*

2.15 The activities of terrorists and secessionists in Punjab have been continuously engaging the attention of the Government. The Central Government is in constant touch with the State Government and is providing necessary assistance to curb terrorist activities. Adequate para-military forces have been made available to the State Government for internal security purposes. The Government of Punjab have declared certain areas in the State as 'disturbed area' under the Armed Force (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983, to enable the armed forces to take effective action to check terrorist activities. Special anti-terrorist squads have been set up and raids are being conducted at the hide-outs of extremists, their harbourers and supporters. During the year, a number of terrorists have been arrested and some major terrorist gangs have been busted. Some terrorists have also been killed in encounters with the police. A substantial quantity of arms and ammunition has been recovered.

2.16 The security arrangements have been strengthened to check infiltration and movement of terrorists across the border. The security forces are maintaining utmost vigilance on the border.

2.17 In order to meet the challenge posed by secessionists and obscurantists and also forces which are trying to use religion as a facade to challenge our constitution, our political system and our democratic ethos, an action plan has been prepared in consultation with the leaders of the opposition. This involves active participation of all sections of society including peasants, industrial labourers, ex-servicemen, freedom fighters, youth and students,

women intellectuals, poets, writers and artists. The plan of action envisages joint public meetings at selected places in Punjab to be addressed by national and State leaders of various political parties, which will be followed up on a sustained basis by local units of political parties, organisations, leaders of public opinion and other voluntary organisations through common platforms. The action plan which will be organised over a long period has commenced from 1st March, 1987.

### *North-Eastern Region*

(Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Assam)

2.18 The activities of various insurgent groups in this region like the NSCN of Nagaland, TNV of Tripura, PLA and the United Liberation Front of Manipur and ULFA of Assam continued unabated in the year. However, in certain areas the activities were more intense, NSCN remained active in Nagaland, Naga predominant areas of Manipur and Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh and the TNV in Tripura. The focal point of coordinated insurgency in the hill region was spearheaded by the NSCN who tried to aid some other insurgent groups in several ways including training facilities to the cadres, besides token supply of arms. The NSCN also made serious attempts to forge a revolutionary front comprising NSCN, PLA, UNLF and ULFA. Thus, there have been exacting demands upon the law and order enforcing agencies in these regions which have been met with a certain measure of success with the help of coordinated intelligence monitoring and adequate planning and periodical assessment. An important action to curb the activities of extremists in this region was the use of the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 with the aid of which certain extremist organisations were declared unlawful. Also, whenever necessary, the strength of para-military forces at the disposal of the State Govts. was augmented. Vigil on the border was increased and the intelligence network was also strengthened. As a result of these measures, the law and order situation in the North-Eastern Region was generally kept under control.

### *Mizoram*

2.19 In accordance with the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram of 30th June, 1986, 534 Mizo National Front personnel and 154 members of their families came overground. MNF personnel also deposited 214 arms including some sophisticated ones and 2028 rounds of ammunition at Parwa and Marpara in

Mizoram, between July 1986 and August, 1986 near the Bangladesh border. Consequent upon this, suitable steps were initiated by the Government for resettlement and rehabilitation of the MNF personnel. Legislative measures envisaged in the Memorandum have already been taken by the Central Govt. Elections were held to the State Assembly peacefully on 16th February, 87 and the elected Govt. has assumed office.

### *Manipur*

2.20 Manipur is a 'disturbed area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The intensified operations of the security forces against the extremists groups in Manipur resulted in the arrest of 98 extremists and surrender of 7 extremists. Besides, 2 extremists were killed by the security forces. The number of persons killed by the extremists dropped from 31 in 1985 to 23 in 1986. To enable the State Government of Manipur to launch more effectively counter insurgency operations, the Manipur Rifles were provided with sophisticated weapons.

### *Nagaland*

2.21 The NSCN sustained the tempo of their violent activities in Nagaland during 1986. The 'disturbed area' belt along Burma border in Nagaland and Tirap districts of Arunachal Pradesh was reduced from 20 km. to 5 km. vide Notification of this Ministry dated 18-12-1986 taking into consideration the views of the Government of Nagaland and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and the overall requirements. However, effective operations by the security forces resulted in the arrest of 85 extremists and surrender of another 43 extremists. Besides, 6 extremists were killed by the security forces during encounters.

### *Tripura*

2.22 Though the number of violent incidents by Tripura Tribal National Volunteers (TNV) an extremists organisation in Tripura, dropped to 42 in 1986 as against 47 reported in 1985, there was a considerable increase in the number of persons killed which went up to 114 during 1986 as compared to 66 in 1985. 9 extremists were arrested and another 9 surrendered during 1986. In order to check the increasing activities of TNV, the matter was discussed with the Chief Minister, Tripura by the Home Minister on 6th January, 1986. As a follow up of the

discussion, the State Government of Tripura declared under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 certain additional areas as 'disturbed areas'. The notification dated 24th January, 1987 issued by the State Government of Tripura declared a 5 km. stretch from Thalchera-Govindabari area in Chamanu PS to Rashyabari BOP along the south-east border with the Chittagong Hill Tracts district of Bangladesh and, another 5 km. wide area from Samrurpar BOP to Ashrambari BOP along the northern border with Sylhet district of Bangladesh as disturbed. In accordance with the decision taken in the meeting held on 6-1-1987, action had been taken to deploy Assam Rifles Battalions in Tripura. Taking into consideration the material furnished by the State Government and received from other agencies, the Government of India vide notification dated 4-2-1987 declared TNV as Unlawful with immediate effect under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

2.23 A large influx of tribal refugees from Bangladesh started from 29th April, 1986, due to reportedly continuing atrocities on tribals in their areas by Bangladesh Army/Bangladesh Rifles. This influx took place despite the efforts by BSF to prevent their entry into India. However nearly 47000 tribal refugees (mostly Chakmas) have entered Tripura. They are accommodated in camps set up for them by the Government of Tripura purely on humanitarian grounds. At the same time, the matter was taken up with Bangladesh authorities and our concern about the continuing influx of tribal refugees and the gravity of the problem was conveyed to Bangladesh authorities. This was also taken up with Bangladesh Government at various levels and was also discussed by PM/HM with President Ershad of Bangladesh during his visit to India in July, 1986. President Ershad gave an assurance that all the tribal refugees will be taken back by Bangladesh. The matter was constantly pursued by Indian authorities and it was agreed by Bangladesh authorities to take back 24,000 refugees who had been verified to be Bangladeshi nationals by them. This repatriation was to start from 15th January, 1987. However, due to the continuing influx of refugees which took place even on 14th and 15th January, 1987, and reports of firing from Bangladesh side, and the tales of woe of new refugees, the refugees in India refused to go back to Bangladesh inspite of persuasion. The number of tribal refugees in camps has swelled to nearly 47,000 and their lists have been furnished to the Bangladesh authorities by the Government of Tripura. The matter is being pursued with the Bangladesh authorities and they have been asked to create conditions conducive for the early return of refugees.

2.24 The tribal refugees have been accommodated in four camps set up at Takumbari, Karbook, Silachari and Kathalchari by the Government of Tripura and they are being provided daily necessities of life like ration, medical aid, clothing etc. The Government of India had sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 220.63 lakhs to the Government of Tripura for the purpose to cover expenditure upto January, 1987, and a fresh grant-in-aid would be provided to the Government of Tripura till the refugees are finally sent back to Bangladesh.

### *Goa, Daman & Diu*

2.25 Law and Order situation in Goa remained normal during the year except that there was an agitation in the month of December. The agitation was aimed at forcing the Central/UT Governments to accept the agitators' twin demands of grant of Statehood to Goa and adoption of Konkani as the sole official language of the Union Territory. The agitation started in a big way from 19-12-1986, the silver Jubilee of Goa's liberation. The situation was brought under control by 23-12-1986. During the agitation 192 incidents were reported, 136 offences were registered; 200 persons were arrested on various charges.

The Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu has passed the Goa, Daman and Diu Official Language Bill, 1987 on 4-2-1987. The Bill seeks to declare that the Konkani (in Devanagari script) language shall be the official language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union Territory. It further provides that in the case of Goa District, the Marathi language and in the case of Daman and Diu Districts, the Gujarati language shall also be used for all or any of the official purposes.

### *Delhi*

2.26. 1986 was a difficult year from the law and order point of view. There was an increase in the number of riots cases in the City. 180 cases were reported in 1986 as compared to 127 cases reported in the previous year. The causes of the riots in most of the cases were a fall out of the incidents which had taken place in other States. The killing at Mukhtasar in Punjab in July, 1986, created wide spread reaction in Delhi, resulting in large scale rioting in the areas of Tilak Nagar and Janakpuri. During the same time another communal riot took place in Hauz Kazi. On 2nd December, 1986, rioting took place in front of Gurdwara Sis Gunj and curfew had to be clamped in the area of Chandni

Chowk. This was followed by another incident on 5th December, 1986 in which a truck coming from Gurdwara Bangla Sahib ploughed into a CRPF picket killing 3 CRPF personnel on the spot. A major law and order situation was avoided due to the prompt action taken by the Delhi Administration.

2.27 Various political parties gave a call for Delhi Bandh on five occasions during the year 1986. The police had to make elaborate arrangements on these occasions using all their resources to keep the situation well under control.

2.28 On 2nd October, 1986 an attempt was made on the life of the Prime Minister at Rajghat. Since then, the security of the VVIPs has been revamped.

2.29 There has been a slight improvement as far as performance in the detection of the cases of crime is concerned. There was reduction in the incidents of crime which is evident from the fact that as against 30410 cases registered during 1985, the cases registered during 1986 were 29828.

2.30 The Delhi police has undergone both quantitative and qualitative expansion recently. In pursuance of the recommendations of Srivastava Committee, about 1500 additional Police force, 170 vehicles and various items of modern equipments have been sanctioned during the year. Storage and retrieval of information about crimes and criminals is being computerised. Additional cars equipped with wireless communication and controlled by the Police Control Room have been sanctioned with complementary staff. A Special Cell to deal with the crimes against women is functioning in Police Headquarters. The Police Training Centre is being strengthened. The task for modernisation and improving the operational efficiency of the Delhi Police to enable it to effectively meet any emergent situation has been taken up and, further improvements are being carried out on a continuing basis.

## CHAPTER III

### POLICE, PUBLIC SECURITY AND PRISONS

3.1 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 border. The Central Reserve Police Force is meant to re-inforce the State Police Forces in the event of large scale civil disturbances. The Home Ministry also administers the National Security Guards (NSG) which is a specialised force to counter terrorism and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) which is deployed in the public sector undertakings to perform protective and preventive duties.

3.2 Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling Authority for the Indian Police Service. It looks after service matters like appointment to IPS, deputation to the Centre, training, fixation of seniority, pay etc. The authorised strength of the IPS is a little over 3,000.

#### *Upgradation and modernisation of Police*

3.3 On the basis of the recommendations made by the 8th Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance have approved an outlay of Rs. 258.95 crores to 15 states for the period 1985-89, for construction of housing units for police personnel, buildings for police stations, setting up of new police stations, creation of posts of women constables and construction of head quarters for the second Armed Police Btn. of Meghalaya. A sum of Rs. 58.19 crores was released to the State Governments during the year 1985-86.

3.4 The pattern of Central financial assistance for the scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces, which was revived for another period of 10 years in 1980, continues to be 50 per cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. This is intended to be utilised to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, training equipment and scientific aids to investigation.

3.5 The Home Ministry is also in the process of assessing the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the progress of the above scheme.

### *National Police Commission*

3.6 The majority of State Governments and UT Administrations have undertaken implementation of some of the important recommendations of the National Police Commission, chiefly those concerning Police Housing, Welfare of police personnel and their families, Modernisation of Law Enforcement Machinery, etc.

### *Central Police Organisations*

#### *Assam Rifles*

3.7 The Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military Force in the country. The Force comprises HQ DGAR, one IG (Sector) Headquarters, six range Headquarters, 25 Battalions, a Training Centre and a few ancillary units. One Range Headquarters, six Battalions, three Maintenance Groups, three workshops, one Maintenance Detachment are to be raised during 1986-89. The bulk of the Force continues to operate in the North East in counter insurgency role, under the operational control of the Army.

3.8 The general superintendence, control and discipline of the Force is regulated in accordance with the Provisions of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 and the Rules framed under Sections 3 and 12 of the Act.

#### *Border Security Force (BSF)*

3.9 The Border Security Force raised in December, 1965, entered its 22nd year on 1st December, 1986. Apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil all along the actual line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir, the Indo-Pak Border in Punjab, Rajasthan & Gujarat, Indo-Bangladesh Border in West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura and Indo-Burma Border in the State of Manipur disputed border areas of Assam, Nagaland and for re-inforcement on the Punjab & Rajasthan border against infiltration of terrorists from Pakistan. Besides, they were also called upon for maintenance of law and order in Punjab, J&K, Gujarat and Delhi.

3.10 The BSF also apprehended 4442 smugglers during anti-smuggling operation and 38713 illegal entrants while crossing the border. Contraband goods including arms, worth Rs. 39.72 crores were seized by them during various anti-smuggling/anti infiltration operations on the border. Besides 132 extremists and 1084 suspects were apprehended by them during various operations in Punjab.

3.11 A 5 year programme for strengthening the BSF on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders was sanctioned in January, 1986. Under this programme, 25 additional battalions would be raised for Indo-Pakistan border and 29 battalions for Indo-Bangladesh border, over a five year period beginning from 1986-87. The programme also envisages establishing more border out-posts and observation post towers along these borders. The BSF would also be provided with additional vehicles for effective mobility and sophisticated equipments such as binoculars, hand-held torches and night vision devices in a phased manner, for more effective surveillance.

#### *Central Reserve Police Force*

3.12 The Central Reserve Police Force Battalions are deployed to re-inforce State/Union Territories Police Forces in the maintenance of law and order and in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc. To meet the growing demands of State/Union Territories, 12 additional battalions were sanctioned in May, 1985. With the exception of the Mahila Battalion, which is in the last stage of training, the remaining battalions have since become operational.

3.13 The welfare scheme known as 'Risk Premia Fund' introduced in April, 1981 benefited 221 families of those who died or who were invalidated out of service on medical grounds during the year 1986.

#### *National Security Guard*

3.14 A special force called the 'National Security Guard' has been raised to meet the emergent threats of extremism and terrorism including hijacking.

#### *Central Industrial Security Force*

3.15 The CISF has so far been deployed in 158 Public Sector Undertakings. During the period from 1-4-86 to 30-11-86, 2308

cases of theft of property were reported from the undertakings where CISF is inducted. About 1915 persons were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 37,17,895.63 was recovered during this period. The crime situation has been kept well under control in the undertakings where CISF is inducted.

3.16 So far 2076 officers and men have been trained in specialised and crime detection training courses. There have been no instances of serious sabotage in the undertakings where CISF is deployed.

#### *National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)*

3.17 The National Crime Bureau has been set up with its Headquarters at New Delhi in accordance with one of the recommendations of the National Police Commission. The objectives of the Bureau are as under :—

- (i) To function as clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at National and International levels so as to assist the Investigators and others in linking crimes to their perpetrators;
- (ii) To store, coordinate and disseminate information on inter-state and international criminals from and to respective States, national investigating agencies, courts etc.;
- (iii) To collect and process crime statistics at the national level;
- (iv) To receive from, and to supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release etc.;
- (v) To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureau;
- (vi) To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime Records Bureau; and
- (vii) To evaluate, develop and modernise crime Records bureaux.

3.18 The erstwhile Directorate of Coordination Police Computers and the Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta have now been brought under the administrative control of the National Crime Records Bureau. Besides, the computer installed in the National Police Computer Centre of National Crime Records Bureau, police computers are working satisfactorily in 12 States and 1 Union Territory namely Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and all these States except Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, have started using on-line enquiry system linking district Headquarters to computer systems at State Headquarters through P&T/Microwave channel. Computer configurations have been finalised for the remaining States/Union Territories. Hardware and software requirements of the National Crime Records Bureau have also been finalised. New Integrated Input forms have been designed in consultation with the States and are to be implemented as a pilot project in the States of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. A new computer application called Central Complaints Monitoring Information System has also been designed and made operational for computerisation of the complaints received by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission and Administrative Vigilance Division of the Central Government. National Crime Records Bureau is also engaged in developing many other computer applications like computerisation of economic offences for the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, terrorists data, wanted persons system, missing persons and unidentified dead bodies information system etc. The systems group of the Bureau has also imparted training to about 80 Investigating Officers and IP Operators of the Delhi Police on the usage of on-line query system. Systems like crime statistical system, property coordination system and CID suspects systems have also been developed for the UP, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh police computer centres. The Bureau has started coordinating recovered but unclaimed automobiles and firearms lying at various police stations and malkhanas and has also undertaken a programme of modification of the existing on-line crime/criminal system with a view to make it more user friendly.

3.19 The criminal enquiries were processed on on-line/batch mode regularly and the computerisation of FCRA data completed upto the year 1984, besides the regular work of processing payrolls and GPF of about 2-25 lakhs personnel belonging to CRPF, BSF and ITBP.

3.20 In the training branch of the Bureau, 11 regular courses were conducted in various aspects of police computerisation. A special training course was also conducted on computer appreciation for the 11 officers who were to attend the police command and control course at UK. Besides these courses, it also organised 4 courses for the Central Police Organisations at their request. In all 303 police officers from the rank of Sub-Inspector to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police were imparted training on various facets of computerisation.

3.21 The Central Finger Print Bureau also made substantial progress in their research and development projects. They completed the research work on the project "development of magnetic wands and powders" during the month of July, 1986. They have also been making consistent efforts to reduce the arrears of work in regard to the processing of the fingerprint record slips received from different States finger-print bureaux.

3.22 The National Crime Records Bureau have formulated guidelines for setting up the State and District Crime Records Bureaux and they have been conveyed to the States by this Ministry and any help required in this regard is being provided by the Bureau.

## DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION

### (POLICE WIRELESS)

3.23 Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted communication both on Wireless and Teleprinter links with all States/Union Territories. Computerised "automatic message switching system" has been introduced in Control Room having T.P. Lines for automatic routing, switching etc. BEST equipment with "Forward Error Correction" was also introduced on HF nets. These will help in faster clearance of traffic. RITY has been introduced on Inter Pol Network with Paris and Tokyo.

3.24 DCPW provided Security Communication Networks with UHF equipment for the VVIPs during the SAARC Summit held at Bangalore in November, 1986.

3.25 Supply of different types of equipment for States/CPOs numbering 600 wireless sets and their accessories were arranged. D.G.S. & D. rate contracts for 1W, 2W, 4W and 20W V.H.F. sets were finalised to enable the States/CPOs for expediting their purchase. This Directorate also arranged supply of VHF sets

to Delhi Police and Punjab Police Wireless to meet their "law and order" and other requirements.

3.26 The 19th All India Police Radio Officers Conference was held during the year at which, various agenda points pertaining to Modernisation of Police Wireless Network, technical equipment requirements, Training of Technical Personnel and miscellaneous subjects were discussed. This Directorate also sent a team of Technical and Cypher Officers for conducting the "Wireless and cryptographic competitions" in the XXX All India Police Duty Meet held at Hyderabad during November, 1986.

3.27 Interface Units for the BEST equipment was fabricated and the system is in operation. Phone patch equipment belonging to BSF were also modified for use with BEST equipment for BSF. A Morse-keyer-Amplifier with Digital Speed Display for use on hotlines was fabricated. Design of the facility for calling a mobile on the existing VHF Mobile Radio Telcom System has been finalised. A fully automatic Ni-Cad Battery Tester incorporating Digital Time Display for automatic load testing was fabricated. A direct capacitance reading Metre was designed and developed by the R&D Unit.

3.28 During the year, 27 courses in technical, cryptographic and operational training were run in Central Police Radio Training Institute and 442 technical personnel of different categories were trained.

#### *Bureau of Police Research & Development*

3.29 The Bureau of Police Research and Development was formed in August 1970 for promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in a changing society, and to bring about rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police in the country. Subsequently, the administrative control of the Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh and the three offices of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (G.E.Q.D.) at Shimla, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh were brought under the control of the BPR&D. The CFSL & GEQD have been identified as Science and Technological Institutions by the Planning Commission under the VII Five Year Plan and the funds are being made available out of the plan allocations for their development.

3.30 On the recommendations of this Bureau, the Ministry of Home Affairs have approved the introduction of cartridge 38 mm anti-riot rubber bullet (120 Gms) and Riot Guns and Plastic Pellets system as intermediary weapon for riot control operations. Evaluation trials have been carried out on 12-bore Winchester Shot guns, and field trials are to be conducted shortly. The overall performance of the stun shells and stun grenades developed by the Bureau have been found to be satisfactory.

3.31 The Bureau has also been entrusted the task of evaluation of high technology imported equipments, including telescopes, nightvision devices, etc. for B.S.F., I.T.B.P. etc.

3.32 The Research Division of the Bureau completed studies on 'Security Arrangements in Banks', 'A Survey of Welfare facilities available to Police Personnel in the country', 'Unnatural Deaths of married women with special reference to Dowry Deaths—A study of Delhi', 'Recurring Communal Riots in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra)' and 'A Model Scheme for Resettlement of Retired Policemen'. A number of other studies are in hand. It has started awarding Fellowships in Criminology and Police Science for encouraging advanced studies and research in this discipline. The Research Division also organised the 20th Police Science Congress at Calcutta in November, 1986 which was hosted by the Government of West Bengal.

3.33 The Training Division of the Bureau engaged in evaluating the existing training programmes both within the country and abroad, with a view to improving the standard training programmes and for exploring the future needs. The Training Division also arranged for the training of foreign officers in various training programmes in India. In addition to the production of educative literature on police training, the Training Division with the assistance of the Films Division of the Government of India, arranged for the production of three training Films, viz. (a) Scientific Aids to Investigation, (b) Science of Crime and (c) Motor Vehicles Accidents. The Training Division also organised the KIV Symposium of the Heads of Police Training

Institutions in India at Chittaranjan from 25-27 November, 1986. The Training Division is also involved in monitoring of the state of trading and modernisation in the various States.

3.34 The Statistical and Publication Wing of the Research Division brought out the following publications :—

1. Annual Crime Review.
2. Quarterly Crime Review.
3. Crime in India (English and Hindi).
4. Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (English & Hindi).
5. Documentation Bulletin.
6. Police Research and Development Journal (Quarterly).
7. The Indian Police Journal (Quarterly).
8. Police Vigyan (Quarterly—Hindi).

*Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science*

3.35 The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was established in the year 1971 with the objective of imparting 'IN-SERVICE TRAINING' to the functionaries of the Criminal Justice System and to conduct research and organise post graduate courses in Criminology and Forensic Science. During the year 1986, 29 Courses were conducted and 549 persons attended these courses.

*Central Forensic Science Laboratory*

3.36 During the year, CFSL continued to provide the facilities of examination of crime exhibits for expert opinion in the cases referred to them 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 1679 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**

3.37 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. The sandwich pattern Basic Course for IPS Probationers in two phases—the first phase of 8 months and

- the second of 3½ months after a spell of 8 months practical training in the States, etc.
- 2. Junior Management Course (6 weeks) for IPS Officers of 6—10 years of service and SPS Officers on the select list.
- 3. A senior Management Course (4 weeks) for IPS Officers of 11—16 years of service.
- 4. Top Management Course for IPS Officers with over 16 years of service (2 weeks).
- 5. Training Seminars for IPS Officer with over 20 years service (1 week).
- 6. Training Administrators Course for Officers of the rank of Superintendents of Police (4 weeks).
- 7. Training of Trainers Course for officers of the level of Deputy Superintendents of Police (8 weeks).
- 8. A condensed training of Trainers Course for Officers of the level of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Inspectors of Police (4 weeks).
- 9. A basic course for Sub-Inspector cadets of the Central Bureau of Investigation (9 months).

3.38 The training of IPS Officers both at the initial stage in the Police Academy, as well as during service period has been restructured to make it more relevant to the modern needs.

3.39 The duration of training during probationary period has been reduced from 31 months to 26 months. A sandwich pattern of training has also been introduced from 1st January, 1986. In this system, probationers would, after initial training in the Academy, go to the respective States for practical training and again come to the Academy for the 2nd Phase of training after allotment. The syllabus is being revised to include subject like "Personality Development and Ethical Behaviour".

3.40 Three in-service courses as mentioned at Sl. No. 2 to 4 above have also been introduced from the year 1986 and Training Seminars as mentioned at Sl. No. 5 from the year 1987.

#### *Police Training*

3.41 Training is an essential part of any scheme for improvement of the working of the police. Two administrative courses for the police have been evolved viz Code of Conduct for the police

and Code of Behaviour for police officers and these have been sent to the State police authorities for purpose of training and dissemination. Basic training courses for constables and Sub-Inspectors have also been framed and circulated to the State Police authorities for their consideration and adoption. A High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, has been constituted to review the training arrangements from time to time at the State level, assess the impact of training on the Police officers and personnel at different levels, advise the State Governments in this regard, and make suggestions for further improvement. The State Governments have also been advised to constitute a similar empowered Committee at the State level to assess the needs within the States.

3.42 The Top Development Programme which was evolved for IPS Officers with over 16 years' service was reviewed. It has been decided that officers with 20 years' service may be put through a week long Seminar. It is proposed to impart necessary training at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad and IIPA, New Delhi as also at some other reputed institution.

#### *Combat Shooting Championship*

3.43 A Combat Shooting Championship Competition has been instituted w.e.f. 1986 in order to generate a high professional competence in the practical use of weapons as also for development of proper reflexed and accuracy in shooting in the Police/ Armed Forces. The competition is limited to representatives of State Police Force, Central Police Force and the Defence Forces. The first such competition was held in May, 1986.

#### *Police Medals*

3.44 During the year 1986, the following medals were awarded to the Police Officers :—

(a) 'Gallantry Medals'		
	(Awarded when an act of gallantry is performed)	Nos.
	(i) President's Police Medal for gallantry	19
	(ii) Police Medal for gallantry	69
(b) 'Service Medals'		
	(Awarded on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day).	
	(i) President's Police Medal for distinguished service	75
	(ii) Police Medal for Meritorius service	497
(c) Prime Minister's Medal for Life Saving		14

*Welfare Grants for the C.P.O.'s*

3.45 In recognition of the commendable work done by the Central Police Forces in various spheres, a special ad-hoc welfare grant amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned during 1986-87 in addition to the normal welfare grant of Rs. 50 lakhs.

*International Criminal Police Organisation—Interpol Conferences*

3.46 India is a permanent member of the International Criminal Police Organisation—Interpol, and has been taking active part in its various Conferences/Meetings. At present, India is also represented through Director, C.B.I. on the 13-member Executive Committee of the ICPO-Interpol. The General Assembly Session of the ICPO-Interpol which is held annually is represented by India through a delegation of 3-5 members with Director, C.B.I. as leader. The General Assembly Sessions provide useful discussions amongst heads of Police Organisations of affiliated countries and secure co-operation from other member countries of the Interpol on matters relating to drug trafficking, international economic crimes, international terrorism, telecommunications, etc.

3.47 In 1986, the following other major Conferences /Meetings/ Symposium of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol were attended by India :—

- (1) Customs/Police ESCAP Regional Conference held at Canberra on 13th-14th March, 1986.
- (2) 5th Interpol Symposium on International Fraud held at Paris from 18th-20th March, 1986.
- (3) 8th Asian Regional Conference of ICPO-Interpol held at Tonga from 15th-19th April, 1986.
- (4) 4th Symposium on International Terrorism and Unlawful Interference with means of transport held by ICPO-Interpol at Paris from 28th to 30th May, 1986.
- (5) Working Party Meeting on the Prevention of the Migration of Offenders held by ICPO-Interpol at Paris from 21st-22nd August, 1986.
- (6) 55th General Assembly Session of ICPO-Interpol held at Belgrade from 6th-13th October, 1986.

- (7) 8th International Forensic Science Symposium held by I.C.P.O.-Interpol at Paris from 2nd to 5th December, 1986.
- (8) Working Group Meeting of I.C.P.O.-Interpol on Regionalisation in Asia held at Bangkok from 15th to 16th December, 1986.

*Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police*

3.48 To provide a forum for discussing various problems facing the Police throughout the country, a Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police is convened annually on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Director, Intelligence Bureau, who also presides over it. The Conference is inaugurated generally by the Home Minister and one of the Session is also addressed by the Prime Minister. In 1986, the Conference was held from March 17-20. It had before it a lengthy agenda of 84 items covering various aspects and problems relating to the Police Force throughout the country.

3.49 The subject relating to crime prevention and investigation, legal affairs, railways, law and order, Police organisation and other matters, etc. are discussed. Some of the important subjects are also examined in-depth by the Sub-Committees appointed by the Conference and their reports are considered by the main Conference. The follow-up action on the recommendations of the Conference is taken by the concerned Central Police Organisation and the State Police Authorities.

*Prison Administration*

3.50 Under the Constitution, "Prison" is a State subject. Government of India, however, give advice and assistance to State Governments in bringing about improvement and modernisation in Prison Administration.

3.51 On the basis of the recommendations made by the 8th Finance Commission, it has been decided to release during 1985-89 Rs. 137.56 crores to 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Grant is intended to be utilised for the construction of

buildings for sub-jails, jails for young offenders, women offenders, institution for lunatics, amenities in jails and housing units for jail Personnel.

3.52 The Government of India have also set up a group to study and make recommendations on Prison Administration with particular reference to security and discipline. It is expected that the recommendations would be available by the end of the financial year. Meanwhile, the Ministry has issued guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territories on various aspects of security of prisons and escorts of prisoners.

3.53 The Ministry is also monitoring implementations of the recommendations of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) by State Governments/Union Territories.

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## CHAPTER IV

### CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND ACCORDS

#### *Centre-State Relations*

4.1 Although, relations between Centre and States are well-defined in our Constitution yet, some of the States have been demanding changes in the existing structure. This matter has drawn the attention of the Government in one form or the other more than once. Considering the need for a review of the existing arrangement between the Union and States, the Government set up a Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice R. S. Sarkaria on 9-6-1983. Its term has been extended upto 30th April, 1987 by which time the Commission expects to submit its report.

4.2 Other significant events during the year having bearing on the Centre-State Relations are briefly given in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### *Jammu & Kashmir*

4.3 On 7th March, 1986 on receipt of a report from the Governor Jammu & Kashmir that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Jammu & Kashmir Constitution, the President accorded his concurrence to the issue of a Proclamation under section 92 of the J&K Constitution enabling the Governor to assume to himself the functions of the State.

4.4 Before the expiry of the Proclamation, on receipt of a report from the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir on September 3, 1986 that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution of India was issued by the President on September 7, 1986 in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and the State Assembly was kept under suspended animation.

4.5 The Proclamation issued by the President expired on 6-11-1986 and a popular Government headed by Dr. Farooq Abdulla was installed on November 7, 1986.

*Upgradation of Standards of Revenue and District Administration*

4.6 On the basis of the recommendations made by the Eighth Finance Commission, it was decided to release during 1985-89, Rs. 2371.34 lakhs to 16 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The grant is intended to be utilised for the following schemes :—

- (i) Construction of building for the offices at the sub-division/Tehsil level, circle/Firka Kanungo and village levels.
- (ii) Provisions of better amenities through structural alterations and extensions for offices at the Sub-division/Tehsil level and lower levels.

*Zonal Council Secretariat*

4.7 During the year, a meeting of the Western Zonal Council was held at Bombay on 4-2-1986. The meetings of the Technical Committee and Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council were held at New Delhi on 29th and 31st July, 1986. The meeting of Standing Committee of Western Zonal Council was held at Gandhinagar on 24-12-1986.

4.8 A meeting of the Central Zonal Council was also held at Bhopal on 17th January, 1987. Some of the important matters discussed in this meeting related to :—

- Formulation of comprehensive plans for the integrated development of the Bundelkhand region;
- Sharing and utilisation of water resources;
- Speedy construction of certain roads and bridges;
- Sharing of toll tax;
- Joint police action to eradicate dacoity menace.

**STATE LEGISLATIONS**

4.9 During the year (upto 31st December, 1986), 165 legislative proposals received from the States were dealt with. A statement showing the various types of State Legislation dealt with 3—1001HA/86

during the preceding year and the current year (upto 31st December, 1986) is given below :—

	1985-86	1986-87
	(1-4-85 to 31-3-86)	(1-4-86 to 31-12-86)
1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded	106	71
2. Bills to which assent was withheld	1	—
3. Bills returned with a message from the President	2	—
4. Bills withdrawn	—	1
5. Regulation assented to by the President	—	1
6. Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given	14	11
7. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government before introduction in the State Legislature	35	36
8. Regulation for administrative approval	—	—
9. Ordinances which require President's previous instructions	71	45
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>165</b>

### PUNJAB ACCORD

4.10 The Government have taken several steps to implement the Memorandum of settlement on Punjab issues in right earnest. Out of 11 items covered by the Memorandum, 8 items have been fully implemented. These items relate to compensation to innocent persons killed (Item No. 1), Army recruitment (Item No. 2), enquiry into November incidents (Item No. 3), rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army (Item No. 4), disposal of pending cases (Item No. 6), Centre-State relations (Item No. 8), representation of minorities (Item No. 10) and Promotion of Punjabi Language (Item No. 11).

4.11 In regard to formulation of an All India Gurudwara Bill (Item No. 5), the Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories have been requested to convey their views in the matter.

4.12 As regards the territorial claims (Item No. 7), it may be mentioned that paragraph 7.1 and 7.3 of the Accord are interconnected. Paragraph 7.1 deals with transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and transfer of certain areas of UT of Chandigarh to Punjab and Haryana, respectively. According to paragraph 7.3, the actual transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab will take place simultaneously with the transfer of areas in lieu of Chandigarh to Haryana. The Mathew Commission which had been appointed pursuant to paragraph 7.2 of the Accord submitted its report on 25th January, 1986. The Commission had found that it could not recommend transfer of any Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to Haryana because the villages and towns in the Fazilka-Abohar areas of Punjab identified by it as Hindi-speaking, did not satisfy the criterion of contiguity. The Mathew Commission had observed that it was for the Government of India to take such suitable steps as it deemed fit including the appointment of a Commission, to give effect to the general intention of Smt. Indira Gandhi to transfer some Hindi-speaking territories in Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. In the circumstances, the Government had, on 2nd April, 1986, appointed another Commission consisting of Shri Justice E. S. Venkataramiah, Judge of the Supreme Court to make its recommendations. The Venkataramiah Commission submitted its report on 10-6-1986 recommending that territories consisting of about 70,000 acres be transferred from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. As regards the question of specifying the villages comprising such areas, the Commission recommended that the matter be settled mutually by the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana or another Commission be appointed for the purpose. Despite earnest efforts made by the Government of India, no agreement could, however, be reached between the two State Governments and, consequently, on 20-6-1986, the Government referred the question to Shri Justice D. A. Desai, retired Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman of the Law Commission of India. Shri Justice Desai was to submit the report by the forenoon of 21st June, 1986 but this period was subsequently extended to 15th July, 1986 and the terms of reference of Shri Justice Desai were also amended to provide that he should keep in view the parameters stipulated to para 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement and consider the 30 villages measuring about 45,000 acres identified by Shri Justice Venkataramiah Commission provided they fall within the purview of para 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement. On 10th July, 1986, the Chief Minister of Punjab had written to the Home Minister that since he was deeply involved

in improving the law and order situation in Punjab, the matter before the Commission could be taken up at a later date. The Chief Minister, Punjab had also stated that in view of this, the transfer of Chandigarh on 15th July, 1986 may not be feasible. The Resolution appointing Shri Justice D. A. Desai was further amended by another Resolution dated 14th July, 1986 for doing away with the time limit for making his recommendations to the Government.

4.13 Regarding sharing of river waters (Item No. 9.1 and 9.2), the President had promulgated an Ordinance on 24th January, 1986; in pursuance of that ordinance, the Central Government had constituted on 25th January, 1986 a single member Tribunal called "The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal", presided over by Shri Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and referred to it the matters specified in Item Nos. 9.1 and 9.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab issues. On further consideration, the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 was amended to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal under that Act for the adjudication of the matter and to repeal the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal Ordinance, 1986. Accordingly as required under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, a 3-member Tribunal comprising Shri Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman and Shri Justice A. M. Ahmadi, Judge of the Gujarat High Court and Shri Justice P. C. Balakrishna Menon, Judge of the Kerala High Court as two Members of the Tribunal was constituted on 2nd April, 1986. The Tribunal submitted its Report on 30-1-1987.

4.14 As regards completion of SYL Canal (Item No. 9.3), the Memorandum envisaged completion of 121 Kms. of Punjab portion of SYL Canal by 15th August, 1986. Several steps were initiated by the Central Government for expediting the completion of the SYL Canal. An Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 30 crores was released by the Centre to meet the immediate requirements of the project. The work on the construction of SYL Canal between Kms. 26 to Kms. 75 was, however, stopped in October, 1985 because there was a demand for change in the

alignment of the Canal. The matter was sorted out by the State Government of Punjab and the work was restarted in April, 1986.

### MIZORAM ACCORD

4.15 The signing of the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram and the sequence of Events on the 30th June, 1986, was a significant achievement and a stirring tribute to the earnest efforts of the Government in bringing about a peaceful solution to the two decades old Mizoram problem. It is also an affirmation of the policy of the Government to bring to the mainstream the various groups until recently unwilling to work within the framework of the Constitution of India. Care was taken to provide in the Memorandum that the rights and privileges of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the Constitution of India shall continue to be preserved and protected and their social and economic advancement shall be ensured.

The Memorandum envisaged the following steps by MNF —

- (a) The MNF undertakes within an agreed time-frame to take all necessary steps to end all underground activities and to bring out all the MNF personnel with their arms, ammunition and equipment to ensure their return to civil life, to adjure violence and generally help in the process of restoration of normalcy.
- (b) The MNF undertakes not to extend any support to Tripura/Tribal National Volunteers, (TNV), People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA) and any other such groups, by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.
- (c) The MNF will take immediate steps to amend its Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of Law.

4.16 After the fulfilment of the above conditions on the part of MNF, the Memorandum envisages that the Central Government will initiate steps for rehabilitation of MNF personnel coming overground and undertake necessary legislative measure including a Constitution (Amendment) Bill for grant of Statehood on the Union Territory. The legislative measures will also provide

for protection of Mizo customary law or procedure, religious or social practices of Mizos etc. and a 40-Member State Legislative Assembly.

4.17 The Memorandum also stipulates that Central assistance for Plan will be fixed taking not of the residuary gap in resources and the pattern of assistance for Mizoram will be as in the case of Special Category States.

4.18 As a result of the signing of the Memorandum and in accordance with a time bound programme, MNF personnel came overground and deposited arms of various types between July 24 and August 2, 1986. The MNF party also amended its Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of law.

4.19 Measures for resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-underground personnel who came overground have been taken. An amount of Rs. 1.91 crores was released by the Central Government for the purpose. The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 and the Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Act, 1986 were enacted, with a view to conferring Statehood on Mizoram. Suitable provisions were made therein for a 40-member State Legislative Assembly and for holding elections thereto by undertaking delimitation of constituencies. Protection has been given to Mizo customary law or procedure, religious or social practices etc.

4.20 Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 16th February 1987 and the elected Government has assumed office. The State of Mizoram has come into being with effect from February 20, 1987.

#### *Assam Accord*

4.21 Vigorous efforts have been made to implement the various clauses of the Assam Accord pertaining to Central Government. As the nodal Ministry for implementation of the Accord, several steps were taken and as a result there has been substantial progress in implementation of the Assam Accord. The salient points are as under :—

- (i) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985, was enacted and enforced from 7-12-1985, to give legal shape to the clauses of the Accord relating to the foreigners issue, which formed the core of the Accord. As a result, all those who came to Assam upto 1-1-1966 and have been ordinarily resident

there since then, have become Indian citizens, while all those who came between 1-1-1966 to 24-3-1971 will upon registration become Indian citizens, after ten years following detection by a Foreigners Tribunal, but will enjoy all the rights of a citizen in the meanwhile, except the right to vote. Consequential amendments have been made in the Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 issued under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

- (ii) The State Government have been requested to give the work of detection and registration of those who came between 1-1-1966 to 24-3-1971. Necessary guidelines have been issued to the State Government in this respect. Sanction has been accorded and conveyed to the State Government for creation of 18 posts in the rank of Superintendent of Police @ one per district together with nucleus staff and purchase of vehicles to strengthen the governmental machinery. The State Government have set up 12 Foreigners Tribunals for this purpose.
- (iii) The State Government have been requested to give a push to the work of detection of post 24th March, 1971 illegal migrants in accordance with the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983. As a result of the various steps taken, there has been improvement in the work of detection. Meanwhile, the suggestions given by AASU/State Government for amendment of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983, are being actively examined.
- (iv) Schemes for further strengthening of surveillance along Indo-Bangladesh border and augmentation of anti-infiltration measures including construction of a road all along the border etc. have been taken up. The survey work for construction of border roads in the Assam sector has commenced. The question of erection of barbed wire fence will be taken up after the construction of border roads.
- (v) The power of issuing citizenship certificates has been withdrawn from the Collectors of the Districts. This power would henceforth vest only in the Central Government.

- (vi) As against approved Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1115 crores, the Seventh Plan outlay for Assam has been finalised at Rs. 2100 crores. The Plan will be almost fully financed through Central assistance.
- (vii) Proposals for establishing an oil refinery in private sector and IIT in Assam and for re-opening Ashok Paper Mills and the Jute Mill are being actively pursued. On the basis of the report of the Task Force, it has been agreed to give Central assistance amounting to Rs. 2.40 crores towards complete rehabilitation of the Jute Mill, subject to the State Government agreeing to adjust by way of exemption or otherwise State dues amounting to Rs. 95 lakhs. In respect of Ashok Paper Mills, an amount of Rs. 2.84 crores has been released as ways and means advance towards payment of past salaries and wages and for emergent repairs to plant, buildings and equipment. A site near Gauhati has been tentatively selected for setting up the proposed I.I.T. in Assam and a Project Advisory Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Hiten Bhaya, Member, Planning Commission with M/s. Educational Consultants India Ltd. as Project Consultants for this purpose.
- (viii) Disciplinary cases against the employees of the State/ Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings and criminal/detention cases in connection with the agitation have been reviewed with utmost sympathy in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Accord. The instructions for regularising the period of absence of those who did not indulge in violence have been further liberalised. Upper age limit for recruitment to public services including All India Services/Central Services Group 'A' has been increased to the extent of 6 years in case of candidates from Assam. The period for which this concession will be available, which initially was decided as 3 years, has since been extended to 5 years.
- (ix) The Central Government have agreed, in principle, to enhance ex-gratia assistance to Rs. 20,000/- in respect of every person killed during the agitation.

without any distinction and requested the State Government to submit necessary proposals for reimbursement.

- (x) The State Government have been requested to take speedy action with regard to the clauses of Accord which pertain to them.

4.22 The progress of work of detection has been stepped up. The post 24th March, 1971, illegal migrants are being detected in accordance with the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983, while those who entered between 1-1-1966 to 24-3-1971 (both days inclusive) are being detected in accordance with the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 as amended. While the first category are to be expelled following detection, the 1966-1971 category of entrants will even after detection continue to stay in Assam and will enjoy all the rights of a citizen, except the right to vote for a period of 10 years on the expiry of which they shall be deemed to be citizens of India. According to the information furnished by the State Government, 37,585 enquiries were taken up in respect of post 24th March, 1971 illegal migrants upto August, 1986 and 15,579 enquiries have been completed. 16,757 enquiries had been initiated by the State Government in respect of 1966-1971 entrants and 678 cases from out of those had been referred to Foreigners Tribunals upto June, 1986.

4.23 As a measure to check infiltration, it has been decided to take up construction of road and barbed wire fence on Assam-Bangladesh border. The work has been entrusted to the Assam P.W.D. Good progress has been made in survey work both in Dhubri and Karimganj sectors of the border with Bangladesh. An advance of Rs. 26 lakhs has been given to the Assam PWD against their sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26.54 lakhs to enable them to undertake this work. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 53.01 lakhs have also been sanctioned to take up road construction work (land acquisition, earth work and culverts) in two stretches measuring 14.35 KMs in which survey work has been completed. Actual construction work will start as soon as revenue agencies of the State Government are able to hand over possession of the land needed for construction.

4.24 Further augmentation of surveillance on the border to check infiltration is continuously going on. Action is in hand to raise additional battalions of BSF and to equip them suitably for undertaking round the clock vigil and intensive mobile patrolling on both land and riverine border. It has been decided to take up construction of roads etc. all along the Indo-Bangladesh border. In pursuance thereof, survey work is in progress under BSF protection. CPWD is in overall charge of survey and construction work. While, as stated above, the work in Assam sector is being done by the Assam PWD, in West Bengal sector the work is being undertaken by the CPWD themselves and in Meghalaya and Tripura sectors the work has been entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation. The question of construction of border fence will be taken up sector-wise after the construction of border roads.

## CHAPTER V

### SPECIAL DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

#### *North Eastern Council*

5.1 The North Eastern Council was set up under the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971 to ensure integrated economic development of all the seven States/UTs in the North-Eastern region. It supplements the efforts of the State Government in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional plan, and executes various schemes through the State Governments and Central Government Departments.

5.2 The Seventh Plan outlay for the North-Eastern Council schemes is Rs. 675.00 crores as against an outlay of Rs. 240.12 crores for the Sixth Plan. The Annual Plan allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 145.00 crores. The sector-wise break-up is given below :—

Sector	Outlay for NEC's Seventh Plan proposals	Outlay for Annual Plan 86-87
	(Rupees in crores)	
1. Agriculture & Allied sector	46.46	8.49
2. Water & Power Development	278.08	57.82
3. Industries & Mining	10.60	1.75
4. Transport & Communication	279.53	61.40
5. Manpower Development	33.80	13.37
6. Social & Community Services	1.61	0.44
7. General services	6.92	1.73
Total	675.00	145.00

5.3 During the year, for improving the functioning of North-Eastern Council, Secretary, NEC has been delegated powers to issue expenditure sanction/administrative approval for NEC's

schemes costing upto Rs. 3 crores. The Sectoral Advisers of NEC Secretariat have also been delegated powers to accord technical clearance of the NEC's schemes upto Rs. 3 crores. As a result of the delegation of enhanced powers, 85% of the NEC's schemes have been sanctioned locally by the NEC Secretariat without the schemes being referred to Central Ministries/Departments for clearance.

5.4 During the year under report, the NEC has achieved considerable progress in the Transport and Communication Sector, Water and power development, Manpower development etc. A road bridge over the river Brahmaputra near Tezpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 89.14 crores is expected to be completed by March, 1987. In addition, NEC has taken up construction of a number of Inter-State roads, roads of economic importance, ropeways, improvement of inland water transport service etc. The anticipated expenditure for the Transport and communication sector during the year 1986-87 is Rs. 68.04 crores. This includes an advance of Rs. 9 crores to Border Roads Organisation, for the purchase of plants and equipments needed for raising additional task force to expedite completion of NEC roads. A scheme for mechanical cargo handling Plant at Pandu in Assam with an estimated cost of Rs. 656 lakhs (Phase-I) has been approved.

5.5 In the power sector, NEC will be undertaking a hydro electric project, namely, the Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project in Arunachal Pradesh with an installed capacity of 405 MW (3 units of 135 MW each). The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 312 crores. Funds to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs have been sanctioned to start the preliminary work of this project. This project is in addition to the Kopili HE Project (150 MW) in Assam (Rs. 212 crores) which is nearing completion and the Doyang HE Project (105 MW) in Nagaland, and will be executed by the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. functioning under the aegis of NEC.

5.6 In the Industries and Mining sectors the NEC took up 4 mini cement plants in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Assam and Nagaland. While the Arunachal Pradesh project has been completed, the project in Manipur is expected to be completed by March, 1987. The other two projects are in different states of execution.

5.7 In adequacy of manpower, particularly skilled manpower is one of the major constraints on the development of the North-East. Considering the manpower requirements of the region,

the North-Eastern regional Institute of Science and Technology was set up at Itanagar. The Institute has already started Certificate courses during the current academic year.

*Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North-Eastern Region*

5.8 The Committee of Ministers for economic development of the North-Eastern region has been reconstituted with the Home Minister as Chairman and Minister, Human Resource Development, Finance Minister, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Ministers of State for Labour, Civil Aviation, Surface Transport and Railways as Members. Minister of State in the Ministries of Communication, Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals and Deputy Minister, Personnel are special invitees. The Chief Ministers of the States/UTs of the North-East will also be special invitees. The Committee met on 24th June 1986 and 7th January, 1987. In the meetings, various developmental schemes for the North-East were discussed. A number of Central Sector schemes implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments also came under the Committee's review, in its meeting held on the 7th January, 1987. An Official Level Committee under the chairmanship of Home Secretary was constituted to follow up the decisions of the Committee of Ministers. The last meeting of the Official Level Committee was held on 10th September, 1986 and took necessary follow up action on the decisions of the Committee of Ministers held on 24th June, 1986.

**BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

5.9 Under the Border Area Development Programme during 1986-87, schemes amounting to Rs. 12 crores in case of Rajasthan, Rs. 11 crores in case of Gujarat and Rs. 5.10 crores in case of Punjab have been sanctioned in the field of communications, rural electrification through non-conventional sources, rural water-supply, health, education, information and cultural activities, and strengthening of infra-structure of police and security set-up in border areas of these States. Schemes for settlement of ex-servicemen in border areas are also being taken up under this programme, wherever land is available. Besides, a Pilot Scheme for issue of identity cards has been taken up for implementation in 4 border tehsils of Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. The State Governments of Gujarat and Punjab have

also been advised to prepare similar schemes. The Programme is 100% centrally funded to meet the special needs of socio-economic development of the people living in border areas and for infra-structural development, keeping the security aspects in view, to supplement the normal developmental activities being undertaken by the respective State Governments.

### *Union Territories*

5.10 There were nine Union Territories comprising a total area of 1,19,551 sq kms. with a population of 97,91,362 as per 1981 Census. The approved outlays of all the Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1986-87) are Rs. 3768.00 crores and Rs. 871.53 crores respectively. The Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have been given the status of state with effect from 20th February, 1987. Details regarding area, population and outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1986-87 are given in Annexure I and II appended to this chapter.

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

5.11 The Prime Minister visited Arunachal Pradesh in March, 1986. As a follow up of Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh a high level team of officials visited Arunachal Pradesh in April, 1986 in order to acquire a firsthand knowledge of the administrative problems of the Union territory. The team of officers held extensive discussions with the Arunachal Pradesh Administration and also visited many remote areas and cleared some proposals on the spot. As a follow up of Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh, a number of measures have been taken in respect of the Union Territory :

### *I. Administrative Matters*

- (i) The delegated powers of the Lt. Governor has been enhanced from Rs. 50 lakhs to 3 crores.
- (ii) Powers have been delegated to create and fill up Group B, C & D Plan Posts.

### *II. Civil Supplies*

Now in Arunachal Pradesh salt and sugar are being distributed in small packs and polythene packs to prevent the above items becoming moist on account of climatic conditions of the Union Territory.

### III. Transport & Communication

- (i) The fleet of Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Corporation buses has been raised from 62 to 90.
- (ii) A 100 line auto exchange at Pasighat in East Siang District has become functional.
- (iii) Vayudoot services to Along and Daporijo have been extended.
- (iv) In addition to the 7th Plan target of 1 H.P.T., Programme Production Centre at Itanagar and 2 L.P. Ts. and 11 V.L.P.Ts., consequent on Prime Minister's visit, five (5) more C.L.P.Ts. have been allocated to Arunachal Pradesh.

### IV. Agriculture

- (i) *Jhum Cultivation* : The UT Administration have drawn up two schemes namely Kamlang Water Sheds Management Project and Popumpoma Phase-II Water Sheds Management Project at Itanagar to discourage Jhum cultivation practice in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (ii) A Fruit Processing Plant of 5 TPD capacity in West Siang District will be commissioned during this year.

### V. Training Facilities

The following four courses have been conducted by ISTM :—

- (i) Office Management—14th to 20th May, 1986.
- (ii) Behavioural Skills for—1st to 5th Sept., 1986  
group A & B Officers  
including PSs/PAs.
- (iii) O & M Work Study for—22nd to 26th Sept., 1986.  
Group A & B Officers
- (iv) Budget with special—17th to 21st November, 1986.  
reference to present  
Budgetary Procedure  
and Performance Budget.

5.12 The Department of Civil Supplies have conducted a training programme at Itanagar from 29th September to 4th October, 1986 for the Public Distribution staff of Arunachal Pradesh.

5.13 Seats have also been allotted in various training institutions for training of the UT Administration officials outside Arunachal Pradesh.

5.14 The approved Annual Plan outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 90 crores. The progress made by the UT administration under various sectors is as under :—

So far irrigation potential for 4600 hectares has been generated up to October, 1986. The total number of IRDP Programmes (old and new) covered upto October, 1986 is 3370. 61 villages have been covered for drinking water supply and 11 villages have been electrified under Rural Electrification Programme.

120 hectares have been brought under social forestry during the year. Out of the total target of 100 small SSI units, 82 units have been set up so far upto October, 1986. The number of fair price shops opened during the year is 22.

5.15 With a view to meeting the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for grant of statehood, the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 and the Constitution (Fifty-Fifth) Amendment Act, 1986 were passed. The State of Arunachal Pradesh has come into being from 20-2-87.

### MIZORAM

5.16 The approval outlay for the annual plan of Mizoram for 1986-87 is Rs. 58 crores. Following is the progress in regard to various Plan sectors.

#### *Agriculture & Allied Service*

5.17 In the production front there had been significant improvement. The rice production went upto 45,000 MT from 40,000 MT in the preceding year and the target for oil seed and pulses production exceeded by 1500 MT and 1000 MT respectively.

5.18 The Watershed Management Project covering 374 families at Darlak was put into operation. Jhuming settlement scheme was operated at three places, namely Ngegrual of Thingfal, Lumtui and Zuangleng of Mat Valley covering 100 families in each.

### *Power & Electricity*

5.19 The total power generation installed capacity in Mizoram has gone up from 14.35 MW (13.35 MW Diesel plus 1 MW Hydel) in October, 1985 to 15.60 MW (14.60 MW Diesel plus 1 MW Hydel) by October, 1986. This includes commissioning of 2 new diesel power stations—one at Phaileng and other at Saiha raising the number of diesel power stations from 19 to 21 by October, 1986. Another 1.50 MW capacity addition is expected under diesel generation by March, 1987. Construction of 2 Minihydel Projects viz. Tuirivang (near Aizwal) and Khawiva (near Lunglei) are progressing as per schedule and commissioning is expected by November, 1987 and January, 1988 respectively.

5.20 Aizwal—Serchhip section of 132 KV Aizwal Lunglei line has been completed and line charged at 33 KV in May '86. Work on Serchhip—Lunglei section is progressing satisfactorily. Foundation for 75 location towers was erected by Oct '86 and conductor stringing started. The line will be completed upto Lunglei by March'87.

### *Health & Family Welfare*

5.21 At present, there are 22 Primary Health Centres including 9 Hospitals, 25 Subsidiary Health Centres, 302 Health Sub-Centres and 63 Main Centres in Mizoram. The expansion of Civil Hospital Aizawal to make it a 300 bedded Hospital has been undertaken. In addition to this, construction of 5 Primary Health Centres has been completed during the year. 3 Subsidiary Health Centres to accommodate 10 beds are under construction. 10 Sub-Centres were established and opened during the year.

### *Industries*

5.22 81 artisans were trained in various trades like Bakery, Auto-workshop, Furnitures, Electronics etc. 535 numbers of artisans were granted aid in the form of small machines like sewing machine, knitting machine and hand tools and also in cash. 3 entrepreneurs were granted industrial loan. 196 numbers of small scale industries units were registered permanently and 641 units were given provisional registration.

5.23 Fruit preservation factory at Vairengte is now in production. Ginger oil and Clearies in plant and Ginger Dehydration plant at Sairang are expected to be commissioned during

the current year. Two new training centres for carpentry and blacksmithy are proposed to be established at Lunglei, for which, carpentry training centre building is under construction.

5.24 482 numbers of Industrial registered units received Central investment subsidiary grant amounting to Rs. 2.32 crores.

#### *Education*

5.25 During 1986-87, 9 Primary Schools, 26 middle Schools and 4 High Schools were opened.

#### *Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Phase I*

5.26 The Govt. of Mizoram had taken up the Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Phase-I to augment the water supply in 1983. Upto October, 1986 85% of work has been completed and a total amount of Rs. 10.45 crores has been spent.

5.27 As a follow up of the visit of Prime Minister to Mizoram between 9—12th July, 1986, a Group of Central Ministers and Secretaries visited Mizoram on 24—27th July, 1986. As a result of the decisions taken by the Group following actions have been taken.

#### *Civil Aviation*

5.28 Vayudoot has started operating for 6 days in a week from 15th August, 1986 between Calcutta-Aizawl-Silchar.

#### *Food*

5.29 100% transport subsidy for transportation of food products from Guwahati or Silchar to focal points in Mizoram has been sanctioned.

Rice allocation to Mizoram has been increased from 6000 to 6500 MT per month.

#### *Civil Supplies*

5.30 Rs. 2.23 lakhs have been sanctioned to give financial assistance for packaging of salt and sugar for Aizawl.

#### *Rural Development*

5.31 Sanction has been issued to construct 24 roads (302 Kms. in length linking 67 villages, costing Rs. 211.40 lakhs) under RLEGP,

5.32 A new scheme for construction of rain water collection system for individuals and community under ARWSP has been introduced. For individuals, 75% of the total cost will be funded from the ARWSP, while 25% will have to be contributed by the individual. For the community water collection reservoirs, there will be 100% grant. The U. T. Government will be responsible for providing bleaching powder for such systems on a regular basis to maintain the potability of water from these reservoirs. A project costing Rs. 1 crore and covering 100 villages has been approved and construction work started.

5.33 Construction of 200-tonne rural godown in each of 20 blocks for storage of agricultural produce and foodgrains, as well as for serving as outlets for Public Distribution System has been approved. The total estimated cost will be about Rs. 60 lakhs which will be provided by pooling resources under RLEGP and the centrally sponsored marketing scheme.

#### Power

5.34 The 132 Single circuit Kumarghat to Aizawl line scheduled to be completed by December 1986 has been completed on 5-11-86.

Against the 32 villages targeted for electrification during 1986-87, 32 villages have been electrified till 31-7-86.

#### Surface Transport

5.35 The following Highways were declared National Highways on 4-8-1986.

S. No.	NH No.	Description of N.H.
44	54	The highway starting from its junction at Silchar in Assam on NH No. 53 connecting Aizawl and terminating at Lunglei in Mizoram.
44A	54	The highway starting from its junction at Silchar in Assam on NH No. 53 connecting Aizawl and terminating at Tuipang in Mizoram.
44B	54 A	The highway starting from its junction at Theriat in Mizoram on National Highway No. 54 and terminating at Lunglei in Mizoram.
44C	54 B	The highway starting from its junction at "Venus Saddle" in Mizoram on National Highway No. 54 and terminating at Saiha in Mizoram.

Statehood was conferred on the Union Territory of Mizoram on 20-2-87.

## ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

5.36 The Islands are marching ahead in various spheres of development. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 96.60 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan, the expenditure was about Rs. 100 crores. An outlay of Rs. 285.00 crores has been approved for Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs. 69.00 crores.

5.37 The Islands have very special characteristics which need be taken note of in matters of development. An Island Development Authority has been set up to decide on policies and programmes for integrated, environmentally-sound development of the Islands (Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The 1st meeting of the IDA was held on 27th December, 1986 at Port Blair in which a number of important decisions were taken. Some important schemes as mentioned below have already been launched in pursuance of the decisions taken in the IDA meeting.

- (i) An inter-island helicopter service has started from 1st January, 1987. The service will operate 4 days in a week to the northern islands and 3 days in a week to the Southern islands. The fares will be subsidised to the extent of 70% by the Govt. of India.
- (ii) A Flying Club has been sanctioned for the Islands. The rules and regulations are being framed and the aircraft is likely to reach A & N Islands soon.
- (iii) The frequency of IAC flights from Calcutta and Madras to Port Blair is being increased from 6 flights a week at present to 9 flights a week with effect from April, 1987. It is also proposed to have a direct flight from Delhi to Port Blair via Bhubaneswar once a week. Car Nicobar will also be covered once a week.
- (iv) It is proposed to extend and strengthen the airfield at Port Blair.
- (v) To meet the increased passenger demand, one ship is being chartered for the mainland-island service.
- (vi) Pending acquisition of more ships for inter-island service, hydrofoil service is proposed to be introduced.

- (vii) One I.T.I. will be established in the Islands during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme will start on a modest scale with a few trades depending on the need for craftsmen on a continuous long term basis. One polytechnic will also be established.
- (viii) In addition to the one Navodaya Vidyalaya already existing in the Islands, another one has been approved.
- (ix) Port Blair has been declared as Customs Port under Customs Act for unloading of imported timber for wood-based Industries.
- (x) A Civil Supplies Corporation for the Islands is being established to ensure that supplies at reasonable rates reach each of the inhabited Islands.

Some of the other significant development activities in various sectors are given below :—

#### *Transport*

5.38 Shipping is the life-line of this Island territory. A Working Group was constituted by the Deptt. of Surface Transport to work out the shipping requirements of the Islands during the Seventh Plan period. The Group has recommended acquisition of 4 new passenger-cum-cargo ships for mainland-island service, 2 passenger-cum-cargo ships for inter-island service and 6 motor vehicle ferries for harbour ferry service. Out of the 4 new ships, 2 are proposed to be procured from abroad and 2 indigenously manufactured. A provision of Rs. 90 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purchase of 4 passenger-cum-cargo vessels and the case for sanction is under consideration.

5.39 Transport Department is operating 113 buses on 100 routes with a total route length of 1976 kms. On an average buses cover a distance of 9,500 km per day. The number of passengers using buses daily is 40,000. During the year under report, 18 Bus chassis have been purchased. 24 buses were added to the fleet strength during the year under report.

#### *Roads*

5.40 246 Km of the Andaman Trunk Road have been completed leaving a gap of 27 km. in South Andaman and 62 km. in North Andaman. The work in South Andaman from 83 km. to

110 km. is in progress and will be completed by March, 1988 by the Border Roads Organisation. The balance 62 km. of road work in North Andaman has also been taken up. Total existing road length in the Islands is 739 km.

### *Water Supply*

5.41 The approved financial outlay for water supply during 1986-87 is Rs. 140.00 lakhs, out of which, 41.53 lakhs has been spent at the end of October, 1986. During this period water supply has been provided to 23 villages. 12 villages will be covered during the remaining part of the year.

### *Power*

5.42 At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the installed capacity was 10,666 KW. Additional capacity of 28,227 KW is proposed to be created during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Among various new schemes for power generation, there is a Hydro-electric Project on the Kalpong River in North Andaman, the total installed capacity of which is 11.97 MW.

5.43 At the close of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 242 villages had been electrified. It is proposed to electrify 148 villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan—113 through conventional sources and 35 by non-conventional sources. During 1986-87, 18 villages have been electrified. The target for the entire year is 32 villages.

### *Agriculture*

5.44 During the year 1986-87 (upto Nov., 1986) an area of 7865 hec. was covered under HYV of paddy, 3,845 hec. under improved varieties and 91 hec. under double cropping with paddy, 160 hec. under pulses, 88 hec. under oil seeds, 980 hec. under plantation crops such as coconut, arecanut, fruit and spices. Besides, 5,407 hec. was covered under Plant protection measures and 526 hec. under fertilizer.

5.45 Soil conservation measures have been taken up in 9 hec. An area of 805 hec. under tractor ploughing and 20 hec. under land shaping was also covered. 2205 soil samples were tested and analysed.

### *Animal Husbandry*

5.46 During the current financial year upto November, 1986, one Veterinary Sub-dispensary at Long Island has been established. 5 existing Mobile Vety. Dispensaries, 2 Key Village Blocks and 13 key village units were maintained. 7 artificial insemination centres have been provided with frozen semen technology.

### *Industries*

5.47 An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for various programmes under this Sector. During the period under report 23 artisans and craftsmen have been provided training in various trades and 61 artisans and craftsmen are receiving training.

5.48 During the period 50 small and village industries have been registered out of the total target of 75. Under the State Aid to Industries Programme, the total amount of loan to the tune of Rs. 2,475 lakhs has been disbursed to 12 beneficiaries. Under the scheme of self-employment for educated un-employed youth, 49 beneficiaries have been identified for financial assistance.

### *Fisheries*

5.49 In the Annual Plan for the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for fisheries sector. 3,00,000 fish seeds were produced and supplied to 24 pisciculturists. One coastal aquaculture farm is being established in South Andaman.

### *Education*

5.50 An outlay of Rs. 315.00 lakhs has been provided under this sector during the year 1986-87. During the year under report, 5 new primary schools were opened, 3 existing primary schools upgraded to the status of Middle Schools, 5 Middle Schools to the status of Secondary Schools and 3 Secondary Schools to the status of Senior Secondary Schools. 2,380 students in the age-group of 6-14 years were enrolled. 68 additional sections were opened. 252 adult education centres were maintained and 33 new centres were opened. 2139 adults were enrolled in the centres. Two pre-primary schools, one Secondary School and 3 Senior Secondary Schools were opened.

*Health*

5.51 An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided under this sector during this year.

5.52 Construction of 7 Sub-centre building was completed and quarters of Primary Health Centre, Civil Hospital etc. was in progress.

*Forestry*

5.53 The approved outlay for forest sector under the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1,200 lakhs. The Plan outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 150 lakhs.

5.54 An area of 2,244 hec. has been covered under National Re-generation, 70 hec. under enrichment plantation and 119 hec. under cane and bamboo, forestry. Coastal plantation in 50 km., roadside plantation along 10 km. of road was raised under special forestry besides distribution of 4,43,732 Nos of seedlings to public and government departments.

*Social Welfare*

5.55 3 Orphan girls were admitted in the Home for Orphan Girls. Two training-cum-production centres were established, one at Ram Nagar and the other at Port Blair. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 0.300 lakhs was provided to the physically handicapped students. Construction of a home for delinquent children has been completed. 45 old and infirm persons have been awarded old age pension.

*Civil Supply*

5.56 The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is dependent upon the mainland for most of its supplies. Controlled items such as wheat, rice and sugar are procured from the Food Corporation of India and distributed here through a net-work of 224 Fair Price Shops. At present, the storage facilities exist at Port Blair, Rangat, Mayabunder, Diglipur, Hut Bay, Kamorta, Neil Island, Car Nicobar and Campbell Bay. Additional storage capacity is proposed to be created during the Seventh Plan at Port Blair, Little Andaman, Katchal and Kamorta.

*Tribal Welfare*

5.57 Under the Tribal Welfare Scheme, economic assistance has been provided to 389 families so far during the year 1986-87. The target for the year is 675 families.

### *New Twenty Point Programme*

5.58 8 irrigation ponds have been constructed and 4.8 hec. of land has been brought under irrigation. 1,80,662 man-days have been generated under NREP and 33,558 man-days under RLEGP. 25 villages have been provided with water and 24 villages have been electrified. 31 persons have been given construction assistance and 389 S.T. families have been given financial assistance. 980 persons have been sterilised and 681 IUD have been inserted. 269 T.B. patients have been diagnosed and 100 new leprosy cases have been detected. 6 new Fair Price Shops have been opened and 56 villages and small-scale units have been set up.

### *CHANDIGARH*

5.59 Chandigarh is the headquarters of three administrations/Governments viz. Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh. There is a large number of daily visitors.

#### *Education*

5.60 The following Institutions are imparting technical educations in the territory :

- (i) Central Polytechnic
- (ii) Government Polytechnic for women
- (iii) Industrial Training Institute
- (iv) Government Central Crafts Institute for women.

5.61 The Punjab Engineering College is affiliated to the Punjab University and offers 7 under graduate courses leading to the award of B.E. degree.

5.62 The Government College of Art, Chandigarh is affiliated with the Punjab University and is conducting degree courses in different specialisations i.e. painting, applied art, sculpture and graphic.

5.63 Chandigarh abounds in its educational facilities. It has been possible to enrol 100% children in the age group 6-11 in Chandigarh.

#### *Medical and Health*

5.64 The health department is taking preventive measures and provides curative and promotive medical health facilities to the public in general.

5.65 There is a 500 bedded general hospital in Chandigarh and 34 out-door dispensaries functioning in different sectors of the city.

5.66 A fully equipped and well staffed chest clinic-cum-District T.B. Centre is functioning in a centrally located place.

#### *Industries*

5.67 There is a considerable rise in the number of small scale industrial units established since its formation in November, 1966. In order to help the industries of Chandigarh to overcome financial difficulties, loans to the extent of Rs. 1.20 crores were previously advanced for the construction of factory building, purchase of machinery etc. A scheme for self employment to unemployed youth to provide employment opportunities was started at the end of the year 1983.

#### *Food and supplies*

5.68 The public distribution system in UT Chandigarh has covered the local population through a net work of 286 fair price shops.

#### *Architecture*

5.69 The Architecture wing had done various studies to regulate and integrate the development of the villages with the urban plan of Chandigarh. Architectural advice is also available to the Architecture unit of Chandigarh Housing Board to ensure coordinated growth of the city. The Town Planning Wing are doing the planning of the city, implementation of Master Plan etc. The College of Architecture was established on 7-8-1961 and imparts specialised technical education in Architecture upto degree level.

### *DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI*

5.70 Under the planned developmental programme, emphasis has been given to socio-economic fields like agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, health services, co-operation, industries, transport and community services which have given new dimensions to the territory creating large scale infrastructural facilities for its people. During the Seventh Plan, main thrust has been given for raising the economic conditions of the adivasis of the territory.

### *Agriculture*

5.71 Special emphasis has been given under 20-Point Programme by distributing improved seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, agriculture implements, taking up of minor irrigation schemes etc. During the Seventh Plan, the per capita foodgrain production has gone up from 243 Kgs. to 255 kgs. in 1985. Out of 1200 hectares crop area under irrigation facilities, 647 hectares has been created by the Government schemes.

### *Animal Husbandry*

5.72 Animal health care has been taken up through well-equipped dispensaries and a veterinary hospital. Each panchayat has been provided with one veterinary aid centre. Annual milk production has increased significantly. Poultry development training is provided to the farmers and small poultry units are developed. The annual egg production by the end of March, 1986 was 2.81 lakhs.

### *Forestry*

5.73 40% of the total geographical area of this territory is under forest which is rich in high quality teakwood. More than 8000 hectares has been brought under tree plantation and 1950 hectares of degraded forest have been rehabilitated. Plantation has been done on about 160 kms. of road length on an average, about 20 lakh trees are being planted every year. Schemes have been implemented by the Forest Department for providing large scale direct employment to the tribals under which more than Rs. 1.00 lakh is disbursed as daily wages every month to the local tribals. The tribals are allowed to collect minor forest products and are provided timber on concessional rates for house construction.

### *Industries*

5.74 Industrial Development has taken place at a very fast pace in view of the territory being declared "No Industry Zone". At present, about 236 industries are functioning. Annual Production which was valued at Rs. 25 crores in 1980-81 is now nearly Rs. 55 crores, generating employment for about 5000 workers. Total industries set up till June 1986 are about 302. These industries are producing variety of items like synthetic goods, drugs, dyes, electronic/engineering goods, cement production etc.

### *Education*

5.75 Prior to liberation, there were only five schools run by the Christian mission. Teacher people ratio at that time was 1 : 58. This ratio at present is 41 for primary, 32 for middle and 21 for higher secondary schools. With the opening of more schools, the literacy rate which was 9.5% at the time of liberation has gone up to 26.67% as per 1981 census.

### *Public Works*

5.76 At the time of liberation, one village namely Silvassa was electrified and even electricity was available in some houses only. At present, all the villages have been electrified. During 1985-86, about 2000 houses belonging to tribals have been electrified. Free connections have been provided upto two bulbs per hamlet. A number of office buildings and staff quarters have been constructed.

### *Transport and Communication*

5.77 About 30% of the total road length constructed so far was done during the Sixth Plan period. 90% of the road length is surfaced, 76% of the villages are connected with all weather roads against 28% of the national average. During the last five years, the rise in the number of vehicles in the territory is about 43%.

### *Rural Development*

5.78 960 houseless persons have been allotted houses and 2092 persons have been distributed surplus land for cultivation. Drinking water facilities have been provided in all the villages, 657 wells have been dug to provide drinking water facilities to the tribal population.

### *Tourism*

5.79 The territory has ample tourism potential. It is only three hours drive from Bombay. A beautiful tourist complex has been constructed at Khanvel about 17 kms from Silvassa. One forest rest house, one VIP hut and two more tourist huts have almost been completed.

## **DELHI**

### *Administrative Reforms and Vigilance*

5.80 With a view to remove grievances, particularly on public contact points and elimination of corruption, Administration

established a Grievances Redressal and Anti-corruption Cell in 1985. Directorate of Vigilance organised 27 successful traps for apprehending public servants accepting bribes and 35 persons were arrested. In 6 cases, prosecution was launched under the Prevention of Corruption Act and allied sections of the I.P.C. 12 persons were convicted by the courts. 35 cases were referred to the departments for disciplinary action. The vigilance branch received 815 complaints out of which 65 were referred to the Anti-Corruption Branch for investigation. 18 cases of disciplinary proceedings were initiated against gazetted officers and 11 cases were disposed off.

### *Agriculture and Allied Services*

5.81 Due to rapid urbanisation and consequent decrease in availability of agricultural land, strenuous efforts were made to keep up agricultural production. Total foodgrains production was raised to 155.10 thousand M.T. in 1985-86 and for the current year a target of 157.00 thousand M.T. has been fixed. Milk production has been rising. For the current year a target of 198 thousand litres was fixed and by the end of October, 1986, production touched 120 thousand litres. As at the end of October, 1986, 42 million eggs were produced and the target of 75 million eggs is likely to be achieved. Production of fish has increased from 2.20 thousand M.T. in 1984-85 to 2.30 thousand M.T. in 1985-86. Production upto October 1986 was 1.71 thousand M.T. and likely to be 2.40 thousand M.T. in 1986-87.

5.82 With a view to repairing the environmental damage caused by rapid urbanisation and various other pollutants, 6.29 lakhs trees have been planted upto September, 1986, against the target of 6.80 lakhs. Under social forestry, 1.99 lakh trees were planted upto October, 1986.

5.83 During 1986-87, one panchayat ghar and 8 chaupals (for Harijans) have been constructed. 3 village wells and 313 house-sites were developed.

5.84 Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA) has taken up various schemes to popularise the use of non-conventional energy. The Agency took up the work regarding installation of 59 biogas plants, 12 wind mills, 550 solar stills, 15 solar photovoltaic, 22 institutional type solar water heating systems

in various institutions and issued/distributed 1413 solar cookers, 433 energy conservational items, 1893 wood stores and 1221 fixed chullahs. Non conventional energy parks have been set up at Libaspur and Bakoli in Alipur Block, Palam and Kanganeheri in Najafgarh Block. The agency has also been operating a fleet of 70 battery operated buses on different routes in the congested areas of the walled city, trans-Yamuna and New Delhi.

#### *Labour and Employment*

5.85 The labour situation in Delhi generally remained peaceful during the year. 1124 conciliation cases were settled and 4258 were disposed of, 1685 industrial disputes were referred for adjudication and 775 cases were decided by the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts during the year.

#### *Health and Family Welfare*

5.86 Construction of 100-bed Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Mangolpuri is in advance stage of completion. O.P.D. services started functioning in March, 1986. The 350 bed block of the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital with its ancilliary units is likely to be completed by April, 1987. 150 bed ward block and residential accommodation is expected to be completed by December, 1987. A new department of Gastroenterology-surgery has started functioning in the G.B. Pant Hospital and a new ultrasound machine has been started in the Radiology department of the hospital. 490 cases were investigated upto 31-10-86.

5.87 The work of air-conditioning of Animal House, Lecture theatre in Pathology block and the laboratories in the new teaching block (Taneja Block) of Maulana Azad Medical College were completed. The construction of library block has also been completed.

5.88 In 1986-87, two districts in 3 blocks—Shahdara, Nangloi and Meharauli have been taken up under Universal Immunisation Programme in which a population of 25 lakhs, including infants numbering 69,000 and pregnant women 78,000 (approx), is proposed to be covered. The achievements in the first quarter under Universal Immunisation Programme is more than 85%. During the period 4 health centres are likely to be opened. 10 existing allopathic dispensaries are to be converted into health centres and 7 existing poly-clinics are likely to be upgraded.

5.89 The Drug Control Department conducted 18 raids and drugs and cosmetics worth Rupees 41,000 were seized upto October, 1986. 12 prosecutions were launched and 7 cases were decided out of which 5 ended in convictions. 543 samples were sent for analysis and 46 were found sub standard. Action has been taken against the defaulters.

### *Industries*

5.90 About 65,000 small scale industrial units employing about 5.95 lakh workers produced goods worth Rs. 3450 crores during April-November, 1986. 852 new units were registered on permanent and 2351 on temporary basis.

5.91 During the period under report, 292.5 M. Tonnes of irons and steel, 3.374 M. litres of Kerosene oil, 409.392 M. Tonnes of steam coal, 1093.05 M. tonnes of hard-coke, 13,100.8 M. Tonnes of cement and 54 cylinders of L.P.G. were recommended for different small scale industrial units.

5.92 284 flats in flatted factories complex, Okhla were allotted. 290 provisional allottees out of 370 flats in flatted factories complex, Jhandewalan were given physical possession of the flats. The DDA is to construct more than 3,000 work centres in various re-settlement colonies and the allotment process for allotting 396 community work centres is nearing completion.

5.93 The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation is developing industrial complex on an area of 612 acres. The work has been initiated for allotment of about 1,000 plots which have already been developed. The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has also allotted 834 sheds under Half a million Job Programme.

5.94 A sum of Rs. 7.02 lakhs was disbursed to 97 units under Block Loan Scheme and a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been utilised as loan to Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs for setting up expansion of industries.

5.95 3071 prospective persons had availed of one window service upto the end of November, 1986.

5.96 240 Handloom Weavers were covered under Thrift Fund-cum-Saving Security and 254 weavers were enrolled under Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers in the Co-operative sector.

5.97 The month of November 1986 was observed as "Quality Maintenance and Improvement Month". A laboratory set up by the Directorate of Industries for testing the electrical appliances and a branch of Indian Packaging Institute were inaugurated. An exhibition and a training programme were also organised. A massive publicity campaign was launched during this month in association with DAVP.

5.98 The Khadi and Village Industries Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 53-63 lakhs for 998 units during the current year 1986-87. The Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board has so far sanctioned Rs. 12.88 lakh to 314 units upto the middle of November, 1986. During April to October, 1986, licences for 176 fair price shops, 15 retail coal and 117 of kerosene oil have been issued. Essential commodities continued to be sold through mobile vans by the Super Bazar, Delhi State Civil Supplies and Delhi Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Store. Arrangements have also been made for sale of controlled cloth through fair price shops in rural areas.

5.99 Enforcement Wing of the Department kept vigil on the hoarders and unscrupulous traders. Upto October, 1986, 4386 raids were conducted and 12,035 food cards were checked. As a result, 74 licences were cancelled and penalty amounting to Rs. 1,19,490/- was imposed.

5.100 As regards the target of 100 fair price shops, during the year 1986-87, the Department had opened 205 fair price shops till December, 1986. A large basket of essential commodities is being supplied in the localities inhabited by the poor and down-trodden segment of the society by the 'Bazar on Wheels' run by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Super Bazar and Delhi Wholesale Co-operative Stores.

### *Education*

5.101 16 new middle schools, 5 secondary schools and 6 senior secondary schools were opened, while 22 middle schools and 21 secondary schools were upgraded to the level of secondary and senior secondary level respectively, making total of 663 senior secondary schools, 225 secondary schools, and 351 middle schools in the territory. 82 schools having an enrolment of 66,445 students, are functioning in re-settlement colonies.

5.102 More than 18,000 students were admitted in the Patrachar Vidyalaya of the Administration. 1000 tents of 57 schools were replaced by constructing 320 semi-permanent buildings/sheds and Rs. 4 crores were spent on this account. 19 teachers were given State awards. At present, Directorate of Education is running 68 female literacy centres and 24 male literacy centres in Delhi. Under Rural Functional Literacy Programme, the Directorate is running 2890 centres in Delhi having an enrolment of 84413 students out of which 68233 are female students.

### *Technical Education*

5.103 Two additional polytechnics have started functioning from 1986-87 as sister institutions in the campus of the existing polytechnics. During 1986-87, one course of 1½ years duration of post diploma level in computer application has been started in Pusa Polytechnic on an expenditure sharing basis between Delhi Administration and Government of India and Department of Electronics. The scheme for training to SC labourers through short-term courses continued in the ITI, Khichripur and the target of 200 students fixed for the year 1986-87 is likely to be achieved in full. 122 students have already completed training in the current session. To cater the needs of the rural population, an ITI at Jaffarpur has started functioning with a seat capacity of 64 trainees.

5.104 Short-term courses in various engineering and non-engineering disciplines, such as electrical household appliances, T.V. mechanic, beautician, embroidery etc. of 4 to 12 weeks duration have been started in ITI, Arab-ki-Sarai for boys and ITI, Siri Fort for girls. The intake capacity of the Delhi Institute of Technology has been increased from 40 to 45 students in each discipline. Land has been acquired in the Palam area from the Delhi Development Authority for construction of the building of the Institute.

5.105 The Delhi College of Engineering is situated in a congested area of Kashmere gate and has no scope of extension in the present premises. Keeping in view the situation, the Administration has acquired 167 acres of land in the periphery of Rohini complex and the proposal of shifting the college to the new site has been approved by the Government. The construction work at new site has been taken up by the P.W.D. and is in progress.

### *Cooperation*

5.106 As on 31st October, 1986, there were 6431 co-operative societies registered with the Department with a share capital of about Rs. 16.84 crores, membership of 10.13 lakhs and deposits of the order of Rs. 49.8 crores. During the period from April to 31st October 1986, 46 co-operative societies were registered. It is expected to provide about 2 lakh dwelling units through the Group Housing Cooperative Societies. The sales of the primary urban consumer stores was of the order of Rs. 42.61 crores. The Rural co-operatives advanced short term loans to the tune of Rs. 48.26 lakhs and the Land Development Bank advanced long term credit of Rs. 6.30 lakhs.

### *Social Welfare*

5.107 About 883 destitute, neglected, delinquent and mentally retarded children were brought to the observation homes for boys and girls. 370 children were admitted in the various children homes and 676 were restored to their families. The children are provided free boarding, lodging, educational, medical and training facilities in these homes.

5.108 2.50 lakh children in the age group of 0—6 years and 39 thousand children and lactating and nursing mothers were benefitted by 21 Integrated Child Development Projects/ Services which provided a package of supplementary nutrition, health check-up, immunisation, referral services and pre-school education to the children. These projects covered about 22 lakh population in rural areas, resettlement colonies and slum areas. Besides 224 special nutrition centres provided supplementary nutrition to 44704 children and lactating and nursing mothers of slum and other economically backward areas of Delhi. Four residential institutions for women viz. Nari Niketan, Widow's home, After Care Home for women and short-stay home for women provided shelter, education and training facilities to 434 needy, deserted women and widows during this period. 149 cases have been received in the anti-dowry cell. Besides about 1000 women belonging to economically weaker sections have been given training and production/work facilities by work centres for women functioning in different parts of Delhi. About 1000 physically handicapped persons were provided various facilities of education and training etc. by the two schools for the deaf, one school for the mentally

retarded children and four Training-cum-Production Centres. About 1100 leprosy affected patients were provided free ration, accommodation, medical treatment and other facilities. About 1768 beggars were rounded up till October, 1986. 2004 beggars have been given lodging, boarding and training facilities in the various beggar homes. A sum of Rs. 39.04 lakhs as financial assistance was given to 8256 persons of various categories, i.e. old and infirm, widows, T. B. patients, sick persons, poor students and the disabled.

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :*

5.109 Scholarship for vocational and technical training are provided to Scheduled Caste I.T.I. trainees @ Rs. 60/- to day scholars and Rs. 100/- per month to hostellers. The amount of Rs. 50~~0~~ lakhs approved for the year 1986-87 has already been handed over for distribution to about 575 ITI trainees. One hostel each for SC girls and SC boys is being run to provide appropriate environment to SC students. At present, 29 SC students are availing of this facility. Under the scheme, "Free supply of books and stationery to SCs", about 40,000 SC students will get this facility.

5.110 For the economic development of Scheduled Castes, three schemes are being implemented. A target to distribute 2000 sewing machines and dhobi presses has been fixed for which provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been kept for the year 1986-87. Margin money is to be provided to 350 SC applicants desirous of purchasing three-wheeler scooters to earn their livelihood. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been kept for the purpose. 51% share money is given every year to Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial and Development Corporation to provide margin money and subsidy to Scheduled Caste in order to set up their own trades/small scale industries. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has already been given to the Corporation and 1273 persons have been benefitted upto 31-10-1986 by the Corporation.

5.111 To improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Caste electric and water connections are provided with the financial assistance from the Administration. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been approved to benefit about 800 families. Housing subsidy @ Rs. 4500 is given to those having vacant plot in their possession, measuring 25 sq. yds. in urban areas and 60 sq. yds. in rural areas. Against an outlay of Rs. 23.00

lakhs to benefit 600 SCs families, an expenditure of Rs. 1.39 lakhs has been incurred on 62 families, upto 31-10-1986. Grant-in-aid is given to non-official organisations engaged in the welfare activities for the SCs. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved to give grant in aid to 20 such organisations. Out of this an amount of Rs. 0.14 lakhs has been given to 7 organisations upto 31-10-1986. Pre-examination coaching centre is running in two shifts to prepare SC candidates for competitive examinations.

*The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking :*

5.112 The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking could successfully meet the power demand of Delhi, the maximum of which reached 968 MW on 29-8-86. The Indraprastha Thermal Power Station maintained a power load factor of 71.54%. From 1-11-86 to 31-3-87, 667 MW energy is expected to be, generated. To augment generating capacity work has started on  $2 \times 67.5$  MW coal based units at Rajghat Power House. Oil based gas turbines of 180 MW capacity are being set up at I. P. Station to take care of peak hour requirements.

5.113 About 414 Harijan basties earlier identified by the Delhi Administration had been electrified by the DESU under the Special Component Plan. There has been a quantum improvement in the quality of street lighting in Delhi, which is maintained by DESU on behalf of the M.C.D. and other local bodies. All the major roads and inter-sections of the capital are now provided with sodium vapour lamps. As many as 2952 new street lighting points were added during 1986-87 (upto October, 1986) besides improving 692 old street lighting points.

5.114 Against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 60 crores under the Annual Plan of DESU for the year 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 55.34 crores was incurred upto October 1986 which also includes the contribution of different sponsoring agencies against deposit works. The total anticipated expenditure of the Annual Plan 1986-87 will be of the order of Rs. 80 crores.

*Land and Buildings*

5.115 The Administration has acquired 7000 acres of land out of 23000 acres notified for the purpose of acquisition. The land so acquired has now been placed at the disposal of the DDA for the planned development of Delhi, which will include construction of a large number of housing complexes on group housing, schools, playgrounds, community centres etc.

5.116 282 cases were recommended by the department to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of alternative plots to those whose lands were acquired under the scheme of large scale acquisition of land for the planned development of Delhi. The sizes of the plots varied from 80 sq. yards to 400 sq. yards which were provided to the affected persons/farmers at pre-determined rates. 6511 cases were assessed/finalised under Section 9 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. 102778.75 sq. metres land was declared excess. Cases were registered against 336 persons under the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 to prevent unauthorised construction/encoachment of Government land as well as to prevent illegal sale and purchase of the notified land.

5.117 Sales tax is a major source of revenue to the Delhi Administration. Against a target of Rs. 362 crores for the year the collection upto 15-11-1986 was Rs. 204.63 crores. The target of collection is likely to be achieved by the end of current financial year.

5.118 Gross revenue of Excise Department during April to October, 1986 was Rs. 63.74 crores and from the entertainment tax Rs. 7.80 crores. During the period, the staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau conducted 103 raids and detected 65 cases in which 71 persons were arrested for violation of excise laws.

5.119 91,801 motor vehicles were registered raising the total number of vehicles in Delhi to 10,52,848 upto 31-10-86. The total revenue collection during this period was Rs. 987,01 lakhs. 41307 driving licences were issued. 17630 vehicles were challaned for various offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and 2766 vehicles were impounded.

#### *Municipal Corporation of Delhi*

5.120 The term of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been extended by one year as it was considered that the elections to the Metropolitan Council, Delhi, which are due in early February, 1988 and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are held simultaneously in the interest of economy, and to avoid, in the present context, strain on the Delhi Administration.

5.121 A programme for improvement and widening of roads in urban and rural areas was undertaken and some of the major schemes completed are :—Upper Ridge Road from B. J. Park

to Dhaula Kuan, Pankha Road from Najafgarh Road to Mayapuri Road, G. T. Road from Azadpur to Najafgarh Drain and Under Hill Road and strengthening of Bahadur Garh Road, Patel Road, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road & Upper Ridge Road from Arya Samaj Road to Budha Jayanti Park. Special emphasis was given to rural roads so as to bring them at par with urban areas. The works completed are : Road from G.T. Road to Narela Alipur Road, Nangal Thakran to Geora Bawana Nangloi Najafgarh Road, Wazirabad to Karawal Nagar, Palla to Palla Bandh, Dhichaon Kalan to Mitraon Ring Road, and Nizampur to Haryana Border. Works on more than 18 rural roads are in various stages of progress.

5.122 The first block of 'Sulabh Shauchalaya' consisting of 65 WC seats, four urinals, two baths which are being used by about 6000 citizens daily, was constructed at Angoori Ghatta.

5.123 Twenty one new primary schools were opened and 600 new sections added to the existing schools during the year under report raising the total number of schools to 1567, providing enrolment to 26893 new entrants. Forty five attached nursery classes were opened and 20 new sections added in existing schools during the year for additional 3070 children. Fifty class rooms, 59 pre-fab. class rooms and three halls were constructed. All the students of primary schools run or aided by the MCD were supplied free text books. A sum of Rs. 61.5 lakh has been spent on this account. Two lakh school children from weaker sections are being covered under mid-day meal scheme.

5.124 The building for a new T.B. Clinic at Patpar Ganj has been completed and the clinic is likely to be started soon.

5.125 29 new maternity and child welfare centres and two maternity homes have been set up at a cost of Rs. 53.89 lakh in a record time.

5.126 Two more Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened this year and four dispensaries are likely to be added during the current financial year.

5.127 Nineteen fogging machines were procured to intensify fogging operations. This has resulted in reduction in the incidence of Malaria. The number of positive cases upto 23-11-86 was only 22072 as against 26956 cases reported last year during the same corresponding period.

5.128 There are 402 regularised colonies falling within the jurisdiction of MCD. An expenditure of Rs. 799.12 lakhs was incurred for carrying out development work like roads, metalling and premixing of lanes, brick pavements in Katcha lanes and provision of surface drains, storm water drains etc.

5.129 During the year, eight new parks and 14 childrens parks were developed and 161 existing ones improved. A traffic teaching park is being developed at Roshanara Garden on the pattern of the one in Punjabi Bagh.

5.130 The supply of water was increased to 397 MGD during May, 1986 by progressively commissioning the Bhagirathi Water Treatment Plant.

5.131 16 tubewells have been commissioned during the year in rural areas. Water supply to Mehrauli township has been augmented by laying a 20' dia feeder main which conveys filtered water supply to the area. A booster pumping station has been set up at village Karala for improving water supply in 26 villages of Kanjawala block.

5.132 Sewage treatment has been augmented during the year by 12 MGD by commissioning of extended plant at Okhla Sewage Disposal Works, which brings the sewage treatment capacity to 164 MGD.

5.133 Work of construction of trunk sewer in Pitampura, Saraswati Vihar is nearing completion and will be commissioned shortly along with three major pumping stations located at Rohini, Pitampura and Haiderpur.

5.134 Sewage facilities have been provided in 79 regularised colonies out of 402 falling in the MCD area.

#### *New Delhi Municipal Committee*

5.135 A 40 bed new maternity and child welfare hospital at Lodi Road with staff quarters has been started during this year. This hospital has been provided with Intensive Care Unit having modern equipment. Cancer detection and Drug De-addition Centres have also been opened. Moti Bagh Hospital has been strengthened with full fledged Orthopaedic Unit along with other facilities in different departments. Opening of one Navyug School to impart qualitative education to the poor children, conversion of five primary schools into model schools; opening of two new model

schools, and construction of a school building at Babar Road are the major achievements under education sector. One working girls' hostel at Mandir Marg having accommodation for 210 working girls has also been opened.

5.136 The work of providing shunt capacitors at Electric Lane, Connaught Place and Baird Lane substations has been completed. 11 KV switching stations near Korean Embassy, Netaji Nagar and at Mandi House have been commissioned.

5.137 All the important roads are being strengthened and widened to keep pace with the heavy traffic flow. Sub-way at Baba Kharak Singh Marg has been completed and inaugurated recently. Out of 15 kms. of storm water to be improved and augmented this year about 8 kms. of storm water drains have been augmented and about 2 km. length of work is in progress. 64 Type-I quarters at Mandir Marg Harijan basties have been completed and the work of construction of further 64 quarters is also being taken up. The work of construction of 17 quarters at R. K. Ashram Marg is also likely to be achieved.

#### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

5.138 The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which inaugurated its celebration of Silver Jubilee Year of Liberation at the hands of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 19-12-1985, concluded its celebration of Silver Jubilee Year of Liberation at the hands of His Excellency, the President of India on 19-12-1986. Eminent Goans both from within and outside were honoured on the occasion. Special publications were released highlighting the achievement of the territory during the past 25 years. It is no small achievement that the tableau presented by this Union Territory bagged the first prize at the Republic Day Parade, 1987 held in New Delhi.

#### *Personnel and Administrative Reforms*

5.139 Apart from conducting refresher courses for gazetted and non-gazetted officers in this Union Territory, recruitment rules for various categories of posts have been finalised and amended. Realising the importance of quick and speedy redressal of public grievances, grievance committees were constituted at the district and state levels. Chief Public Grievances Officers have also been appointed at the Taluka, District and State levels. At the State level, the Chief Minister himself is the Chairman of the Committee. A computer centre has started functioning at Panaji.

## *Agriculture*

5.140 Agriculture continues to be one of the important economic activities of this Territory. During the year under report, production of foodgrains is expected to be around 1.68 lakhs tonnes. The targets fixed for distribution in respect of 6 lakhs cashew seedlings and 0.12 lakhs coconut seedlings for the year are expected to be fully achieved. In respect of high yielding varieties of paddy as against the target of 43000 hectares, 29364 hectares of land have been brought under the High Yielding Variety by the end of October, 1986. Groundnut has recently been introduced as an oilseed crop in this Territory. The Pilot Project on multiple cropping continues to achieve 100% target in various agronomic practices. Under the Western Ghat Development Programme, against the target of 600 hectares an area of 296.75 hectares of waste land has been developed and made available for cultivation by the end of October, 1986.

## *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development*

5.141 The Territory is covered under Operation Flood-II and Milk Union on Anand Pattern is functioning satisfactorily. The daily procurement of milk is about 27000 Lts. which is processed by the Milk Union and sold in poly-packs. The department recently opened a Duck Breeding Farm with a capacity of 500 breeding stock annually. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, 143 Cross Breed Heifers have been supplied to the Small and Marginal farmers till November, 1986. 17 Poultry Units and 7 piggery Units have been established during the period under report.

## *Forests*

5.142 Plantations were carried out along the roadside and canal banks to the extent of 146 kms. New plantations were raised over an area of 1250 hectares till December, 1986 and 75 lakh seedlings were distributed to the public for planting.

## *Food and Civil Supplies*

5.143 For the first time, a plan-scheme has been introduced for setting up a Cell for consumer welfare. In all, there are 513 fair price shops in the territory. Each village is served by at least one fair price shop. The availability of controlled commodities and other essential items remained satisfactory.

*Power*

5.144 Although this Territory does not generate its own power, the power supply situation is good due to the various transmission and distribution schemes undertaken by the Government. Generation of power through wind mills has been started on experimental basis. It is anticipated that construction of one 110 KV sub-station, one 33 KV sub-station, 70 Kms. of 11 KV lines and 40 Kms. of 33 KV lines will be completed. It is expected that 10400 new connections will be given during this year.

*Education*

5.145 During the year under report, 41 classrooms were constructed for primary and middle schools, 32 for Government High Schools and 22 for Government Higher Secondary Schools. The achievement of enrolment of students during the year at different levels are as follows :—

Level of Education	Unit	Target (in thousands)	Achievements (in thousands)
Primary Level	(I—IV)	138.50	130.00
Middle Level	(V—VII)	88.50	90.00
Secondary Level	(VIII—X)	67.00	61.00
Higher Secondary Level	(XI—XII)	13.00	13.00

5.146 Under the various scholarship schemes, 5912 students have been covered during the year from Primary to Higher Secondary level. Upto the end of November 1986, 272 centres have been opened in rural areas with enrolment of 4519 illiterate adults under the National Adult Education Programme.

*Housing*

5.147 Under the Low Income Group, construction of 200 tenements at Margao has been taken up during the year. Similarly, under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 8 tenements and 36 flats at Provorim and 40 flats at Margao are in progress. For the economically weaker sections, construction of 100 tenements is also in progress.

*Health*

5.148 Leprosy Control Programme, etc. continued to receive importance. Under T.B. Control Programme, upto November, 1986, 1883 new cases have been detected against the target of 2800 and

14373 R.C.G. Vaccinations given against the target of 22000. Health Education is one of the most important programmes under which 94 Anganwadi workers, 446 students in first aid, 40 nursing students and 106 NSS students were trained. Due to the good health coverage and popularisation of family planning methods, the birth rate in this Territory is only 20.82 per thousand.

#### *Social Welfare*

5.149 During the year under report, 2 I.C.D.S. projects have been opened in Tiswadi Taluka and Diu. Another such project is expected to be opened during 1987-88 in Marmugao Taluka. Under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, 46 beneficiaries have been covered under housing programme. Also 122 Scheduled Caste persons have been assisted under the Family Oriented Programme. Stipends have been given to 823 students under Education Programme for SCs and STs.

#### *Industries*

5.150 During the year under report, 83 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 2547 lakhs have been promoted by the Economic Development Corporation. Out of these 47 industrial units have started production with an employment potential of 564.

#### *Public Works*

5.151 Three bridges were completed and inaugurated during the year under report whereas construction works in respect of seven bridges is in progress. Construction of major bridges on N.H.-17 at Colvale and Siridao are in progress. Construction of a new bridge across river Mandovi has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.57 crores, and awarded to the U.P. State Bridge Construction Corporation. Sanction for rehabilitation of the old bridge which collapsed on 5th July, 1986 is also expected shortly. The programme for augmentation of water supply to Porvorim has been completed. The expected achievements during the year under report under road sector are completion of 85 kms. of surfaced road and 29 kms. of unsurfaced roads besides surface improvement of 78 kms.

#### *Irrigation*

5.152 Besides the ongoing Major Irrigation Projects at Anjunem, Salauli, Daman-Ganga and Tillari, irrigational potential of 4425 hectares is expected to be created during the year. Out of this, 525 hectares would be for Minor Irrigation Projects.

### *River Navigation*

5.153 To meet the unprecedented situation arising out of the collapse of Mandovi Bridge, the department acquired seven ferry-boats for ferrying passengers across river Mandovi. 2 more ferry-boats are expected to be procured shortly.

### *Tourism*

5.154 The important programmes taken up during the year are provision of additional 60 beds for tourists and air-conditioning of luxury-launch 'Santa Monica'. Provision of basic facilities like parking, shelter, lifeguards, water towers, toilets, etc. have been done on key beaches. Construction of Yatri Niwas under the Central sector will be taken up for which land has been made available by this administration.

## LAKSHADWEEP

5.155 The approved outlay for the financial year 1986-87 in respect of U.T. of Lakshadweep is Rs. 840 lakhs. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during the current year.

### *Agriculture*

5.156 Coconut is the main crop of the territory. A target of 224.3 lakh nuts has been fixed and efforts are being made to achieve the target by the end of the financial year. Assistance for improved cultural manurial operations, plant protection and distribution of superior seedlings was given to the cultivators. Nine nurseries, one each in inhabited islands with physical target of 70000 quality seedlings including 10000 hybrid seedlings were maintained. Production of jaggery and vinegar from coconut was also undertaken in five units with target for producing 2600 kgs. of jaggery and 47000 liters of vinegar. The production of vegetable and fruits is expected to be of 380 MT and 440MT respectively. Mulberry cultivation proved successful in the territory and it is proposed to be raised as another crop in the coconut garden.

### *Animal Husbandry*

5.157 Local people of this islands are encouraged to keep their own cattle and poultry, hydroponic grass producing machine has been installed to overcome the problem of scarcity of land to produce enough fodder. An additional hatchery with a capacity of 18000 has been commissioned on 13th October, 1986. 9596

eggs hatched upto 15th January, 1987. 4338 birds have been supplied to Kiltan and Amini for distribution.

### *Co-operation*

5.158 The Government of India has introduced a scheme of market intervention for copra during January, 1986. During the period, the Federation could market 1655.5MT of copra through NAFED at Rs. 1200 per quintal fixed by the Government of India.

### *Electricity*

5.159 One 20 KW wind energy converter received from Denmark is under installation. Wind classifiers have also been procured to have accurate data on wind velocity. 216 domestic connections, 2 industrial connections and 71 streetlight points were provided. It is proposed to set up centre for collection of solar radiation wind data, procurement and installation of solar photovoltaic power streetlighting system, in all islands under the MRSE scheme.

### *Education*

5.160 There are 43 educational institutions in these Union territories. The expenditure incurred under education as on December 31, 1986 is Rs. 17.45 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 172.80 lakhs (Non-Plan).

### *Fisheries*

5.161 Construction of 16 mechanised boats for fishermen are in hand and distribution of 2 numbers 16 to 20 HP marine diesel engines to fishermen are under procurement. A scheme for promotion of 'quality' Mas' and marketing has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture.

### *Health and Family Welfare*

5.162 To achieve the goal "Health for all by 2000 A.D.", all efforts are being made to provide primary health care facilities to the people of Lakshadweep at the door steps. Leprosy National Consultant visited all the islands and about 86 new leprosy cases detected. Multi drug therapy has been introduced under National Leprosy Control Programme. 26 sterilisations and 80 IUD insertions have been carried out.

### *Rural Development*

5.163 Under IRDP, assistance has so far been provided to 129 families and over 2 lakhs mandays of work has been done. 450 individual toilets have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries under this scheme.

### *Shipping and Transport*

5.164 Two all weather vessels M.C. Aminidivi owned by the Shipping Corporation of India and N. V. Bharatseema owned by the Administration continued to ply between islands and mainland. M. V. Dweep Setu has started regular service from 14-11-1986 after repairs.

5.165 Helicopter service has been started with effect from 31st January, 1987 by wet-leasing one Dauphin SA 365N helicopter from Helicopter Corporation of India.

### *Public Works Department*

5.166 It is expected that 7 Kms. of road will be constructed during the financial year. Water supply scheme of Phase I of Agatti and Part-II of Phase I at Kadmat have been completed and Phase-II at Minicoy, Chetlat and Kavaratti are under construction. Sanitation work in six blocks have been completed.

## **PONDICHERRY.**

5.167 The annual plan outlay for 1986-87 in respect of UT of Pondicherry is Rs. 3900 lakhs.

### *Animal Husbandry*

#### (a) *Cattle*

There are three Key Village Blocks in Pondicherry and one Key Village Block in Karaikal functioning for cattle Development Schemes. Further, there are 51 numbers of Key Village Units existing in the entire UT of Pondicherry. It is proposed to start 2 more Key Village units during the year 1986-87.

Under Fodder Development Scheme a target of 650 acres is fixed for cultivation of fodder crops. About 1020 animals were given treatment suffering from infertility during the year.

(b) *Poultry*

Nearly 130 broiler farms have been set up in and around Pondicherry region. An amount of Rs. 10.05 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of Intensive Poultry Development Project during the year.

*Health*

5.168 Health care is provided by a well-knit set up of Medical Institutions. The Health and Medical needs of rural population and weaker sections are taken care of by the Department.

*Education Department*

5.169 50 additional classes and 25 next Higher Standards have been opened. 29 Single Teacher Schools have been converted into Double teacher schools. 27,415 poor children have been covered under free supply of stationeries and uniforms. Under the secondary education, one new High School and 9 additional classes have been opened.

5.170 Under technical education, an Engineering College has been started with four disciplines namely Civil, Mechanical, Electronics and Communication and Computer Science. The existing Polytechnic has been strengthened to take up post diploma course.

*Fisheries*

5.171 Induced breeding activities are undertaken at Fish Seed Farm, to meet the demands of fast growing fish seed. It is programmed to distribute 52 FRP boats, and 10 Beach Landing Boats. Fishermen will be granted assistance for procurement of country crafts etc.

### *Water Supply*

5.172 A comprehensive water supply scheme for Pondicherry town was commissioned in 1982 and is being implemented. Under rural water supply scheme, Public Works Department have provided water supply to 333 villages during the Sixth Plan and first year of Seventh Plan.

### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*

5.173 A majority of the Scheduled Castes are economically and educationally backward. Many schemes and programmes are being implemented by the Government of Pondicherry for the upliftment of the poverty-stricken Scheduled Caste people. Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste patients who are suffering from serious diseases is given to purchase medicines etc.

### *Social Welfare*

5.174 There are 232 Balwadis functioning in the territory. The children in the age group of 3—5 years are covered under these programmes and are provided with pre-basic education through trained Balasevikas and fed with Mid-day meals. 7 Creches in Pondicherry and one in Karaikal region are run to provide day care facilities to the children of working parents and ailing mothers. 77 Centres are functioning under Special Nutrition programme in the three regions of Pondicherry, Mahe and Yanam in the UT of Pondicherry.

## ANNEXURE—1

## AREA AND POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population (1981 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	1,88,254
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (Now State)	83,743	6,28,050
3.	Chandigarh	114	4,50,061
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1,03,677
5.	Delhi	1,485	61,96,414
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814	10,86,730
7.	Lakshadweep	32	40,237
8.	Mizoram (Now State)	21,087	4,93,757
9.	Pondicherry	492	6,04,182
TOTAL		1,19,551	97,91,362

## ANNEXURE-2

Outlays of Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90),  
Annual Plan (1985-86) and Annual Plan (1986-87)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	Annual Plan (1985-86) outlay	Annual Plan (1986-87) outlay
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00	33.50	69.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (Now State)	400.00	73.00	90.00
3.	Chandigarh	203.00	38.76	42.48
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.17	8.65	8.65
5.	Delhi	2000.00	335.00	483.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	360.00	64.00	73.00
7.	Lakshadweep	43.83	7.65	8.40
8.	Mizoram (Now State)	260.00	48.00	58.00
9.	Pondicherry	170.00	33.00	39.00
	TOTAL	3768.00	641.56	871.53

## CHAPTER VI

### CIVIL DEFENCE HOME GUARDS AND FIRE SERVICE

#### *Civil Defence*

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

6.2 As per policy of the Government of India, the Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations, depending upon the strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is to be organised primarily on a voluntary basis, except for a small permanent nucleus of staff which is to be augmented during war emergencies.

6.3 Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measures in Civil Defence towns, Civil Defence volunteers are also employed on a voluntary basis during peace-time in nation-building activities, such as adult education, small saving schemes, national elections, cleanliness drive, setting up of First-aid Posts and Melas, blood donation and other socio-economic activities.

6.4 Members of Civil Defence Corps also render assistance during natural calamities like floods, earthquake, etc. on a voluntary basis.

6.5 The Civil Defence organisation is spread over all the States and Union Territories in the country. The present targeted strength of Civil Defence volunteers is about 5.11 lakhs, of which 2.99 lakhs have been raised and 2.68 lakhs have been trained.

6.6 During 1986, efforts were made to further improve the efficiency, effectiveness of training for Civil Defence Volunteers. The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, conducted 12 courses upto October 1986 for instructors, staff officers, NCC and officers from private and public sector undertakings. So far, 23,589 officers have been trained since the inception of the College in April 1957.

(77)

6.7 There are two units of Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF); one each at Delhi and Calcutta, which are trained in rescue operations. Several courses of rescue/fire-fighting have been organised at the MCEF, New Delhi for Defence Services personnel and Civil Defence personnel and Civil Defence volunteers from States/UTs. This institution is being used as training school during peace time.

6.8 The Ministry of Home Affairs share the expenditure on implementation of Civil Defence measures on authorised items by the States on 50 : 50 basis, except in North-Eastern States and five northern districts of West Bengal where Central Government bears all the expenditure incurred on Civil Defence. A sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided in the budget for 1986-87.

6.9 The 9th All-India Civil Defence and Home Guards Biennial Conference was held in New Delhi from the 20th to 22nd October, 1986, which was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister. The Conference made some important recommendations for revamping of Home Guards and Civil Defence organisations to meet the growing needs of law and order and for participation of Home Guards in nation-building activities, particularly in implementing the Prime Minister's New 20-Point Programme.

#### *Director General Civil Defence Commendation Certificate*

6.10 17 personnel of Home Guards and Civil Defence organisations of various States and Union Territories were awarded "Director General Civil Defence Commendation Certificate" for meritorious service during 1986.

#### *Home Guards*

6.11 Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a country-wide organisation and its members are drawn from all walks of life. Besides attending to their normal avocations, the Home Guards place their services voluntarily at the disposal of the authorities to assist the civil administration and the community at large. Against the authorised target strength

of 5,16,568 Home Guards volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 5,25,470, which includes Border Wing Home Guards.

6.12 During the year, Home Guards were utilised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to supplement their respective police force for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards were deployed to guard international borders alongwith the Border Security Force, both in the western and the eastern sectors.

6.13 Some State Governments utilised the services of Home Guards for welfare activities, such as Harijan welfare, adult education, services to the public during fairs, festivals and exhibitions, fire-fighting, rendering first-aid and medical check-up of pilgrims, free eye operations camps, tree plantation, blood donation, sports activities, construction and repairs of approach roads, collection of funds for the blind/deprived persons, and evacuation of casualties.

6.14 In the Republic Day Parade held in New Delhi in 1986, the Bihar Home Guards were given the honour to represent the Home Guards in the country.

6.15 With a view to improving the professional standards of performance and to foster esprit-de-corps amongst the members of Home Guards organisation, the 11th All-India Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet was held at Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) in March, 1986, hosted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh inaugurated the Meet, in which 20 States and Union Territories participated. The Haryana State contingent was adjudged the best contingent in respect of both professional and sports events.

6.16 A sum of Rs. 17 crores was provided in the budget for 1986-87 on account of Central share of assistance to the State Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Further, a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided in the budget towards re-imbusement of expenditure incurred by the States for deployment of Home Guards during Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

## CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS MEDALS

6.17 The President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, the President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Distinguished Service, the Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, and the Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Service, are instituted vide Government of India Notification No. 100-Press/74 dated the 7th October, 1974. These Medals are to be conferred on members of Home Guards, Civil Defence and Mobile Civil Emergency Force Organisations, including both the permanent staff and volunteers, in consideration of distinguished/meritorious services or gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty. These awards are announced every year on the Republic Day and the Independence Day. The following Medals were awarded in the year 1986 :—

	Republic Day 1986	Independence Day 1986
(a) <i>President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal</i>		
(i) for Gallantry	—	1
(ii) for Distinguished service	1	2
(b) <i>Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal</i>		
(i) for Gallantry	—	—
(ii) for Meritorious service	21	29
	22	32
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>		54

## FIRE SERVICES

6.18 Fire Services are administered by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance, training facilities and general coordination in the activities of the Fire Services.

6.19 During the Sixth Plan period, the Ministry of Home Affairs arranged Rs. 4,373.60 lakhs of GIC loans for the States' Fire Services with the coordination of the Ministry of

Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Insurance Division. During the Seventh Plan period, Rs. 15 crores are proposed to be allotted to the State Governments for the same purpose each year.

6.20 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, has imparted training to 9,119 candidates, including 71 from the overseas countries, upto December, 1986. The fifth batch of candidates of B.E. (Fire) Degree course conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, completed their training course in March, 1986. The Sixth batch will appear in final examination in March, 1987.

#### *Fire Service and Fire Safety in Delhi*

6.21 Realising the deficiencies of the Administration after facing some major fire accidents, particularly in highrise buildings, the administration has taken steps to improve the fire safety measures and strengthening of fire services. A new act namely Fire Safety and Fire Preventive Act, 1986 has been passed by the Parliament to cope with the situation. A scheme costing Rs. 11.08 crores has been approved by the Government of India for strengthening of the fire services and opening of new fire stations in Delhi. Land for 4 new fire stations has been taken over and civil works have already started. During the year, a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made for the above scheme.

#### *Fire Service Medals*

6.22 The President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, the President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service, the Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and the Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service, are instituted vide Government of India Notification No. 40-Press/75 dated the 19th May, 1975. These are conferred on the members of Fire Services, organised and administered by Central Ministries or Departments, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Municipal and other autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings, in consideration

of distinguished or meritorious service or gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty. These awards are also announced every year on the Republic Day and the Independence Day.

The Following Medals were awarded in the year 1986 :—

	Republic Day 1986	Independence Day 1986
<b>(a) President's Fire Service Medal :</b>		
(i) for Gallantry	—	—
(ii) for Distinguished Service	—	—
<b>(b) Fire Service Medal :</b>		
(i) for Gallantry	1	2
(ii) for Meritorious Service	27	33
	<u>28</u>	<u>35</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>

## CHAPTER VII

### REHABILITATION

7.1 The Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for formulation of programmes/schemes for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, former East Pakistan 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. The work of payment of compensation to persons affected by riots in Delhi and elsewhere who had insurance policies without riot risk covers, has been entrusted to this Division. Relief and rehabilitation schemes are implemented directly as well as through the State Governments.

7.2 The following organisations are at present functioning under the Rehabilitation Division :—

#### *Dandakaranya Project, Koraput, Orissa*

7.3 The Dandakaranya Project was set up in 1958 for resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan and for integrated development of the area with particular emphasis on the interest of the local tribal population. To fulfil the objectives, various assets and institutions have been created in the four Zones viz. Umerkote and Malkangiri in Koraput District (Orissa) and Paralkote and Kondagaon in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh).

7.4 By the end of September, 1986; 36,688 families were settled in the Project. At present, 25,260 families are continuing after desertion of 11,428 families. Since the work relating to settlement of displaced persons has more or less been completed, it was decided to transfer the assets and institutions in the Zones other than Malkangiri to respective State Governments. The process is almost over.

#### *Settlement Wing*

7.5 This Organisation deals with the residuary work of resettlement of the displaced persons from former West Pakistan. The

Organisation is headed by a Joint Secretary in his capacity as Chief Settlement Commissioner. In pursuance of the policy to wind up the Settlement Organisation gradually, the residuary work of resettlement in respect of various States was transferred to the State Governments. Now this Organisation is left with the residuary work relating to the Union Territory of Delhi. It is proposed to handover the work to the Delhi Administration.

*Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation (RRO) MANA Madhya Pradesh*

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

7.7 With the completion of Rehabilitation schemes, the machinery, equipments etc. of this Organisation have been declared surplus. 3½ units located in the Dandakaranya Project were transferred to Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, and 2 Units in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Border Roads Organisation. The D.G.S. & D. had disposed of some machinery and returned the rest to RRO for direct disposal.

7.8 A Special Surplus RRO Disposal Committee was constituted for disposal of these equipments. The Committee has disposed of machinery/equipments and stores worth about Rs. 3.20 crores in terms of M.R.P. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed shortly.

*Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, Jammu*

7.9 It was set up in 1974 for rehabilitation of persons from Chhamb-Niabat area displaced during Indo-Pak conflict of 1971. The Authority is likely to be abolished after completing the residual work of making up the deficiency in respect of about 800 dp. families who have got inadequate land allotment.

*Schemes for Rehabilitation being implemented through the State Governments are detailed below :—*

*Settlement of migrants in West Bengal*

7.10 As per decision taken in 1974, the displaced persons in Urban areas of West Bengal were being given land on 99 years

lease-hold basis. The displaced persons, however, have been agitating for free-hold titles. The decision of 1974 has now been revised and the State Government is now to give freehold or lease-hold titles depending on their own policy in respective urban areas. The other on-going schemes in West Bengal are as follows :—

(i) *Grant of House Building loans to remaining ex-camp families :*

The State Government has sought acquisition of additional 12 acres of land for common amenities for 1065 families to be settled at Bagjola camp site which has been allowed. For grant of House Building Loan to other remaining families, funds have already been released to the State Government.

(ii) *Acquisition of land in approved Squatters' Colonies which came into existence between 1-1-51 to 25-3-71 :*

175 such Colonies were approved in 1978 and as last reported by the State Government, land has been acquired for 136 Colonies. For the remaining Colonies the process of land acquisition is going on. 607 more Colonies have been approved recently for which the Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 84.36 crores. The State Government has assured that the work, including grant of title to land, would be completed in 5 years.

(iii) *Resettlement of about 676 families who came to India from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan :*

The State Government wanted revision of scales of rehabilitation assistance to these families. This was allowed in June, 1986. The State Government is in the process of rehabilitation of remaining 271 families which is the revised figure given by the State Government.

*Resettlement of new migrants in agriculture outside West Bengal and Dandakaranya*

7.11 Apart from small schemes in some States, 2 in Maharashtra, 1 each in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and 5 in Madhya Pradesh were set up for the resettlement of new migrants in agriculture outside DNK. The projects in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have since been normalised. Efforts are on to normalise the projects in Madhya Pradesh also.

*Resettlement of new migrants in small trade/business etc.*

7.12 There is a pattern scheme for resettlement of new migrants in small-trade/business. The business loans are sanctioned upto Rs. 7,500/- per family both in rural and urban areas of settlement. Housing loans are also given upto Rs. 10,000/- per family in urban areas and Rs. 6,000/- per family in rural areas. The ceiling of loan for business premises is Rs. 2,500/- in urban areas and Rs. 1,000/- in rural areas.

*Repatriates from Sri Lanka*

7.13 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 their natural increase by 1981-82. 4,59,437 persons (about 1,15,454 families) inclusive of natural increase of 1,25,575 persons arrived in India upto August, 1986, of whom 94,414 families have been given rehabilitation assistance in various schemes upto 31-3-1986. As a result of an accord between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka in January, 1986, the Government of Sri Lanka have agreed to grant Sri Lankan Citizenship to 94,000 persons out of 6.00 lakh persons who were originally to be granted Indian citizenship as per 1964 and 1974 agreements.

7.14 As a result of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, even persons of Indian origin not covered by the Agreements have been coming to India since 22-8-1983. Of them, 25,866 persons have asked for and are receiving relief facilities in camps. These persons will continue to be looked after till they return to Sri Lanka.

*Tibetan Refugees*

7.15 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness the Dalai Lama from Tibet in 1959. Today, according to Government records, there are about 80,000 refugees spread in 10 states. Out of these about 62,500 persons have either settled through self-employment or with the assistance of the Government under agriculture and handicraft schemes. About 17,000 Tibetan Refugees are yet to be settled.

7.16 The first ever Conference-cum-workshop on Tibetan refugees in India was held in October, 1986, which was inaugurated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and presided over by the Home Minister. This Conference brought together under one forum the beneficiaries groups, the planners as well as the implementors. The participation by Government and Non-Government speakers

from various fields viz: architecture, ecology, environment, family planning, general economics etc. contributed substantially towards the success of the conference.

*Write off of rehabilitation loans*

7.17 Government of India has been giving loans to the refugees/repatriates directly in Dandakaranya area and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and elsewhere through the State Governments. Most of these refugees have failed to refund the loans. Government of India reviewed the situation and felt that these refugees/repatriates may be able to build up a better economic base if they are relieved of the loan burden altogether. Accordingly all loans to refugees/repatriates disbursed till March, 1984 and remaining outstanding in April, 1985 amounting to a total of Rs. 130.25 crores have been written off. The State Governments have been requested to pass on the benefits to the refugees/repatriates. The Statewise position is as follows :—

<i>Name of State Government</i>	<i>Amount written off</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,03,08,575.47
2. Assam	8,87,17,947.36
3. Bihar	3,66,30,750.52
4. Gujarat	2,67,72,059.58
5. Himachal Pradesh	60,146.57
6. Haryana	11,23,011.56
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,35,37,547.96
8. Karnataka	3,56,58,594.40
9. Kerala	74,74,703.01
10. Meghalayā	41,67,235.86
11. Manipur	8,75,010.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	5,51,03,017.10
13. Maharashtra	2,46,95,754.45
14. Orissa	2,06,86,498.31
15. Punjab	41,35,285.49
16. Rajasthan	4,35,74,138.23
17. Tripura	29,41,941.00
18. Tamil Nadu	46,64,03,703.73
19. Uttar Pradesh	1,97,64,506.50
20. West Bengal	36,99,16,391.29

**TOTAL :** 130,25,46,818.39

PROGRESSIVE EXPENDITURE ON REHABILITATION  
(UPTO 31-3-1986)

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan	708.27
2. Displaced Persons from former West Pakistan	406.23
3. Refugees from Bangladesh	291.15
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka	93.41
5. Repatriates from Burma	27.61
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam	1.65
7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak Conflict :	
(i) 1965	16.33
(ii) 1971	86.34
8. Tibetan Refugees	8.41
9. Remission of 50% of Pre-74 loans	0.44
10. Miscellaneous items of expenditure	0.38
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>1640.22</b>

7.18 During 1987-88, Rs. 78.22 crores was provided in the Department's Budget for Rehabilitation Division. In the Budget Estimates 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 44.56 crores (Rs. 19.11 crores under 'Plan' and Rs. 25.45 crores under 'Non-Plan') has been proposed.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CENSUS

8.1 The main functions of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India are, (i) to conduct the decennial census, tabulate the census data and publish them and (ii) to centrally coordinate the work relating to Registration of Births and Deaths. While the census is conducted under the Census Act, 1948, the registration work is carried out under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

8.2 During the year under review, the process of dissemination of data of census through printed books continued and several publications were brought out at the Central and the State level. A number of publications were also sent to the press for printing. Considerable progress was made in the various Plan schemes relating to social studies, mapping languages and data processing.

8.3 Estimation of fertility and child mortality parameters in respect of seven minor States and nine Union Territories was completed. The demographic profile for Meghalaya State was completed, while for two Union Territories/small States, this profile is nearing completion. Estimation of various demographic parameters at State as well as district levels for all the fourteen major States on the basis of 20% sample data is nearing completion. Analysis of fertility and child mortality data at district and State levels on the basis of 20% sample data for Rajasthan State has been completed and the same is nearing completion in respect of Tamil Nadu.

8.4 The Government of India declared the year 1986 as the "Year of Good Civil Registration" in the whole country so as to improve the system of registration of births and deaths to the optimum level. In order to review the functioning of the Civil Registration System and strengthening the registration organisation at different levels, discussions were held with the State Government authorities. The second round of regional meetings of the Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths was started, commencing with the Southern Region. For this region, the meeting was held at Bangalore during October 20-21, 1986, wherein the registration work was reviewed in detail and twelve recommendations were made for further improvement of the system. Similar meetings for the other regions in the country are on the anvil.

8.5 The procedure for the implementation of the model scheme for registration of births and deaths in major government hospitals in Delhi is being finalised. The scheme would eventually be extended to other major government hospitals elsewhere down to the district and sub-district levels in the country.

8.6 Several publicity measures taken earlier to create an awareness among the public regarding registration of births and deaths were continued. A quickie 'Pate ki Baat' on the importance of registration of births and deaths is being telecast on Delhi Door-darshan. A system of awards to the registration centres/districts/States for good performance has been instituted by the Registrar General, India with a view to promote registration of births and deaths in the country. On the basis of the performance of registration work for the calendar year 1984, 26 districts, 105 municipalities and 206 rural registration centres were selected from 14 States and Union Territories for grant of awards.

8.7 The Annual report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for the years 1984-85 (combined) is under preparation. The Vital Statistics of India for the year 1982 has been published. The report for the year 1983 is being finalised.

8.8 The medically certified causes of deaths are tabulated according to International Classification of Diseases (ICD) (8th and 9th Revisions) and data are being published every year in the form of a publication entitled "Mortality Statistics of Causes of Death". The report for the year 1980-83 (combined) is being finalised.

8.9 Evaluation studies are proposed to be undertaken at State/district levels on the civil registration data with a view to improving the registration system.

8.10 The report on survey of Causes of Death for the years 1983 and 1984 have been brought out. The report for the year 1985 is under preparation.

8.11 The vital rates obtained from the Sample Registration System (SRS) are published bi-annually in SRS Bulletins. The SRS Bulletins for June and December, 1985 have already been brought and that for June, 1986 is under print. The SRS data for 1984 is being processed for estimation of various fertility and mortality indicators for the preparation of annual report on SRS for 1984. The report on the Evaluation of Birth and Death Registration in India 1970-81 is being brought out.

## CHAPTER IX

### OTHER MATTERS

#### *Freedom Fighters*

9.1 As a result of a special drive in July-August, 1986, over 70,000 pending applications under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme were examined and all but 5,240 cases were disposed of. Of these, 1321 were of a general category and the remaining are to be examined by the Screening Committee. So far, 1,41,599 freedom fighters and dependents of the deceased freedom fighters have benefited from this scheme. Another outcome of the drive was that the rejected cases would be reviewed on receipt of additional documents and recommendations of the State Governments.

9.2 Another important development in this area was the Government's inviting fresh applications under this scheme from the participants of the Aryasamaj Movement 1938-39. To facilitate processing of these applications the Government have constituted a Non-Official Screening Committee to scrutinise the applications where jail records etc. were not forthcoming. Further, on the basis of the recommendations of the Non-official Advisory Committee at the Central level the Government also gave recognition to the Madurai Conspiracy Case as part of the national freedom struggle which makes its participants eligible for pension under the scheme.

9.3 Apart from the above, there were a number of ameliorative measures introduced by the Government this year, which would be of immense benefit to the pensioners under the scheme. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been persuaded to issue instructions to the concerned authorities to provide free indoor and outdoor medical facilities to all freedom fighters and their family members, in all Central Government hospitals on the same scale as for Central Government officers of Group 'A'.

9.4 Also, Government in response to representations from various quarters, reconsidered the complimentary Railway Cheque passes scheme and instead, from 19-11-1986, began issuing All-India First Class free complimentary card passes to all freedom fighters who were beneficiaries of this pension scheme.

These passes will be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue and enable the card-holder to take his/her spouse or an attendant during travel.

9.5 Another happy development during the year was the enhancement of the amount of pension payable to Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners. The amount of pension fixed in 1969 at Rs. 500/- p.m. in the case of living freedom fighters was raised to Rs. 800/- p.m. and in the case of widows of the deceased freedom fighters, from Rs. 200/- p.m. to Rs. 500/- p.m.

9.6 The procedure regarding transfer of family/widow pension was also considerably simplified during the year by authorising the Accountants General to issue the pension payment orders in favour of the widows, or any other dependents as the case may be, on the basis of verification of the claims of the dependents by the concerned District Magistrates without referring the matter to this Ministry. This is a radical change from the earlier rules which required a widow of a freedom fighter to submit her claim along with necessary certificates to this Ministry.

9.7 The office apparatus moved into a new era with the introduction of computers during this year to speed up the work of the freedom fighters. This was a phased programme in which a beginning has been made with the installation of two computers.

9.8 The annual expenditure on implementation of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme has now crossed Rs. 60 crores; this is in addition to the expenditure which has to be incurred by this Ministry on the ground of First Class Complimentary Card Passes to beneficiaries of this scheme.

#### *Foreigners*

9.9 According to returns received so far, 4,50,601 foreigners were granted visas to visit India in 1986. The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 who were reportedly resident in India is as under :—

<i>As on 1st January</i>	<i>Registered foreigners</i>
1985	51674
1986	83160

9.10 During the year ending 31st December, 1986, 532 persons of Indian origin had been granted Indian citizenship by registration under section 5(1) (a), (b) and (d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955; 77 foreigners settled in India and 162 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively during the period from 1-1-86 to 31-12-86. One person was registered under Section 5(1) (e).

9.11 Punjab continues to remain a "Restricted Area" under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. However, with a view to minimise inconvenience to foreigners of Indian origin desiring to visit Punjab, Heads of Missions in U.K., USA, Canada and West Germany have been authorised to issue Restricted Area Permits to them. In addition to this, rail corridors from Ambala to Jammu-Tawi via Jalandhar, Mukerian and Pathankot and from Ambala to Kalka via Chandigarh have been taken out of the purview of the above restrictions with the objective of facilitating easy trans-Punjab journeys to other States by foreigners.

9.12 Clearance was given to the holding of 471 international conferences/seminars/workshops, etc. in India during the year 1986.

#### *Foreign Contribution Regulation Act*

9.13 As on 31-12-1986, 10,595 associations had been registered under section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for receiving foreign contributions. 135 associations were refused registration and applications of 903 associations are under examination.

9.14 The Ministry undertook scrutiny of intimations/accounts/records of associations which received foreign contributions of Rs. 50 lakhs and above during the years 1984-85. This led to the deduction of 23 cases of serious lapses/violations of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The defaulting associations have been brought under 'prior permission category' invoking sections 6(1) and 10 (b) of the said Act. Two associations have been prohibited under section 10(a) of the Act during the year 1986.

9.15 The data on the basis of the prescribed returns received from the organisations/associations which received foreign contribution upto the year 1984 has been got computerised from the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). The data on the

basis of the returns for the year 1985 submitted by the organisations/associations which received foreign contribution is under preparation in consultation with the NCRB.

9.16 About 1400 applications for prior permission to accept foreign hospitality under section 9(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 were dealt with. 240 applications seeking prior permission to receive foreign contribution were also processed during the year.

9.17 Scrutiny of accounts/records of 990 associations for the years 1984 and 1985 has been completed upto 31-12-1986.

9.18 Local inspections of the accounts/records of the four associations has been conducted under section 14 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the year 1986.

9.19 Four cases have been referred to CBI during the year 1986 for investigation into the offences committed by them under the Act.

#### *Use of Hindi*

9.20 During the year under review, the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs met on 16-5-1986, 27-10-1986; the Hindi Salahakar Samiti met on 22-7-1986 and 15-12-1986 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.

9.21 The annual programme for the progressive use of Hindi for the year 1986-87 prescribed by the Deptt. of Official Language was circulated among all the Officers/Desks/Sections of the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices. Concerted efforts were made to achieve during the year the targets fixed in the programme and the progress made in this regard is also reviewed in the monthly O&M meetings held by Joint Secretaries.

9.22 In order to ascertain the position of implementation of Official Language Act, 1963 and the Rules made thereunder, and the use of Hindi in the day-to-day work in the Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Ministry, the Officers of the Ministry inspected 23 offices located in Delhi and outside Delhi. The necessary corrective measures are taken where the shortcoming are noticed in this regard.

9.23 15 offices where 80 per cent of the staff acquired working knowledge of Hindi were notified under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, thus bringing the number notified so far to 19 Head Offices and 246 regional offices.

9.24 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 1986-87.

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

9.26 With a view to create consciousness and accelerate the use of Hindi as Official Language, the week beginning 20th October, 1986 was organised as a Hindi Week in the Ministry.

## AWARDS

### *Jeevan Raksha Padak series*

9.27 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. During 1986, the President awarded 5 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padaks (including 3 posthumous), 4 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 1 posthumous) and 29 Jeevan Raksha Padak for saving lives of fellow human beings.

### *Gallantry Awards*

9.28 Gallantry Award to civilian are given for acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of enemy. During 1986, the President awarded 1 Ashoka Chakra (posthumous) 1 Kirti Chakra (posthumous) and 2 Shaurya Chakra awards.

9.29 On 26th January, 1987, the President announced 1 Ashoka Chakra (posthumous), 5 Kirti Chakra (including 3 posthumous) and, 10 Shaurya Chakra (including 4 posthumous) for civilians. The medal to the next of kin of Ashoka Chakra Awardee was presented by the President on the 26th January, 1987. The remaining medals will be presented to the recipients of Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra at the Investiture Ceremony to be held on 11th April, 1987.

### *Padma Awards*

9.30 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 1986 the President awarded 3 Padma Vibhushan, 14 Padma Bhushan and 30 Padma Shri Awards.

9.31 On 26th January, 1987, the President announced 4 Padma Vibhushan, 12 Padma Bhushan and 32 Padma Shri Awards. The medals and sanads will be presented to the recipients by the President at the Investiture Ceremony to be held on 28th March, 1987.

### *Kudal Commission of Inquiry*

9.32 In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Lok Sabha on 28th August, 1981 recommending that any action to tarnish the name of Mahatama Gandhi be taken serious note of and that the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and All India Sarva Seva Sangh be inquired into by a Commission of Inquiry, a one-man Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice P.D. Kudal was set up vide notification dated 17th February, 1982. The Commission has ceased to exist w.e.f. February 1, 1987.

9.33 The Commission submitted six interim reports and a final report. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd interim reports of the Commission, along with the action taken memorandum, have already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. The remaining reports are under examination.

9.34 The cases investigated by the Commission in its first three interim reports have been referred to the concerned Ministries/Departments/CBI to take necessary follow up action.

### *Vigilance*

9.35 The Vigilance Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs is functioning under the Chief Vigilance Officer, who is assisted by a Vigilance Officer and an Under Secretary in discharging the functions. Vigilance Officers are also functioning in attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry. The Chief Vigilance Officer is responsible for regulating and coordinating the vigilance activities in the Ministry as well as in the attached and subordinate

offices and in maintaining liaison with Central Vigilance Commission, the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Department of Personnel and Training and the CBI.

9.36 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 1-1-1986 to 31-10-1986 are given below :—

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1. No. of disciplinary/vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-86	37	38	533	539
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-86 to 31-10-86)	16	16	1621	1628
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31-10-86)	19	20	1685	1694
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-86)	34	34	469	473
5. Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of :	—	—	—	—
(a) Dismissed	2	3	83	85
(b) Removal	—	—	78	78
(c) Compulsorily retired	—	—	1	1
(d) Reduced in ranks/pay etc.	2	2	181	182
(e) Increment withheld	1	1	389	390
(f) Promotion withheld	2	2	31	31
(g) Recovery ordered from pay	—	—	45	45
(h) Censured	4	4	548	548
(i) Warning issued	—	—	161	161
(j) Displeasure of Govt. conveyed	—	—	4	4
(k) Exonerated	2	2	103	109
(l) Transfer of cases	—	—	21	21
(m) Proceedings dropped	6	6	40	39
<b>TOTAL of item 5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>1694</b>

*Legislation enacted during the year*

1. Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986.
2. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986.
3. The Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Act, 1986.
4. The State of Mizoram Act, 1986.
5. The Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Act, 1986.
6. The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.
7. The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1986.
8. The National Security Guard Act, 1986.

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## **Addenda to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1986-87**

*The following paragraphs may be added below  
Para 2.30 of Chapter II, 'Law and Order' at Page 11 of  
the Annual Report:-*

**2.31** On April 26, 1985, Justice Ranganath Misra Commission of Inquiry was constituted by the Central Government to enquire into the allegations in regard to the incidents of organised violence which took place in Delhi and the disturbances which took place in the Bokaro Tehsil, in Chas Tehsil and at Kanpur following the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and to recommend measures which may be adopted for prevention of recurrence of such incidents.

**2.32** The Commission submitted its report to the Government on 22nd August, 1986. The report of the Commission along with Action Taken Note was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 23rd February, 1987.

**2.33** In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Commission, 3 Committees have been set up - one to enquire into the delinquencies and good conduct of the police officers of Delhi Administration, second to pursue and monitor the cases pertaining to the offences committed during riots and third to find out the exact number of death cases in Delhi pertaining to the riot period so that in such cases ex-gratia amount could be given if the same has not yet been paid.

*The following paragraph may be added below para  
9.36 of Chapter IX, 'Other Matters' at the bottom of  
page 98 of the Annual Report:-*

**9.37** The Shastri Commission which had been appointed on 21st August, 1985 to enquire into incidents relating to the Assam-Nagaland border conflict during April to June, 1985 has submitted its