



Annual Report

1987-88

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

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CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is entrusted with the responsibility of a regulatory nature in areas like maintenance of law and order, communal harmony and Centre-State relations in the country as a whole. The Ministry's role in the area of law and order (including communal harmony) is that of overseeing the trends and developments and closely monitoring the situation from time to time as also rendering advice and assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. It is also the nodal Ministry in the administration of Union Territories.

1.2 The Ministry performs its assigned regulatory role through its three Departments namely, Department of States, Department of Internal Security and Department of Home. It administers the Indian Police Service and also maintains administrative control over the para-military organisations namely, BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF, Assam Rifles and NSG as also certain other organisations like the Intelligence Bureau, Bureau of Police Research and Development, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, National Crime Records Bureau, Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) and the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy at Hyderabad.

1.3 During the period under review the communal situation in the country remained comparatively peaceful except for the riots in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi during April-June, 1987. The activities of terrorist and secessionist elements in Punjab and the North East have been continuously engaging the attention of the Government. The first priority in Punjab is to create a congenial atmosphere by containing terrorist and secessionist elements, efforts in which direction are under way. In order to combat extremist elements in North-East, particularly in Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments concerned have taken various steps, including declaration of extremists organisations as unlawful and invoking the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 where necessary, strengthening of vigil across the borders and sharing of intelligence with the State Governments and providing adequate security forces. To resolve

the agitation by GNLF several rounds of discussions were held with the parties concerned including the Government of West Bengal.

1.4 A significant development during the year was the reorganisation of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu into the new State of Goa and the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

1.5 Material progress was made in implementing the various clauses pertaining to the Central Government in respect of the Assam Accord. So far as the Central Government is concerned the Mizoram Accord has been fully implemented.

1.6 Some other important developments were sanctioning of Samman Pension *suo motu* to eminent freedom fighters with effect from 2-10-1987 and setting up of a high powered Committee under the chairmanship of Justice R. S. Sarkaria to look into the Administrative and Municipal set-up of Delhi.

1.7 A detailed account of the various activities undertaken by the Ministry is given in the Chapters that follow.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

2.1 The communal situation in the country remained comparatively peaceful throughout the country except for the riots in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi during April-June, 1987. The communal situation was reviewed at the highest level and also by the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council (NIC) which met on 23rd June, 1987. The Standing Committee considered the interim report of the Sub-Group of NIC constituted under the Convenorship of Shri P. N. Haksar. The Haksar Committee had the benefit of interaction with a variety of persons including educationists, women voluntary organisations, voluntary activists, etc. The Sub-Group had suggested creation of a consciousness of Indian Nationhood through consistent and persistent efforts through educational processes, media projections, political processes and processes of economic development and evolving of a broad conceptual framework within which programmes could be designed to promote national integration systematically and in a sustained manner. It also suggested inter-alia involvement of Universities in providing a forum for interaction between students drawn from all parts of India. The interim report was unanimously accepted and adopted for further discussions by the NIC. Copies of the interim report were sent to various Ministries/States and UT Administrations for initiating further action on the various suggestions made in it.

2.2 Government of India has also been enlisting active co-operation of voluntary organisations to promote national integration and communal harmony. The grant-in-aid scheme for this purpose has been given publicity through mass media and also through the States and UT Governments for encouraging response from voluntary organisations.

2.3 Significant aspects of law and order situation in various parts of the country are briefly given below.

2.4 The labour situation during 1987 indicated marked decrease in the number of agitations. The percentage of violent

incidents has continued to show a declining trend as may be seen from the statistics given below :—

Year	Total number of incidents	Percentage of violent incidents
1983	4175	16.0
1984	4163	14.8
1985	4666	13.8
1986	4368	9.2
1987	3572	7.9

2.5 There has been a slight increase in the number of incidents of student unrest in 1987 as compared to the previous year. During the year there were 12,849 incidents of student unrest as against 12,668 in 1986. However, the total number of violent incidents showed a considerable reduction from 2607 in 1986 to 1549 in 1987.

2.6 487 incidents of Left Wing Extremists violence came to notice in 1987. The majority of incidents were in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. Other affected States were West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. During the year 1987, 196 persons were killed in 123 cases of murder. The incidents of attack on police and other Government officials have gone up from 69 during 1986 to 84 during the year 1987. The Ministry of Home Affairs is coordinating efforts in this regard to ensure better policing of the affected areas and proper formulation of plan and their speedy execution to boost socio-economic development of such areas.

Assam

2.7 The law and order situation in the State was generally satisfactory during the year and the State Government have been advised to consolidate the process of peace ushered in the wake of Assam Accord and pay due attention to the genuine grievances of the tribals particularly in view of the agitational programmes taken up in support of demands for Autonomous Hill State comprising the two hill districts and a separate administrative unit for plain tribal areas. The All Assam Students Union and allied organisations also undertook agitational programmes in support of various grievances including implementation of the Assam Accord. The year witnessed a spurt in the extremist activities in the State. The United

Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) is reported to have strengthened its links with other insurgent groups and indulged in selective political murders and bank dacoities. The State Government, who have been advised to curb the growing extremist activities of ULFA with a firm hand and to co-ordinate their activities in this direction with the neighbouring State Government authorities have reported success in apprehending some of the prominent activists of ULFA and solving the recent bank dacoities. As similar breakthrough was not coming forth in the investigation of cases of political murders, it has been decided to hand over the investigation of six such cases to the CBI. The assistance of Central Security Forces continues to be made available to the State Government for internal security duties.

West Bengal

2.8 The agitation of the Gorkha National Liberation Front in the Darjeeling Hills of West Bengal is continuing. Government have been engaged in seeking a settlement to the problems arising out of the agitation of the GNLF. The process of discussions had begun in December, 1986 when Shri Subhas Ghising, President of the GNLF met the Union Home Secretary and submitted a memorandum. Thereafter consultations have been going on between the Government of India and the State Government of West Bengal on one hand and the Government of India and the GNLF leadership on the other. A tripartite meeting was held in Delhi on 25th January, 1988, which was attended by the Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri Subhash Ghising and the Union Home Minister. Further discussions could not be held to give a final shape to the concept of the Hill Development Council in view of 40-days bandh launched by the GNLF. Shri Ghising has been asked to call off GNLF sponsored 40 days bandh and establish peace in Darjeeling Hill Area as a pre-requisite for further dialogue to find a solution to this problem.

Punjab

2.9 In the beginning of the year the State witnessed escalation in violent and secessionist activities and emergence of a fundamentalist movement. The situation assumed serious proportions from the middle of April, 1987. After considering all aspects of the situation prevailing in the State, President's Rule was imposed on 11th May, 1987. Since then anti-terrorist

measures have been intensified. A large number of suspected terrorists have been apprehended/killed. A sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition has been recovered. The campaign launched by the fundamentalists has ebbed out. Unlawful activities of those elements who wanted to disrupt smooth functioning of educational institutions have been effectively checked. Village Peace and Development Committees have been formed in the State to enlist the cooperation of the people in the campaign for combating terrorism and restoring peace and accelerating the pace of development. A state-level Monitoring Committee, in which all major political parties are represented, has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Governor of Punjab to monitor the functioning of the village level committees. Several meetings have been organised in the State to ensure large-scale involvement of the people in the functioning of these committees. The result of the programme has been encouraging and more and more people are coming forward to cooperate with the administration in the task of fighting terrorism in the State. As a sequel to Prime Minister's meeting with the leaders of political parties and groups in Parliament on February 16, 1987 and Home Minister's meeting with leaders of the Opposition Parties in Parliament on 19th February, 1987, an All-Party Action Plan was formulated to counter the threat to national unity and integrity posed by recent developments in Punjab. The Plan sought to build a movement cutting across party lines involving local leadership as well as national political leadership to effectively meet terrorism, religious fundamentalism and communal fanaticism in Punjab. The implementation of the All Party Action Plan was done in a vigorous manner and five joint public meetings were held at selected places in the State of Punjab in which representatives of various political parties at the national level participated. An All-Party convention was held at Chandigarh on 1st March 1987 followed by All-Party rallies at Ludhiana on 8th March, 1987, at Hussainiwala and Khatkar Kalan on 23rd March, 1987 and at Amritsar on 14th April, 1987.

2.10 The situation in the State was reviewed in November, 1987 and President's Rule was extended by another six months. The Central Government is closely monitoring the situation and all assistance is being provided to the State administration to curb terrorism. The fight against terrorism will continue till it is stamped out.

Meghalaya

2.11 Since the middle of May, 1987, the Khasi Students Union (KSU) has been trying to whip up anti-outsiders sentiments. They have been demanding inter-alia, solution of foreigners issue in Meghalaya, extension of Inner-line Regulations in Meghalaya and removal of names of foreigners and non-tribals from outside the State from the fresh electoral roll. The State Government have held a series of talks with KSU on their demands. During the current agitation of the KSU against foreigners, 12 persons were killed in the Khasi Hills Areas during the period from June, 1987 till January, 1988. Violent incidents between Garos and Non-tribals also occurred in Garo Hills areas.

2.12 Additional para-military forces were provided by the Central Government to bring the situation under control. The State Government have initiated suitable measures to curb lawlessness and to provide security and shelter to the affected persons. Minister of State (States) in the Ministry of Home affairs paid a visit to Meghalaya on July 21 and 22, 1987 and again on October 13-14, 1987 to take stock of the situation. He visited Tura and Shillong and discussed with the Chief Minister of Meghalaya measures to be taken to rehabilitate the displaced persons and ensure their speedy return to their original places of residence and occupation. As a result of the steps taken by the State Government, the situation is returning to normal in Khasi and Garo Hills in Meghalaya. The elections to the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly were held peacefully on 2nd February, 1988.

Manipur

2.13 The whole of Manipur stands declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) continued their violent activities in Manipur during this year. The Meitei extremist organisations in Manipur including United National Liberation Front (UNLF) were declared as 'unlawful' in October, 1987. The intensified operations of the Security Forces against the extremists in Manipur resulted in the arrest of 68 extremists and surrender of 2 extremists. Besides, 3 extremists were killed by the Security Forces in encounters. The number of persons killed by the extremists remained the same as in 1986, i.e. 23.

Nagaland

2.14 Elections to the Nagaland State Legislative Assembly were held in November, 1987. There was a drop in the number of persons killed by NSCN and the number of incidents involving NSCN reported during 1987. 16 persons were killed in 21 incidents of violence in 1987 as compared to 20 persons killed in 31 incidents during 1986. The active operations by the Security Forces resulted in the arrest of 79 extremists and surrender of 21 extremists. Besides 4 extremists were killed by the Security Forces during encounters.

Tripura

2.15 TNV remained quite active in Tripura during 1987. Though there was a lull for sometime, the number of persons killed by TNV was 75 during 1987. The Central Government declared on 26th January, 1988, a 15 kms. belt along the Tripura—Chittagong border as 'disturbed area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 taking into consideration the growing incidents of violence by TNV and to check the main ingress and egress routes of TNV. However, in consideration of continued violence in various areas of Tripura on 27th and 29th January outside the disturbed areas, the threat to ethnic harmony and the call of TNV to disrupt elections the Government of India declared the whole of Tripura as a 'disturbed area' on 29-1-1988. Army has been inducted into the State and has assumed overall command and control of the counter-insurgency operations against the TNV. A Major General of the Army has been designated as the Task Force Commander with Headquarters at Agartala to command and control counter-insurgency operations and border guarding duties.

2.16 The TNV stepped up their violence on the eve of Assembly elections in Tripura and 98 persons were killed by TNV in January, 1988. However, polling passed off peacefully on 2-2-1988 barring a couple of minor incidents.

2.17 The influx of Tribal refugees from Bangladesh started from 29th April, 1986, and about 49,000 tribal refugees entered Tripura and were accommodated in 5 refugee camps set up at Takumbari, Silachari, Karbook, Kathalehari and Pancharampara on humanitarian grounds. As on 11-11-1987, 46,502 refugees were actually staying in camps.

2.18 The matter regarding the return of refugees to Bangladesh was constantly pursued with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels. The Government is continuing its efforts for the early repatriation of refugees to Bangladesh.

2.19 Government of India is bearing full expenditure on the maintenance of refugees in the camps. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 632.158 lakhs have already been sanctioned and released to the Government of Tripura to cover the expenditure incurred by the State Government upto the month of November, 1987.

Delhi

2.20 Reported crime figures have shown a downward trend as compared to the last year. Communal troubles were promptly controlled and communal harmony was maintained.

2.21 To meet the increasing threat of terrorism in Delhi, 104 more vehicles have been sanctioned for Delhi Police Control Room. The opening of 25 more Police Stations, 12 more Police sub-divisions and 3 more Police Districts have been sanctioned. These sanctions have involved creation of about 12000 more posts and purchase of 668 vehicles for the Delhi Police.

2.22 A number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police to control crime, such as increased foot and mobile patrolling, checking of hotels and guest houses, posting of pickets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters and known criminals, vigilance at crowded places, setting up of an operational cell to deal with terrorists/extremists, appointment of Special Police Officers and Inter-State/Inter-District crime review meetings.

2.23 One of the notable achievements has been the arrest of the dreaded terrorists, Jinda and his accomplice Satnam Singh Bawa.

Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987

2.24 For prevention of and for coping with terrorists acts and disruptive activities, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act 1987 was enacted on 3rd September, 1987 which came into force with effect from 24th May, 1987 replacing the TADA Ordinance 1987 promulgated on 23rd May, 1987. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Rules, [GSR 843 (E)] made under Section 28 of the Act were notified in the Gazette of India on 7th November, 1987.

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 policing and protecting the border. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is meant to reinforce the State Police Forces in the event of large scale civil disturbances. The Ministry of Home Affairs 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.

Indian Police Service

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 of IPS officers to the Centre, their training, fixation of seniority, pay, etc. The authorised strength of the IPS as on 1-1-1987 was 3017.

3.3 During the year a new format for writing the annual confidential report of IPS officers was prescribed. The new forms envisage writing of self-appraisal by the officer reported upon and also enable the reporting officer to comment on the physical fitness of the officer reported upon.

3.4 The initial uniform grant for IPS Probationers has been raised from Rs. 1800/- to Rs. 3200/-.

3.5 The strength and composition of the IPS Cadres of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Rajasthan, Union Territories and West Bengal has been considered for revision by the Triennial Review Committee during this year. The pay-scales of the Indian Police Service have also been revised in pursuance of the decisions of the 4th Pay Commission.

Upgradation and Modernisation of Police

3.6 On the basis of the recommendations made by the 8th Finance Commission, an outlay of Rs. 258.85 crores to 15 States was approved 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 headquarters for the second Armed Police Btn. of Meghalaya. During the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 15.11 crores and Rs. 56.41 crores respectively were released to the State Governments for this purpose.

3.7 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% grants-in-aid and 50% loan. The annual allocation of Rs. 10 crores for this purpose is intended to be utilised to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, computers, training equipments and scientific aid for investigation.

Police Training

3.8 In addition to the inservice courses which are being conducted for IPS Officers' training seminars are also being conducted for Senior IPS Officers, who have rendered 20 years of service. So far 10 such training seminars have been held at leading institutions like Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi and 223 officers received such training till October, 1987. Besides, Vertical Interaction Courses have also been introduced for IPS Officers and 5 such courses have been conducted at Harish Chandra Mathur Institute, Jaipur, Internal Security Academy, Mt. Abu, National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay in which 67 officers received training till October, 1987.

Central Police Organisations

Assam Rifles

3.9 The Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. The Force comprises HQ, DGAR, one IG (Sector) HQ, seven Range HQs, 31 Battalions, a Training Centre and a

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few ancillary units. One Maintenance Group and one workshop are under raising during 1987-88. The bulk of the force continues to operate in the North-East in counter-insurgency role under the operational control of the Army. One Battalion is under the operational control of Government of Nagaland.

Border Security Force (BSF)

3.10 The BSF raised in December, 1965 entered its 23rd year on 1st December, 1987. Thirteen new Battalions of BSF were raised in 1987-88. Apart from guarding the frontiers of the country with Pakistan and Bangladesh covering about 7200 km it was also engaged on internal security duty especially in combating the insurgency in North-East and the terrorists in West.

3.11 Director General, BSF presented a cheque of Rs. 31,75,352.72 as contribution from officers and men of the Force towards the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The families of BSF personnel also made a contribution of Rs. 51,422/- to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

3.12 During the period under report, BSF, while on internal security duty, apprehended 278 extremists and recovered 33 rifles, 92 pistols, 28 revolvers, 10 stenguns with huge quantity of ammunition of different calibres. They also apprehended 2482 smugglers and 32,930 illegal entrants on the International Borders in the East and West. Besides, contrabands worth Rs. 51.44 crores were also seized.

Central Reserve Police Force

3.13 The Central Reserve Police Force initially raised in 1939 has now 83 duty Battalions including one Mahila Battalion. These are deployed to reinforce State/Union Territory Police Forces in the maintenance of law and order, to help fight insurgency and in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities, etc. During the year under report CRPF personnel were also deployed in Sri Lanka along with the Indian Army for assisting the Sri Lankan Government in the maintenance of law and order in areas affected by the activities of Tamil militants.

3.14 The Welfare Scheme known as Risk Premium Fund introduced in 1981 benefited families of 227 force personnel who died or were invalidated out during the year 1987. A sum of Rs. 44,95,500 was sanctioned to them out of the fund.

Central Industrial Security Force

3.15 The CISF has been inducted in 18 more Public Sector Undertakings during the year, raising the number of such undertakings covered by CISF from 158 to 176. The strength of the force during the year increased from 55822 to 63715.

3.16 During the period from January to October 1987, 2589 cases of thefts involving property worth Rs. 32,92,216.00 were reported from undertakings where CISF is deployed. About 1680 persons were apprehended and stolen property worth Rs. 24,96,550.00 was recovered during this period by CISF. In addition, unclaimed property worth Rs. 22,41,245.00 was also recovered during this period. No case of sabotage was reported.

3.17 CISF also provided fire cover to four more Public Sector Undertakings during the year, raising the number of such undertakings where CISF fire units have been established to 33.

3.18 So far 3459 officers and men have been trained in specialised and crime detection courses. Duration of basic training for constables and Head Constables (Drivers) has been increased from 6 to 9 months. The CISF Training College, Hyderabad which was functioning in the premises of SVP National Police Academy was shifted to its new premises. Steps to further augment training facilities are being taken.

3.19 In March, 1987, the CISF in collaboration with the National Crime Records Bureau organised an exhibition-cum-seminar on security called "Ind Security 1987" in Delhi, the first ever international exhibition-cum-seminar on scientific systems in aid of industrial security in the country which provided an opportunity to security forces and industrial security personnel to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in this field.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.20 The ITBP celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1987. The force personnel are deployed at altitudes ranging from 9000' to 18,000' above sea level guarding approximately 1221 Km of Indo-Tibetan border extending from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Lipulekh Pass at the tri-junction of Indo-Tibet and Nepal borders. It is also performing various other duties relating to VIP security, law and order, etc. Security of Banks in Punjab has also been entrusted to ITBP and Battalions specially being raised for this purpose are expected to be deployed by

April, 1988. The ITBP contributed Rs. 5,01,000/- to the Prime Ministers' Relief Fund.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

3.21 The NCRB was set up in 1986. The main objectives of the Bureau include functioning as a repository of information on inter-state and international criminals and dissemination of information on them to investigating agencies, collection and processing of crime statistics at the national level, providing guidance and assistance in the establishment and functioning of State and district level Crime Records Bureaux. Crime Records Bureaux have already been set up in 13 States and the remaining States are in the process of setting up the Bureaux. The new integrated police forms devised by the Bureau have been introduced on an experimental basis in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. A modified input/output format of wanted/arrested persons information system has been finalised and software required is under development. Stolen and recovered property coordination system developed by the Bureau had helped in tracing 94 stolen automobiles and 89 firearms during the period from April 87 to January 1988.

3.22 On the research and development side the Bureau had in collaboration with the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, developed know-how of inkless fingerprinting kit and inked strips for making fingerprinting easier and simpler. An indigenous automatic fingerprinting system is also being developed.

3.23 During the year 226 police officers were imparted training in various courses conducted by the Bureau.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)

3.24 During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication links with all States/Union Territory Governments. Advanced, sophisticated and automatic equipments have been inducted to modernise the wireless system and for quicker and error-free clearance of traffic.

3.25 The Directorate has arranged the supply of various types of equipments for the States/CPOs including several wireless sets and their accessories. Rate contracts with the DGS&D have been finalised for 4 VHF sets to enable CPOs and other

State Police Organisations to procure sets expeditiously. The Directorate has also arranged supply of wireless sets to Punjab, Haryana and Nagaland to meet urgent and emergency requirements.

3.26 Regional Police Radio Officer's Conferences were held at Guwahati, Jaipur, Indore and Lucknow to discuss planning and modernisation, satellite communication, frequency allocation, etc.

3.27 The Research & Development Section of the Directorate among other things had fabricated Automatic Charger/Discharger Unit for Ni-cad batteries of different capacity and Concealed Antenna for use with VHF Mobiles. Night watch unit for use around high security areas has also been designed. Lab tests for introduction of medium for high speed data transmission on hot lines, for Portable Data Collector working as portable terminals, and for introduction of Packet Radio Communication on VHF Radio Medium are being carried out.

3.28 During the year 1987, Central Police Radio Training Institute of this Directorate has conducted 30 courses in Technical, cryptographic and operational training. In these training courses 512 technical personnel in various categories have been imparted training.

Bureau of Police Research and Development

3.29 The Bureau of Police Research and Development was set-up in 1970 with a view to promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in a changing society and bring about rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police in the country.

3.30 The Research Division of the Bureau during the year worked on the following Research Projects :

- (i) A study of the Case riots, which took place at Jari Village, District Cuttack, Orissa.
- (ii) Recruitment to the Central Police Organisations— A concept paper.
- (iii) A study of internal crimes in Banks.
- (iv) Criminality amongst Policemen in India.
- (v) Police Assistance Booths.
- (vi) A review of recruitment policies and procedures of police forces in States/UTs.

3.31 The Directorate of Training, BPR&D has been 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. During the year 14 training programmes were conducted for Police officers of various ranks in which 285 officers participated.

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

- (i) Annual Crime Review
- (ii) Quarterly Crime Review
- (iii) Crime in India (English & Hindi)
- (iv) Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (English & Hindi)
- (v) Documentation Bulletin
- (vi) Police Research & Development Journal (Quarterly)
- (vii) The Indian Police Journal (Quarterly)
- (viii) Police Vigyan (Quarterly—Hindi)

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

3.33 The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was established in 1972 with the objective of imparting inservice training to the functionaries of the Criminal Justice System and to conduct research in Criminology and Forensic Science. During the year 1987, 28 courses were conducted and 596 persons attended these courses. Judges, District Magistrates and Senior Superintendents of Police are also receiving training in this Institute.

3.34 During the year 1987, the following research projects were taken up by the Institute :

- (i) Drug-dye complexometry.
- (ii) Photolysis of poisons.
- (iii) Study of the poisonous glycosides of seeds of *Madhuca Latifolia*.

- (iv) Effect of Saw dust on Human Blood Genetic Markers.
- (v) Studies on Isoenzymes of Forensic Importance in Body Fluids, Stains and Tissues.
- (vi) Impact of computerisation on Crime Control in India.
- (vii) Identification of Gun-shot Holes in Skin.
- (viii) Determination of Time Elapsed Since Firing.
- (ix) Psycho-social Consequences of Crime-Victimization.
- (x) A Socio-Psychological Study of Prisoners of Open Prisons.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

3.35 During the year CFSL continued to provide facilities of examination of crime exhibits for expert opinion in the cases forwarded by the CBI, Delhi Police, Government of India Departments, Public Undertakings, State Governments, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed Forces, Banks, Courts of Law, etc.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy

3.36 The Academy imparts primarily, induction level and in-service professional training to IPS Officers. Besides, the Training of Trainers wing of the Academy conducts 'Training of Trainers' Courses for Police Officers of the level of Dy. S.P. and Superintendent of Police who are posted or likely to be posted to police training institutions in the States/Central Police Organisations. The Academy also imparts basic professional training to Cadet Sub-Inspectors of the CBI.

3.37 The following training programmes are conducted at the Academy :

1. Sandwich Pattern Basic Course for IPS Probationers (11½ months).
2. Junior Management Course (6 weeks) for IPS Officers of 6-10 years of service and SPS Officers on the select list of IPS.

3. Senior Management Course (4 weeks) for IPS Officers of 11-16 years of service.
4. Top Management Course (2 weeks) for IPS Officers with 17-20 years of service.
5. Training Seminar (1 week) for IPS Officers of over 20 years of service.
6. Vertical Interaction Course (1 week) for IPS Officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police to Director General of Police.
7. Training Administrators Course (4 weeks) for Officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police.
8. Training of Trainers Course (8 weeks) for officers of the level of Deputy Superintendents of Police, in two phases of 4 weeks each.
9. A condensed Training of Trainers Course (4 weeks) for Officers of the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspectors of Police in Hindi medium.
10. A basic Course for Sub-Inspector-Cadets of the Central Bureau of Investigation (9 months).

3.38 The Academy has so far trained 2364 IPS Probationers and 53 Police Officers from Royal Bhutan Police, Sikkim, Afghanistan, Nepal, etc., 2154 Senior Officers in various inservice courses, including 66 from developing countries.

National Police Commission Reports

3.39 Implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports continued to receive priority attention of the Government. Final decisions/views have already been taken on all the recommendations, which pertained to the Central Government. Responses received from the State Govts/UTs give an indication that the reports have been thoroughly studied by them and good measure of action taken. Some of the important recommendations accepted for implementation by them concern police housing, modernisation of law enforcement machinery, police training, working conditions of policemen, status of the constabulary (including allowances), inquiries into complaints against policemen, machinery for redressal of grievances of policemen, abolition of orderly system, etc.

Police Medals

3.40 During the year 1987, following medals were awarded :

(a) 'Gallantry Medals'

(Awarded as and when an act of gallantry is performed)

	Nos.
(i) President's Police Medal for gallantry	28
(ii) Police Medal for gallantry	50

The rates of monetary allowances attached to the President's Police Medal and the Police Medal for gallantry, as also the Bars attached to these medals have been revised with effect from 4th November, 1987 as shown below :—

Name of the Medal	Old Rate	Revised Rates
President's Police Medal for gallantry	Rs. 90/- p.m.	Rs. 100/- p.m.
Bar to President's Police Medal for gallantry	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 100/- p.m.
Police Medal for gallantry	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 60/- p.m.
Bar to Police Medal for gallantry	Rs. 30/- p.m.	Rs. 60/- p.m.

(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 meritorious service	500
(c) Prime Minister's Medal for Life Saving	9

Welfare Grant of Central Police Organisations

3.41 A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was provided as welfare grant to the Central Police Organisations for undertaking welfare measures for their personnel.

International Criminal Police Organisation—

Interpol Conferences

3.42 India continues to be a permanent member of the International Criminal Police Organisation—Interpol and has been taking active part in its various conferences/meetings. During 1987 the following major conferences/meetings/symposiums of the ICPO-Interpol were attended by India :—

- (1) Working Group meeting for formulating guidelines to seek co-operation with Financial Institutions, Banks and Banking Security Associations held at ICPO-Interpol Hqrs., Paris from 26th to 29th March, 1987.

- (2) 10th Interpol Telecom Conference from 12-5-87 to 15-5-87 held at Saint Cloud, Paris.
- (3) 7th International Counterfeit Currency Conference of ICPO-Interpol held at Lyons, France, from 22nd to 26th June, 1987.
- (4) 9th Asian Regional Conference of the ICPO-Interpol held at Tokyo from 1st to 4th July, 1987.
- (5) Training Seminar for NCB Officers held at ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat, Paris from 5th to 16th October, 1987.
- (6) 56th General Assembly Session of ICPO-Interpol held at Nice, France, from 23rd to 27th November, 1987.

Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police

3.43 The Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police was held from March 2 to 5, 1987. It had before it a lengthy agenda of 86 items covering various aspects and problems relating to police force throughout the country. The subjects relating to crime prevention and investigation, legal affairs, railways, law and order, police organisational and other matters were discussed and follow-up action on the recommendations of the conference is being taken by the concerned Central Police Organisations and the State Police authorities.

Prison Administration

3.44 "Prison" is a State Subject. The Government of India, however, render advice and provide financial assistance to State Governments in bringing about improvement and modernisation of Prison Administration. The Ministry is also monitoring implementation of various recommendations by States/UTs including that of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83).

3.45 The All India Group on Prison Administration, Security and Discipline appointed by this Ministry has submitted its Report on 31-7-87. The Report covers various aspects of Security and Discipline. Copies of the Report have been forwarded to the States for consideration and taking necessary action.

3.46 Several other important aspects of prison administration like security and discipline based on different classification of prisoners, repairs & renovation of old jail buildings, strengthening

administrative arrangement in prisons and training of prison staff; providing medical and health care facilities to women prisoners and vocational training programmes to equip the prisoners with skills for their rehabilitation in life are also receiving attention. A three year (1986-87 to 1989-90) scheme of assistance to State Governments on matching basis has been formulated with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. Proposals from several State Govts. have been received and financial grants have been released to implement these schemes.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Sarkaria Commission

4.1 Although relations between Centre and States are well defined in the Constitution yet, some of the States have been demanding changes in the existing arrangements. Considering the need for a review, the Government set up a Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice R. S. Sarkaria on 9-6-1983. The Commission has submitted its report on 27-10-1987 copies of which have been placed in the Parliament's library. Copies have also been sent to the Leaders of the Opposition, the Members of Parliament of both the Houses, the State Governments and the Ministries of the Government of India. A Press Note was issued for the information of the public highlighting the salient features of the Report. The views of the Parliament, States and the public will be taken into account before taking decisions on the recommendations.

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

Punjab

4.3 On receipt of report from the Governor of Punjab on 11th May, 1987 that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 11th May, 1987 in respect of the State of Punjab and the State Assembly was subsequently dissolved on 6th March, 1988.

4.4 The proclamation issued by the President on 11th May, 1987 was extended for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1987.

Tamil Nadu

4.5 On receipt of a report from the Governor of Tamil Nadu that the Government of the State could not be carried on in ac-

cordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued on 30-1-1988 by the President in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu and the State Assembly was dissolved.

Goa, Daman and Diu

4.6 The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 and the Constitution (Fifty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1987 were enacted to form the State of Goa and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The new State and the new Union Territory have come into being from 30-5-1987.

Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges of Governors

4.7 The emoluments of the Governors have been enhanced from Rs. 5,500/-to Rs. 11,000/-p.m. with effect from April 1,1986 by amending the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

4.8 Under the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987 which have been brought into force from April 1, 1987, adequate provisions have been made for meeting the expenditure to be incurred on the maintenance, etc. of the Raj Bhawans.

Upgradation of Standards of Revenue and District Administration

4.9 On the basis of the recommendations made by the Eighth Finance Commission, a sum of Rs. 2371.34 lakhs is to be released during 1985-89 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 for :

- (i) Construction of buildings for the offices at the sub-division/Tehsil level, Circle/Firka/Kanungo and village levels.

- (ii) Provision of better amenities through structural alterations and extensions for offices at the sub-division/Tehsil level and lower levels.

4.10 A sum of Rs. 638.48 lakhs was released to the State Governments upto the year 1986-87.

Zonal Council Secretariat

4.11 During the year, three meetings of the Central, Northern and Western Zonal Councils were held at Bhopal on 17-1-1987, at Chandigarh on 5-10-1987 and at Panaji on 21-11-1987, respectively. A meeting of the Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council was also held at Lucknow on 9-11-1987.

4.12 Some of the important matters discussed in these meetings related to :

- (i) Augmentation of water supply schemes.
- (ii) Agricultural prices.
- (iii) Working conditions of migrant workmen.
- (iv) Education.
- (v) Sharing of power.
- (vi) Transport.
- (vii) National T.B. Control and Malaria Eradication Programme.
- (viii) Augmentation of Radio/T.V. facilities.
- (ix) Sales Tax and Consignment Tax.
- (x) Inter-State Crime.

State Legislations

4.13 During the period from 1-4-87 to 31-12-87, 129 legislative proposals received from the States were finalised. A Statement showing the various types of State Legislation finalised during the

preceding year 1986-87 and the current year 1987-88 (upto 31-12-1987) is given below :

	1986-87 (1-4-86 to 31-3-87)	1987-88 (1-4-87 to 21-2-88)
1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded	91	89
2. Bills to which assent was withheld.	—	1
3. Bills returned with message from the President	—	1
4. Bills withdrawn	2	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	5
7. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government before introduction in the State Legislature	46	19
8. Regulation for administrative approval	—	—
9. Ordinance which required President's previous instructions	53	29
	207	145

Punjab Accord

4.14 As mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1986-87, the Government had taken several steps to implement the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab in right earnest and as a result of the efforts made eight items out of eleven items in the Memorandum have been fully implemented. Of the remaining three items, the one relating to territorial claims stood referred to Shri Justice D. A. Desai, retired Judge, Supreme Court of India. On the other item regarding sharing of river waters the Eradi Tribunal submitted its report on 30-1-87, which had been forwarded to the concerned State Governments on 20-5-87 by the Ministry of Water Resources and as required under Section 5(3) read with Section 14(3) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Central Government (Ministry of Water Resources) made a *suo-moto* reference to the Tribunal on the stipulated date of 19th August, 1987 and also forwarded the references received by it

from the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Tribunal fixed 26th March, 1988 as the next date of hearing. In regard to formulation of an All India Gurdwara Bill (Item No. 5), the Chief Ministers of all State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to convey their views on the legislation, its format and other aspects.

Assam Accord

4.15 The Central Government have been actively working towards fulfilling their commitments under the Assam Accord fully.

4.16 As envisaged under the Accord, a bill to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 was finalised in consultation with the State Government and introduced in the Parliament in the winter session 1987. Apart from strengthening the detection machinery under the prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners Scheme, work on tightening surveillance on the borders by strengthening the network of border outposts and observation towers has been taken up. Work on the survey and construction of border roads has also been taken up. The survey work in the Assam Sector has been completed while it is in progress in Meghalaya and Tripura sectors. Work on fencing will be taken up sectorwise on construction of the border roads.

4.17 According to the State Government 90,707 enquiries were taken up in respect of post 24th March 1971 illegal migrants upto September, 1987 and 53,610 enquiries were completed. The number of cases which were referred to the Tribunals was 8094 out of which 481 cases were disposed off. The number of enquiries initiated in respect of 1966-71 entrants upto September, 1987 was 3,28,781 out of which 1,79,482 enquiries were completed. Till October, 1987 3744 foreigners of Bangladesh origin were detected and expelled.

4.18 Special attention is being paid to the speedy around economic development of the State. The Seventh Plan outlay for the State has been increased substantially to Rs. 2,100 crores as against the Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs. 1,115 crores.

Assam Nagaland Border Dispute

4.19 The general situation on the Assam-Nagaland border remained free from any serious incidents during the year. The Commission of Inquiry appointed with Shri R. K. Shastri, as the

sole member to inquire into the border dispute had submitted its report and the Government have generally accepted the recommendations made, and follow-up action has been initiated in consultation with both the State Governments. On 4th February, 1988, a meeting was held by the Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland when detailed discussions were held on the modalities for finding a lasting solution to the border dispute. Another meeting will be held at a mutually convenient date.

Pilot Schemes for Issue of Identity Cards

4.20 Though the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) initiated during 1986-87 has been reoriented from the current year to concentrate on schemes/proposals on education sector only, pilot schemes for issue of identity cards in four border Tehsils of four bordering districts of Rajasthan is being implemented under this programme under the aegis of this Ministry. An amount of Rs. 51 lakhs has so far been sanctioned to Rajasthan Government for implementation of this scheme. Similar pilot schemes are proposed to be taken up in selected border areas of Gujarat and Punjab. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned to Government of Gujarat during 1987-88 for taking up a pilot scheme in border areas of Kutch district. The pattern of financing for implementation of these schemes is 90% by way of grant-in-aid and 10% by way of loan.

The Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Act, 1987

4.21 The Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Act, 1987, was enacted and came into force w.e.f. 21st September, 1987. The Act amends article 332 of the Constitution for making a temporary provision for the determination of number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. This provision will be in force until the readjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under article 170 of the Constitution. The amendment provides that if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of the above States in existence on the date of coming into force of this Constitution (Amendment) Act are held by the members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and in any other case such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats a proportion not less than the number of members be-

longing to Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly.

Implementation of Mizoram Accord

4.22 The Mizoram Accord has been fully implemented so far as Central Government is concerned.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

5.1 Keeping in view the need for an integrated and coordinated economic development of the States of North-Eastern region comprising Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, the North Eastern Council was set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. The Council is an advisory body, and is entrusted with the responsibility of formulating for the States represented in the Council a unified and co-ordinated regional plan (which will be in addition to the State Plan) in regard to matters of common importance to that area. It also advises the Central Government regarding the priorities of the projects and schemes included in the regional plan and the stages in which the regional plan may be implemented; as also the location of the projects and schemes included in the regional plan. The Council's schemes are implemented through the State Governments and Central agencies like Central Water Commission, Border Roads Organisation and Public Sector Undertakings like North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation and North Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation which have been set up under the aegis of the Council.

5.2 The Seventh Plan outlay for the North-Eastern Council schemes is Rs. 675 crores as against an outlay of Rs. 340.12 crores for the Sixth Plan. The NEC utilised Rs. 144.13 crores of Plan Allocation during 1986-87 against an approved outlay of Rs. 145 crores. The revised Annual Plan allocation for 1987-88 is Rs. 150 crores. The approved outlay for Annual Plan—

1988-89 is Rs. 185 crores. The sector-wise breakup of the plan outlay is given below :—

(Rupees in crores)

Sector	Seventh Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay for 1987-88	Approved outlay for 1988-89
1. Agriculture and allied programmes.	46.47	12.33	12.02
2. Water & Power Development	278.08	49.54	52.98
3. Industries and Minerals	10.60	6.62	7.52
4. Transport and communication	297.53	69.46	99.68
5. Manpower Development	33.80	10.11	10.33
6. Social and Community Services	1.60	0.57	0.73
7. General Services	6.92	1.37	1.74
Total :	675.00	150.00	185.00

5.3 Several measures including delegation of financial powers to Secretary, NEC have been taken to strengthen the Council Secretariat. The powers of the Secretary, NEC to issue expenditure sanction/administrative approval for the plan schemes of the Council were earlier enhanced from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores in June 1986. These powers have been further enhanced to Rs. 5 crores with effect from 8th May, 1987. The Sectoral Advisers of NEC Secretariat have also been delegated powers to accord technical clearance for the plan schemes of the Council costing upto Rs. 5 crores. As a result of these and other measures, NEC utilised Rs. 144.13 crores of their outlay against an approved outlay of Rs. 145 crores during 1986-87, as against the utilisation of Rs. 96 crores in 1985-86 out of an approved outlay of Rs. 125 crores.

5.4 During the year under report, the NEC has achieved considerable progress in the transport and communication sector, water and power development sector, industries sector and manpower sector. The Kalia Bhomara Bridge across the river Brahmaputra near Tezpur in Assam (Rs. 89.14 crores project) was commissioned by the Prime Minister in April 1987. This Bridge was completed ahead of schedule. The NEC has prepared a Master Plan for roads development in the North-Eastern

region upto 2000-AD. The Master Plan envisages construction of 50,000 Kms. of roads out of which 5,500 Kms. of roads will be under NEC schemes. This will be in addition to the 6,000 Kms. of roads which are under various stages of construction under the NEC Plan since Fifth and Sixth Plan.

5.5 In the power sector, Phase-I (2×25 MW) of the Kopili Power House (Rs. 212 crores) has already been commissioned. Phase-II (2×50 MW) of this project is expected to be completed by March 1988. In the meantime, preliminary works are progressing on the Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project (405 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh which was sanctioned in April, 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 312.78 crores. A 5 MW Gas Turbine Unit has been sanctioned for the Gas Based Thermal Station at Baramura in Tripura in March 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.26 crores. The transmission projects associated with the above power projects are also progressing. While Kopili Transmission Project has already been completed and commissioned, the additional transmission line project has also been completed, except for a 35 Kms. stretch in Manipur. It is expected that this portion will also be completed in 1988. The NEC is also financing the Gohpur-Itanagar Transmission Line Project costing Rs. 2.39 crores.

5.6 A Regional Mining School at Dimapur in Nagaland has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 crores in May, 1987 to develop skilled manpower in the region.

Union Territories

5.7 There are seven Union Territories comprising a total area of 11,019 Sq. Kms. with a population of 76,61,806 as per 1981 Census. The approved outlays of all the Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1987-88) are Rs. 2774.17 crores and Rs. 705.09 crores respectively. Goa has been given the status of State with effect from 30th May, 1987. Details regarding area, population and outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 are given in the Annexure I and II appended to this chapter.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBER ISLANDS

5.8 There has been further impetus to the planned growth of this territory with the setting up of the Islands Development Authority (IDA) to decide on the policies and programmes for an integrated, environmentally-sound development of the Islands (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) under the

chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The I.D.A. had its 3rd meeting at Kavaratti on 29th December, 1987. The 7th Plan outlay for the territory is Rs. 285 crores. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 48 crores for Annual Plan 1987-88, the Planning Commission has agreed to an outlay of Rs. 71 crores for Annual Plan 1988-89, which also includes Rs. 20.00 crores exclusively for shipping sector. Some of the developmental activities in various sectors are given below :

Transport and Communication

5.9 Shipping is the lifeline of this territory. The shipping service between mainland and Islands is being operated by the Shipping Corporation of India. For the mainland-Island service, acquisition of 3 passenger-cum-cargo vessel each with a capacity to carry 1200 passengers has been sanctioned. Orders for acquisition of two vessels at a cost of Rs. 25 crores each have already been placed. These vessels will replace two ships which are old. A decision for acquiring the third vessel from abroad or from indigenous sources will be taken shortly. In addition, as per decision of the IDA, one ship NAJD-II has been taken on hire for mainland-Islands service with effect from 10-6-87. The entire outlay provided in Annual Plan 1987-88 for the Shipping sector is expected to be utilized in full.

5.10 To strengthen the road transport system 42 buses have already been procured against the target of 100 buses in the 7th Plan period. An inter-Island helicopter service is also being run by the Administration with fares subsidised to the extent of 70%. The target of construction of 14 Kms of Andaman Trunk Road during 1987-88 is expected to be completed.

5.11 Inter-Islands daily postal service has been introduced through helicopter from January, 1988 in the Islands.

Power

5.12 A scheme costing Rs. 18.61 crores to augment the existing power generation capacity of 14 MW by installing 5×2.5 MW DG Sets at Chatham, Port Blair and South Andaman is expected to be completed by the end of 1988. Augmentation schemes at Car Nicobar and Campbell Bay are in progress. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2532 lakhs for implementation of 40 schemes under Power Sector during the 7th Plan which include installation of Wind Pumps, Solar Photo Voltaic System, New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Integrated Rural Emery Planning Scheme. Out of 491

villages, 375 villages (242 at the end of VIth Plan) have already been electrified. During the year 48 villages were electrified as against the target of 60.

Agriculture

5.13 Abnormal failure of south-west monsoon seriously affected agricultural operations in these Islands during the year under report. To meet this situation, funds to the extent of Rs. 28.00 lakhs were released by the Government of India for providing subsidy for the purchase of agricultural inputs and fodder etc. Special programmes were also undertaken by the Admn. under NREP etc. to provide employment to affected families.

5.14 To increase agricultural output, farmers are provided planting material, plant protection chemicals and fertilizers at subsidised rates. In addition subsidy to the extent of 50% on cost and 100% on transport is also provided to the farmers for purchasing tractors. For improving irrigation facilities, farmers are distributed pump sets and given 33 1/3% loan-cum-subsidy for constructing ponds. Under educational and extension programmes, 170 demonstrations on various cropping pattern were conducted for the benefit of farmers, during the current year. Entire outlay provided under the Plan is expected to be utilised.

Animal Husbandry

5.15 Against an allocation of Rs. 80 lakhs for the year 1987-88, an expenditure of Rs. 41.7 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of October, 1987. During this year, 2 Veterinary Sub-Centres and one mobile dispensary were commissioned and 6 more sub-Dispensaries and 1 Mobile Dispensary are likely to be established shortly. Two Artificial Insemination Centres and 13 Sub-Centres were established with Frozen Semen Technology. 500 reared birds have been distributed to the tribal farmers on 50% subsidy basis.

Industries

5.16 The Islands have been declared as an industrially backward area and classified under category 'A'. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for various programmes under this sector. 47 small and village industries have been registered by the end of December, 1987 against the target of 65. An amount

of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned to 24 beneficiaries including 3 tribals under State Aid to Industries. 96 artisans and craftsmen were imparted training by the various developmental Training Centres. Marketing assistance has been extended to 5 local craftsmen for the sale of shell and wood-craft items. 23 beneficiaries have been recommended for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.36 lakhs under the scheme "Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youths" up to the end of December, 1987.

Fisheries

5.17 The Fisheries Department is implementing 17 schemes against the total plan outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs during this year. 1,35,750 Nos. of fingerlings were procured and distributed to 94 fish farmers. Action is being taken for procuring 30 mechanised boats at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs for supplying to the fishermen and tribals on 60% subsidy. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- per family for construction of houses in the form of 50% loan 50% as grant would be provided to 20 fishermen during this year for having permanent settlements.

Education

5.18 There has been steady growth in the educational infrastructure in the Territory. Eight more educational institutions have been added to 296 institutions existing last year. Enrolment has also gone up to 65,000 as against 62,091 in the previous year. Four new primary schools were upgraded as Middle schools. Further, 4 Secondary Schools and 1 Senior Secondary School were opened by upgrading 4 Middle and 1 Secondary School. One Navodaya Vidyalaya has been started and arrangement for starting the second such Vidyalaya is in progress. From this academic year, Government College, Port Blair has been affiliated to Central University, Pondicherry. As a result, college has been able to extend facilities for post-graduation studies in the field of Chemistry, Botany and Geography for the local students. 37 Adult Education Centres have been added to the already existing 275 Centres. One Ashram School has also been established during the year for the tribals in the Shompen area. Tribal students are provided general financial assistance as well as special incentives like free text-books, stationery and reservation of seats in relaxation of standards for admission to various courses. Action to implement new Education policy in the territory has been initiated. Island Development Authority has also decided to have another ITI in these Islands.

Health

5.19 The allocation under the health sector for the year is Rs. 90 lakhs. Against the target of 2 Primary Health Centres and 8 Sub-Centres under Primary Health Care Programme, 4 Primary Health Centres and 11 Sub-Centres were established during the year under report. One Primary Health Sub-Centre had also been established.

Civil Supplies

5.20 An outlay of Rs. 26.4 lakhs has been provided during this year. Controlled items such as wheat, rice and sugar are procured from the Food Corporation of India and distributed in the Islands through a network of 224 Fair Price Shops. The price of kerosene is also fixed by the Administration. The scheme for distribution of grains at specially subsidised rates to the tribal population in Nicobar District continued during this year.

Tribal Welfare

5.21 An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of the primitive tribes during this year. An autonomous body, Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samity (AAJVS) is functioning under the Administration to look after the welfare programmes taken up exclusively for the primitive tribes. A project Officer has been posted to coordinate various development programmes for the tribals. A school has been opened in the Shompen complex in Great Nicobar for providing education to Shompen children.

Rural Development

5.22 Against the target of covering 1560 new families and 80 old beneficiaries during this year under IRDP, 592 new families and 80 old families were assisted upto the end of October, 1987. In the case of NREP and RLEGP, the achievement upto the end of October, 1987 in generating employment is 1,73,073 and 64,080 man-days respectively against the target of 1,81,000 and 1,80,000 man-days respectively.

Labour and Employment

5.23 In the Employment Exchanges, 3402 candidates were registered up to the end of November, 1987, out of which 503 candidates were provided employment. A Vocational Guidance Unit has been established to assist the job seekers.

Publicity

5.24 8 Direct Receiving Sets (DRS) have been installed in various Islands.

CHANDIGARH

5.25 Chandigarh is the headquarters of three Administration/ Governments viz., Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh. The approved annual plan outlay for Chandigarh for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 44.00 crores.

Education

5.26 There are around 315 schools including Government aided, recognised, Central and unrecognised schools covering children from pre-primary to the senior secondary stage. All these schools cater to the educational needs of over 1.15 lakhs students at the elementary stage and about 22,000 at the secondary stage.

5.27 Various courses in important trades are run by the Central Polytechnic, Government Polytechnic for Women, Industrial Training Institute and the Central Crafts Institute for Women. The Punjab Engineering College offers seven courses leading to the award of B.E. Degree. The College of Arts is conducting Degree Courses in painting, applied art, sculpture and graphics of five years duration. The College of Architecture imparts specialised technical education in architecture upto degree level.

Chandigarh Transport Undertaking

5.28 The fleet strength of the Undertaking is expected to go upto 327 buses by 31-3-1988. The work for the construction of a separate local bus stand has also been started.

Labour Department

5.29 Various facilities, such as Day Care Centres, Sewing Classes for ladies, Creches, Reading Room, Library, Children's Park and Games are being provided in the Labour Welfare Centres set up by the Chandigarh Labour Welfare Board. 10 new factories have been registered during the year. The total factories so far registered comes to 435. There are 267 registered trade unions.

Food and Supplies

5.30 The Department of Food and Supplies have taken effective steps to streamline the public distribution system, and for the effective enforcement of various control orders and to promote a strong consumer movement.

5.31 There are 20 L.P.G. distributors in Chandigarh with 84,000 L.P.G. connections.

Architecture

5.32 The Architectural Wing is responsible for the planning and designing of all the Govt. Buildings in Chandigarh. Besides handling Govt. Buildings, this wing also scrutinise and control development in the private sectors. Architectural advice is made available to the Architectural Unit of Chandigarh Housing Board and the Notified Area Committee, Manimajra to ensure coordinated growth of the city of Chandigarh.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

5.33 Integrated planned development of this territory began during the 4th Five Year Plan in 1969 only. The territory being pre-dominantly tribal, the entire plan schemes are tailored to meet the requirements and expectations of weaker sections of the society, mainly tribals with special emphasis on agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development, fishery, forest, minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, rural roads, education, public health, etc.

Agriculture

5.34 Area under high yielding variety crops increased to 7080 hectares which includes 6700 hectares under paddy cultivation. Area under multiple cropping, with assured irrigation facilities increased by about 200% from the last year (from 675 hectares to 1801 hectares). 12560 fruit plants were distributed at subsidised rates to small and SC/ST farmers under horticulture development programme. About 2200 hectares of additional area was brought under assured irrigation. Various soil conservation programmes continued this year also in the catchment area of Daman Ganga Project.

Cooperatives

5.35 The number of registered societies increased from 56 to 85 during the year. Agriculture Credit Cooperatives continued to dominate through various PACS/LAMOS functioning in villages. Industrial Cooperative Society made significant progress by advancing loans worth Rs. 34.69 lakhs as against Rs. 5.95 lakhs in the last year.

Medical & Public Health

5.36 One more P.H.C. and six new sub-centres were opened in the remote areas of the Territory in addition to the existing 31 PHCs, 24 sub-centres, 7 dispensaries and a cottage hospital, during the year. For its significant achievement in the field of family welfare, this territory got the amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from Government of India for the second time in succession.

Forestry

5.37 To keep pace with the ever increasing demand of forest products like timber, fuel wood and fodder, schemes emphasizing proper conservation and development of forests and promoting tree growth outside forest areas were taken up extensively. Additional area of 379 hectares was brought under forestry programme and 561 hectares under rehabilitation of degraded forests. 30.50 lakhs trees were planted. 5 timber depots will be opened before March, 1988 for supply of timber on concessional basis. About 35 km. of road length was covered for plantation of trees under NREP, providing employment to tribals.

Industry

5.38 Number of medium scale industries went upto 49 as against 16 in the last year. There are now 283 units registered and having working capital of Rs. 80.00 crores. Annual turn-over of these units is nearly Rs. 120 crores as against Rs. 69 crores last year.

Education

5.39 One primary and one secondary schools were opened this year. Enrolment figures went upto 17894 students in 161 primary and 3071 in 8 secondary school, as against 17198 and 2616 respectively in the last year. Other incentives schemes like

free supply of school books, uniforms, mid-day meals, etc. were continued. To promote tribal dialect bilingual text-book project was started in two dialects, namely "Dawarvarli" and "Dungarvarli" in four schools, to begin with. During the year, 150 trainees were admitted for various trades in the ITI, against 108 trainees in the last year.

Rural Development & Community Services

5.40 Under NREP and RLEGP, the Rural Development Agency could generate 0.92 lakhs and 0.40 lakhs mandays employment respectively till November 1987, by undertaking activities like afforestation, soil conservation, construction of rural roads, sanitary latrines, land development for house-sites etc. About 327.88 tonnes of food grains were distributed under these two schemes. Construction work on 6 drinking water wells was completed. Under rural electrification programme, 29 km of HT lines and 41.5 kms of LT lines were installed during this year. To augment the electric supply, 9 new feeder lines are being erected. 14 new pump sets were energised till November 1987. 83 physically handicapped students, 193 blind and infirm persons were provided financial assistance.

5.41 All schemes under 20-Point Programme were given special emphasis. Out of 28 items implemented by the Administration under this programme, it had achieved 100% or more of the target in respect of 16 items during 1986-87.

DAMAN AND DIU

5.42 After reorganisation of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu as per the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 which became effective on 30th May, 1987, a new Union Territory, namely Daman and Diu was formed by granting full statehood to Goa. The new Union Territory comprises two districts of Daman and Diu. Daman has an area of 72 Sq. Kms. and a population of about 48,560 (1981 Census). Diu, the other district, is dis-contiguous from Daman and is located about 763 Kms. west of Daman. It is an island of about 40 sq. Kms. in area, separated from the mainland of Gujarat by a small creek. The total population of Diu (1981 Census) is 30421.

5.43 The territory will be having its separate annual plan from the year 1988-89. However, for the current year, i.e. 1987-88,

the funds both under Plan and Non-Plan, have been divided between the new State of Goa and the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu on the basis of population and deserving needs of the new Union Territory.

Democratic set up

5.44 To associate the people with the running of the Administration of the new Union Territory a 'Pradesh Council' has been set up in the Territory under the Daman and Diu (Administration) Regulations, 1987. The Pradesh Council comprise besides the Administrator, the member of the House of People (Lok Sabha) representing the Union Territory, Collectors of Daman and Diu districts, Presidents of the Municipal Councils of Daman and Diu, Chairman of Panchayats of Daman and Diu districts, one person from Daman district belonging to any of the Scheduled Tribes, one woman member and members of the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu representing Daman and Diu immediately before the 30th May, 1987. The regulation also provides for appointment of two Councillors to aid and advise the Administrator on matters referred to them for advice by the Administrator. The Pradesh Council is a recommendatory body and it has since come into existence. Consequent upon formation of this new Union Territory of Daman and Diu, one seat in Lok Sabha was allocated to this Territory and this seat has also been filled after holding elections in November 1987.

Tourism

5.45 Schemes for development of beaches, tourist complexes, garden, landscaping, camping sites in Daman have been taken up. Six hotels and a restaurant are under construction at Jallandar beach at Diu. Proposal to construct 20 cottages at Nagoa beach and a youth hostel at Diu is under active consideration.

Transport

5.46 Main communication line for Daman is Bombay-Delhi route, which passes through Vapi, 12 Kms. from Daman. Vapi is the nearest rail-head. Most of the major routes in Diu have been completed. Asphaltting work of run-way at the Airport at Diu, costing Rs. 43 lakh is in progress. Construction of air traffic control and chain-linked fencing work at a total cost of

Rs. 19 lakhs is also under progress. Entire outlay earmarked under this sector will be spent.

Education

5.47 Two mobile library vans with books costing about Rs. 5.5 lakhs are being made operative. Upgradation of middle schools at Zari and Pariari is in progress. Construction of hostel for Scheduled Tribes boys is also in progress.

Power

5.48 A 66 KVA Sub Station, at a total cost of Rs. 1.71 crores, is being set up at Diu. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has already been spent. The work is being executed through Gujarat Electricity Board. Work on 22 kms. of 66 KVA line from Una in Gujarat to the proposed Diu Sub station site is expected to be completed by the end of 1987-88. Work of electrification of 4 wados out of six in Daman is also under progress. Rs. 26,000 has already been spent on street lighting out of Rs. 1 lakh provided.

Agriculture

5.49 Under the crash plantation programme, about 39,000 saplings have been planted all over Daman and another one lakh trees are proposed to be planted within this financial year. Work on Daman Ganga Reservoir Project, which covers all villages of Daman for irrigation and drinking water is in progress. An amount of Rs. 7.91 crores has so far been spent. The work on Rawal Dam project in Diu is also under progress. Amount of Rs. 138 lakhs has been spent so far.

Tribal Sub-Plan

5.50 The Tribal Sub-Plan Cell for the benefit of poor tribals/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is functioning in the district since 1976. Various schemes under agriculture, forest, fishing, energy, industry, transport, education, health, housing, etc. are being taken up under this sub-plan for which an amount of Rs. 88.59 lakhs has been provided.

Miscellaneous

5.51 A T.V. Relay Tower has been set up at Daman. A T. V. Relay Tower is proposed to be set up at Diu by the end of the current financial year. For the overall cleanliness and a cleaner

environment, an amount of Rs. 36 lakhs has been spent in procuring road cleaners, refuse collectors, etc. for Daman Municipal Council. Two desalination plants to augment drinking water supply at Diu are also being set up.

DELHI

Sarkaria Committee

5.52 In view of the phenomenal increase in the population of Delhi and the overlapping of functions of various authorities in Delhi resulting in difficulties to the common man, the Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice R. S. Sarkaria to look into the re-organisation of the administrative and municipal set up of Delhi and to make recommendations for amendments to the existing laws/rules. Pending the receipt of the recommendations of the Committee and decisions thereon, it was considered expedient to extend the term of the Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Council by one year.

Administrative Reforms and Vigilance

5.53 10 studies in respect of different departments of Delhi Administration and 38 snap studies in connection with the creation of posts under the Plan schemes and filling up of vacant posts under the non-plan schemes were conducted by the Administrative Reforms Department in order to streamline the procedures, systems of work measurements, etc.

5.54 The Grievances Cell received 534 complaints which were attended to.

5.55 During the period from 1-4-87 to 31-10-87, the Vigilance Branch received 457 complaints, 250 of them were after preliminary scrutiny referred to the concerned departments for appropriate action and 41 cases were forwarded to the Anti Corruption Branch for investigation. This Branch organised 17 successful raids and arrested 4 persons. In 17 cases prosecution was launched under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and allied sections of the I.P.C. as against 6 cases during the year 1986-87. Regular Departmental action was recommended in 47 cases. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against 21 gazetted officers and 106 non-gazetted officers. 13 cases against gazetted officers and 129 against non-gazetted officers were disposed of.

Training

5.56 The Directorate of Training, UTCS, besides conducting Foundational Training Course for 21 UTCS probationers also conducted 25 In-service Training Courses.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.57 Notwithstanding the decrease in the availability of agricultural land, foodgrain production in 1986-87 increased to 157 thousand MT as against 155.10 thousand MT in 1985-86. For the current year, a target of 162.50 thousand MT has been fixed. Milk production has been rising. For the current year, a target of 205 thousand litres was fixed and by the end of October, 1987, the production touched 135 thousand litres as against 120 thousand litres during the corresponding period in 1986. Against the targetted production of 78 million eggs during the year, 40.75 million eggs have already been produced by the end of October, 1987. The production of fish upto October, 1987 has been 1.90 thousand MT against a target of 2.60 thousand MT fixed for 1987-88. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1.71 thousand MT and 2.40 thousand MT respectively. 5.33 lakhs trees were planted upto October, 1987 against the target of 6 lakhs trees. Necessary steps for fencing the first Wild Life Sanctuary in Delhi at Asola Village have been initiated.

5.58 Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the DRDA provided assistance to 1707 families (including 57 SC families) upto December, 1987 against the target of 3038 families for the whole year. 43390 mandays of employment were generated under the NREP besides 68543 mandays of employment under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

Labour and Employment

5.59 There were 19 strikes and 7 lock-outs during the period under report. Out of 8093 conciliation cases, 5572 cases were disposed of in which 1114 were settled, 901 were closed and 3552 failure reports were sent to Administration for reference for adjudication, 2370 industrial disputes were referred for adjudication and 1195 cases were decided by the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts. To cope with the increase in number of cases, one more labour court has been sanctioned. In the 13 Labour Welfare Counters run by the Labour Department, the general attendance was 1,17,829. Handicraft classes were

started in 11 Welfare Centres. The minimum wages in 29 scheduled employments were revised with effect from 1-5-1987. In order to help persons seeking employment abroad, a Manpower Export Bureau has been started. "CHOOSE YOUR CAREER CAMPAIGN" was organised during June, 1987.

District Administration

5.60 During the period under report, gratuitous relief to the tune of Rs. 4.86 lakhs was provided to those affected by destruction of Jhuggies in Delhi. Rs. 6.90 crores has been sanctioned for drought relief work during the year. The Rajya Sainik Board provided financial grant to ex-servicemen and widows, Rs. 21,850/- was paid as stipend to 28 dependents of ex-servicemen/widows from the Amalgamated Fund. The grant of pension @ Rs. 400/- per month to riot widows/old persons affected by 1984 riots was approved. The Administration is running 6 official relief camps for the migrant families from Punjab where fire-wood, water, electricity and medical facilities besides financial assistance for poor is provided. A sum of Rs. 2,83,82,528/- has been spent upto the end of October, 1987 on the relief measures.

Stamps and Registration

5.61 A sum of more than Rs. 13 crores has been collected towards sale of stamps during the period under report. 1,39,582 documents were registered which yielded more than Rs. 25 lakhs as revenue.

Health and Family Welfare

5.62 Construction work of 100-bed Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Mangolpuri is almost complete. Indoor facilities are likely to be established during this year. The bed strength of Din Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital is likely to go upto 550 by the end of the financial year. The Maternity Ward has started functioning from December, 1987. Land has been acquired for the 500-bed hospital at Rohini and for Accident-cum-Emergency Centre at Raghbir Nagar. During 1986-87, 4 new Health Centres were opened and 4 more are expected to be added during the current year. 10 existing dispensaries were converted into Health Centres and 4 Poly Clinics were upgraded during the period under report.

5.63 There is a net-work of 101 Family Welfare Centres including 1988 Units. 21,967 cases of MTP were reported upto October, 1987. To publicise the importance of small family,

Film shows, Seminars and Exhibitions etc. were organised. Training courses and workshops were also organised during the year on laparoscopy, MTP, Vasectomy and IUD.

5.64 The Drug Control Department inspected 805 manufacturing units and 2058 sales units. It conducted 4 successful raids in which drugs and cosmetics worth Rs. 34,310/- were seized. Prosecution was launched in 12 cases and departmental action taken in 421 cases. 698 inspections were carried out on retail outlets for enforcement of price control.

Industries

5.65 There were about 68,000 industrial units employing about 6.22 lakhs workers in Delhi on 31st October, 1987. 660 new units were registered on permanent and 1883 on temporary basis. During the period under report 25,000 MT of Iron and Steel, 180 KL of Kerosene Oil, 7556 MT of Steam Coal, 2,64,610 bags of Cement, 37.53MT of LPG and 105 MT of Paraffin Wax were recommended for different small scale units. Physical possession of 370 flats was given to the allottees of Jhandewalan Flatted Factories complex. 150 applicants were selected for allotment of work centres in Nangloi. The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation finalised development of 800 industrial plots at Narela Industrial Area. The total turnover of the Corporation showed an increase of 2.4% (Rs. 26.22 crores) over the figures for the corresponding period of 1986-87 (Rs. 25.61 crores). The Society for Self Employment started functioning from 1st April, 1987 and trained about 112 persons till November, 1987. A sum of Rs. 8.35 lakhs was disbursed to 130 units under Bank Loan Scheme. Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been utilised as loan and Rs. 1 lakh as subsidy for 50 units of SC entrepreneurs. 718 weavers were covered under Thrift-cum Saving Schemes and 532 weavers under Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers. To ensure quality products, 75 raids were conducted. 120 samples of house-hold appliances were drawn and 15 FIRs against the defaulting manufacturers were lodged during the period under report. Royalty on mining increased to Rs. 17,59,203.80 upto December, 1987 as against Rs. 13,18,535.70 realised during April, 1986 to November, 1986.

Education

5.66 During the academic year 1987-88, 26 new schools were opened, 43 schools upgraded and 11 schools were bifurcated. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1.67 crores were given to more

than 1,20,834 SC/ST students. More than 22,000 students were admitted to the Patrachar Vidyalaya this year. More than 6,000 adults are benefitting from the Adult Education Programme in Delhi. Three new Colleges, viz the College of Business Studies, College of Physical Education and College of Arts & Commerce have been opened from the academic session 1987-88.

Technical Education

5.67 Teaching posts for the Post Diploma Course of Computer Application have been created and the revision of Staff structure in accordance with the Madan Committee recommendations is under implementation. The M-Pharma Course has been transferred from Central assistance to the UT Plan Scheme this year. Efforts are underway to procure land for new polytechnics, one at Hindon and the other at Paschim Vihar.

Social Welfare

5.68 About 1200 destitutes, neglected and mentally retarded children and 775 children of denotified tribes, healthy children of leprosy patients and young destitute children were brought to the observation Homes and Childrens' Homes run by the Directorate. About 4.49 lakhs children in the age group of 0-6 years and lactating and nursing mothers of economically backward areas were provided supplementary nutrition, health check-up, immunization, etc. Two ICDS projects in Tilak Vihar and Shahdara have been started in which about 306 centres for needy children and women are functioning upto the end of Oct. 1987. About 161 women were provided shelter, education and training facilities in the 4 residential institutions for welfare of destitutes and widows. About 931 women from economically weaker sections were given training in different training-cum-production centres during this period. 2150 beggars were arrested out of which 1388 were sent to different beggar homes and 60 were repatriated to their respective States. About 1100 leprosy affected persons were provided free rations, accommodation and medical treatment. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 17.70 lakhs was given to 3064 socially and physically handicapped persons. 1050 physically handicapped persons were given training to make them self reliant.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

5.69 Scholarships for vocational and technical training are provided to Scheduled Caste I.T.I. Trainees @ Rs. 60/- p.m. to day

scholars and Rs. 100/- per month to hostellers. Out of an approved sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs for 1987-88, Rs. 5 lakhs has already been given out for distribution to about 600 trainees. One hostel each for SC girls and SC boys is being run to provide appropriate environment to SC students. At present, 44 SC students are availing of this facility. A target to distribute 3,000 sewing machines and cloth presses has been fixed for which provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been kept for the year 1987-88. 15% margin money has been provided to 401 SC applicants desirous of purchasing three-wheeler scooters to earn their livelihood. An amount of Rs. 16.98 lakhs has been spent 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 Castes in order to set up their own trades/small scale industries. An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has already been given to the Corporation and 389 persons have benefitted upto 31-10-1987 by the Corporation. To improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Caste, electric and water connections were provided to their houses. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved to benefit about 1000 families. An expenditure of Rs. 3.59 lakhs has already been incurred under the Housing Subsidy benefiting 159 families upto 31st October, 1987.

Legal Aid

5.70 The Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board, constituted to give legal aid and advice to the weaker sections of the society in Delhi, provided legal assistance to 1984 persons out of whom 33 belonged to SC/ST, 554 were women and one child, upto 31st December, 1987.

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

5.71 The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking successfully met the power demand of Delhi, the maximum of which reached 1049 MW on 9-9-1987. Of the total generation of 1005 million units upto 31st Oct., 1987, the I.P. Station generated 651 MU inspite of shut down of some of its units. The remaining 354 MU were generated by 6 X 30 MW Gas Turbines installed near I.P. station. The progress of transmission and distribution plan work has been satisfactory during the period under report. Two more districts were created in March/April, 1987 bringing the number of distribution districts to 22.

Sales Tax

5.72 Out of the target of Rs. 410.00 crores fixed for the current year, Rs. 224.82 crores has already been collected by the end of November, 1987. A total of 16,075 surveys were conducted by the end of November, 1987 and 447 dealers avoiding registration with the Department were detected. In the special raids organised by the Enforcement Wing, incriminating documents were seized in 240 cases involving an estimated revenue of Rs. 57.90 lakhs.

Land and Building

5.73 During the period under report, the Department acquired 8912.82 acres of land under the planned development scheme and 49.13 acres for non-plan scheme. In order to check unauthorised encroachment/constructions in Government land and to curb illegal sale/purchase of the notified land, the Special Police Cell of the Department registered 3867 cases out of which 1155 are pending in courts for trial. 190 persons were convicted during the period. Exemption under Section 20 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was allowed in 2738 cases. 109 cases were finalised upto 31st October, 1987 under section 9 of the Act. 32 cases were assessed and about 26096.04 sq. m. of land has been declared excess during this period.

Excise, Entertainment Tax and Prohibition

5.74 Gross revenue of Excise Department upto 31st Oct., 1987 was Rs. 69,02,00,000 and from the Entertainment Tax Rs. 7,87,43,000. During the period, the staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau detected 49 cases upto 29th Nov., 1987 in which 55 persons were arrested for violation of excise laws. 1991 bottles of liquor, 32.050 Kg. of opium, 5,850 Kg. of charas, 0.342 Kg. of smack/heroin and 3 vehicles were seized.

Co-operation

5.75 As on 31-10-87, there were 6516 co-operative societies registered with the Department with a share capital of about 17.13 crores, membership of 10.5 lakhs and deposits of the order of Rs. 49.92 crores. During the period from July to 31st October, 1987, 52 Societies were registered. The sales of the 464 consumer cooperative stores in Delhi was of the order of Rs. 50.70 crores. The rural Cooperatives advanced short term loans of Rs. 57.39 lakhs and the Land Development Bank advanced long term loans of Rs. 56 lakhs upto Oct., 87.

Transport

5.76 During the period under report, 1,15,345 vehicles were registered and Rs. 1214.77 lakhs was collected as revenue. 87,000 regular permits were issued apart from 1621 International Driving Permits. 59,950 driving licences were issued. Out of 53,658 vehicles inspected, 49,172 were declared fit.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Roads and Bridges

5.77 A massive programme of widening and improvement of 15 different roads was taken up and completed. Besides, the work of widening/improvement of 55 urban roads is in progress. Four bridges namely Zakhira overbridge, under-bridge at Shakti Nagar, bridge connecting Shyama Prasad Mukherji Marg with Azad Market and bridge on Najafgadh Drain, have already been opened to traffic. Work on the second phase of Zakhira fly-over is also in progress. 35 refuse collectors, 30 tipper-trucks, 3500 new wheel barrows and 150 hand-carts were purchased to modernise the conservancy fleet. The 'Sulabh Shauchalya facility' which was started at Angoori Ghatta is being extended to other areas. MCD is providing 50 per cent subsidy, i.e. Rs. 500/- per family for such latrine in the villages. Twenty six new primary schools and 526 sections were opened during the year to cater to the needs of 15,710 new entrants. Under a crash programme, 500 pre-fab class rooms, 50 lavatory blocks and 50 boundary walls were provided. Two lakh school children from resettlement colonies, slum and J.J. Colonies were covered under the Mid-Day meal programme. Free text-books were supplied to all students at a cost of Rs. 86 lakhs while free uniforms were given to about 50,000 children of weaker sections. Expansion programmes were undertaken in all the major hospitals. In Hindu Rao Hospital, a multi-storeyed building for House Surgeons, Mortuary & Post Mortem Room were completed. In Kasturba Hospital, construction work of staff quarter-cum-paying wards in place of the old building is nearing completion. In RBTB Hospital, an operation theatre for thoracic surgical treatment was provided. Eight dispensaries under Indigenous System of Medicine, were established. Two new M&CW Centres and maternity homes were set up. Anti-Malaria Operations have been assigned a high priority. The incidence of malaria showed a further decline and only 8540 cases of malaria were detected upto 28-11-87 as against 22565 last year.

5.78 During the current financial year, 60 parks were developed/improved. 20 tube wells were repaired and 4 new ones installed at different places for irrigation of parks and gardens. 155 colonies and 82 villages were transferred to MCD by DDA. Out of these, 137 colonies were already approved, seven transferred to Slum Department, cases of other seven colonies for regularisation were rejected and those of the remaining four are under scrutiny. A well-planned Transport Colony, Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar, is being developed at the northern out-skirts of Delhi on GT Karnal Road with modern facilities such as filling stations, workshops, godowns, restaurants and other community facilities. Development work is nearing completion and out of 1436 plots, 1335 have been fully developed and allotted. Property tax calculation is being done with the help of computers. For the convenience of the tax payers, a new office was opened in the Minto Road Complex. A new office in Jal Vihar was also opened where the assessment of flats allotted by DDA in New Delhi Zone was centralised. Two new offices at Ashok Vihar and Pitampura have been opened for the west zone and civil lines zone, respectively. MCD is running sixty-nine labour welfare Centres in various municipal colonies. One new part-time Labour Welfare Centre was opened at New Office Complex at Najafgarh. A cycle allowance of Rs. 40/- per month was sanctioned to all class IV employees. Those not maintaining cycles are eligible for a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 35/-. A monthly medical allowance of Rs. 15/- was also sanctioned to all employees belonging to categories C and D.

5.79 Detailed investigations of 3191 vigilance cases were taken up. Out of these, investigations were completed in 2507 cases and 1062 RDAs were registered. In addition, 112 raids were also carried out. A total of 114 employees were placed under suspension, 846 awarded various punishments and 86 dismissed/removed from service.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

5.80 Some of the projects completed this year are SWATI (Working Girls Hostel), 3 sub-ways, 11 KV substation at Pandara Park, a school building at East Kidwai Nagar and Barat Ghars/ community halls in various parts of the city. The other major projects in progress are Anchal (a home for mentally retarded children), a multi-subway project in connaught place, 66 KV indoor sub-station at School Lane, 33 KV sub-station at Scindia

House, Barat Ghars at Moti Bagh and Malcha Marg besides large housing complexes at Sarojini Nagar and Aliganj.

5.81 17 Ordinary schools have been converted into modern schools. During this year 6 new social education centres under the "Expansion of social education" scheme were opened. In order to motivate the SC/ST families for sending all school age children to recognised schools, a scheme for giving stipend of Rs. 100/- p.m. has also been introduced.

5.82 For fighting the menace of drug addiction, a de-addiction Centre was added to the NDMC hospital, Moti Bagh. A cancer detection Centre, an orthopaedic fracture clinic and paediatrics department were also added to the Moti Bagh hospital during 87-88. Phase III of re-development of maternity and child welfare centre at Lodhi Road has also been completed.

5.83 A number of important roads were strengthened and widened. 35 Kms of road length with foot paths have been added, 90 Kms of road length of single lane width have been strengthened and 25 Kms of road length were treated with recycling process. The work of construction of 3 sub-ways at Ashoka Road, Mandir Marg (Opposite Birla Mandir) and Aurobindo Marg has been completed during this year. 84 bus queue shelters were constructed during this period. The Commercial Complex Building at R.K. Ashram Marg known as Palika Place consisting of 200 shops and 66 offices has been completed. A new swimming pool in Sanjay Park at Lakshmi Bai Nagar is under construction.

Delhi Energy Development Agency

5.84 During the period from 1st April, 87 to 31st October, 87 the DEDA installed 20 bio-gas plants, 1656 solar cookers, 2804 fixed chullahs, 33 domestic solar water heating systems and 5 solar P.V. street lights. 10 Wind-mills are under installation. Non-conventional Energy Parks are proposed to be set up in all the rural blocks of Delhi to create awareness among the people. The demonstration project at Timarpur has been commissioned and the electricity generated from the sanitary landfill is being supplied to nearby Balak Ram Hospital and 24 connections of gas for cooking purposes have been given in Timarpur to utilize the gas produced. To control pollution and provide cheap mode of transport the DEDA is plying 70 battery operated buses on different routes in the congested areas of walled city, trans-Yamuna and New Delhi.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

5.85 The present water supply in Delhi which is 1856 MLD will be stepped up to 1870 MLD by March, '88 with the commissioning of one more Ranney Well at Mayur Vihar. The construction of additional 182 MLD plant at Wazirabad has been taken up. 3 Ranney Wells are also under construction in Alipur Block which will provide 12 MGD of water. 4 tube-wells will be completed in Shahdara area by March, 88.

5.86 For rationalising the water supply various schemes are underway which include construction of 7 ground reservoirs and booster stations in various city zones. Water supply has been provided to 376 colonies out of 539 regularised colonies. The work in respect of 26 colonies is in progress. 20 tube-wells were commissioned to improve the water supply to villages.

5.87 Sewage treatment has been augmented during the year by 45.4 MLD (10 MGD) by commissioning of Kondly Sewage Treatment Plant which brings the total sewage treatment capacity to 790 MLD (174 MGD). The Plants for 40 MGD each at Keshopur and Rithala will be commissioned by end of April, '88. Sewerage facilities have been provided in 107 colonies and work is in progress in 22 colonies out of 539 regularised colonies. To control water pollution the sullage from 3 drains namely Metcalf House Drain, Kalkaji Drain and Tughlaqabad Drain have been trapped into Sewerage system at the source itself. Out of 17 drains, Najafgarh drain, Civ-Mil drain, Power House drain, Sen Nursing Home and Barapulla drain have been identified as major drains carrying about 95% pollution load. Oxidation ponds have also been provided at the tail end of 3 drains namely, Magazine Road Drain, Sweeper Colony and Khyber Pass drain to reduce the pollution load.

Fire Safety Measures in highrise buildings in Delhi

5.88 The Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 rules have been enforced in Delhi. A survey of the various high-rise buildings occupied by Government departments and the private organisations, have been conducted. The owners/occupiers have been asked to provide fire safety measures in the buildings within a reasonable time. To augment the fire fighting capacity of the Delhi Fire Service, to construct additional fire stations, water static tanks and purchase of snorkels, etc., a sum of Rs. 6.83 crores has been provided to the MCD.

LAKSHADWEEP

5.89 The approved plan outlay for the financial year 1987-88 for the Territory is Rs. 950 lakhs, which has been enhanced to Rs. 1540 lakhs at RE stage. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during the current financial year.

5.90 The people of Lakshadweep had been demanding greater association of the people with the Administration of the Union Territory. This long-pending aspiration of the people has been fulfilled by approving the introduction of a new democratic set-up in these Islands in the form of a Pradesh Council and Island Council. Members of the Island Councils will be directly elected by the residents of concerned Islands and Pradesh Council will be indirectly constituted by the members of Island Councils.

Agriculture

5.91 Coconut is the main crop of the territory covering an area of 2780 hectares. The present production of coconut is 23.5 million nuts. Nine coconut nurseries, one each in the inhabited island, were maintained for distribution of quality seedlings. Production of jaggery and vinegar from coconut was 4300 kgs and 2000 litres respectively.

Animal Husbandry

5.92 Local farmers have been encouraged to take up cattle rearing and poultry farming. They are provided with various technical and financial assistance including livestock and live-stock feed on 50% subsidy and insurance cover. On the recommendations of the technical experts, 165 deep litter units have been established. 9250 birds have been distributed to the farmers on subsidy upto 31st December, 1987. To meet the demand for birds, the hatchery in the poultry farm was expanded and so far 54,847 birds have been produced and 21,774 birds have been distributed to all the Islands.

Co-operation

5.93 Consumer requirements in the Islands are met through 10 Primary Co-operative Societies. The agricultural produce continued to be marketed through Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies. The Federation marketed 752.6 M.T. copra during the year. Credit Co-operative Societies have also issued loans amounting to Rs. 22.14 lakhs.

Electricity

5.94 One 20 KW Wind Energy Converter received from Denmark has been commissioned with effect from 18th October, 1987. Wind Classifiers have also been procured to have accurate data on wind velocity and 3 units at Kavaratti have been installed. This facility will be extended to 7 more islands during the current financial year. 5 KW Solar Photo Voltaic Power System is under installation in Bitra. There has been an addition of 2548 KW to the installed capacity during this year raising the total installed capacity as on 31st December, 1987 to 4893 KW.

Education

5.95 There are 53 educational institutions in the territory. The enrolment during the current academic year is 14,331. Free midday meal and light refreshment are provided in all the schools except High Schools and Junior Colleges. Necessary arrangements are being made to start a Navodaya Vidyalyaya at Minicoy. An I.T.I. suited to the needs of the Islands is also proposed to be established during the current financial year.

Fisheries

5.96 22 mechanised boats have been issued to fishermen under hire-purchase scheme. Subsidy at the rate of 20% has been given to fishermen for purchase of fishing boat on the cost of the hull and 33% on the cost of engine. Lakshadweep Development Corporation which will concentrate mainly on fisheries is also being set up as recommended by the I.D.A.

Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare

5.97 Two hospitals and 7 Primary Health Centres are functioning in the Island. Multi-drug Therapy was continued under the National Leprosy Control Programme. Specialists/Doctors are sent on tour to different islands. 22 Sterilisations and 70 IUD insertions have been carried out upto 31st December, 1987 against the target of 60 Sterilisations and 100 IUD insertions. An Operation Theatre has also been started at Minicoy.

Rural Development

5.98 Under IRDP, assistance has so far been provided to 220 families and 1.78 lakshmandays have been achieved under

NREP and RLEGP upto December, 1987. Six hundred and thirty-six number toilets have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries under this scheme.

Shipping and Transport

5.99 Two all-weather vessels, M.V. Amindivi owned by Shipping Corporation of India and M.V. Bharatseema owned by the Administration continued to ply between island and mainland. Services of M.V. Dweepsethu, the inter-Island vessels were extended to Beypore Port on mainland also.

5.100 One more vessel to replace the old vessel M.V. Amindivi which has outlived its life is likely to be purchased during the current year. Two vessels for inter-Island service and 4 mechanised barges for cargo are also likely to be purchased shortly. Helicopter service is functioning efficiently.

Industries

5.101 Lakshadweep have 7 Coir Production-cum-Demonstration Units and 5 Fibre Factories. 16,701 kg of coir yarn and 53,531 kg of coir fibre were produced in these factories. The target fixed for the current year under self-employment scheme is 50 entrepreneurs. A Task-force has been constituted for this purpose. A T.V. assembling unit has been inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 6th January, 1988.

Information & Publicity

5.102 Agatti Island has been provided with VLPT TV station, thereby enhancing the number of islands having such facility to 5. Stations in 2 more islands are in the final stage of installation.

Public Works Department

5.103 A length of 3.5 km of road has been completed upto November, 1987. Water Supply Scheme of Phase-I (except treatment part) of Kadmat, Agatti and Minicoy will be completed during the current financial year.

5.104 The Third Meeting of the Island Development Authority was held at Kavarathi (Lakshadweep) on 29th December, 1987. It was resolved to constitute an Integrated Development Corporation to deal with fisheries, tourism, housing, transportation and related aspects in Andaman & Nicobar and a similar corporation in Lakshadweep, which will, to begin with, take up the

marketing aspects for fisheries development. Thirty studies were commissioned by the Island Development Authority out of which 19 have been completed and discussed. These relate to land-use pattern, human resource development, carrying capacity, master plan for transportation, setting up of structures for development studies for the Islands, industries, tourism, environmental studies, fisheries, oceanography, etc. A master plan for Telecommunication has been prepared. STD facilities between Mainland and Kavarathi and Minicoy in Lakshadweep and Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have started.

PONDICHERRY

5.105 The annual plan outlay for 1987-88 in respect of UT of Pondicherry is Rs. 47.00 crores.

Agriculture

5.106 Failure of the monsoon had seriously affected agricultural operations in the territory and the production of rice is expected to be only 73.500 MT against the target of 1.06 lakhs MT. Various ameliorative measures to combat the drought conditions, like subsidised issue of agricultural inputs, improving irrigational facilities, etc. have been undertaken.

Animal Husbandry

5.107 All efforts are being taken by the Administration towards upliftment of economically weaker sections of the community through the implementation of the following centrally assisted income and employment oriented schemes—(1) Poultry, (2) Sheep and Goat rearing, (3) Duck farming, and (4) Pig Units.

Fisheries

5.108 In recent years fishing boats of different types have been introduced with a view to increase the production. Mechanisation of country crafts with out-board/inboard engines is a popular scheme which is being continued during 1987-88. The small scale fishermen are distributed with nylon twine and webbing worth Rs. 10.00 lakhs @ 20% subsidy every year.

5.109 Besides maintaining the Ice Plants units at Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam, one more unit is being set up at Mahe. It is proposed to grant 33 1/3% subsidy to fishermen entre-

preneurs to procure transport of their own by availing financial assistance from commercial banks. Under the group insurance scheme the fishermen are insured against death and accidents at a nominal annual premium of Rs. 9/-.

Industries

5.110 During the year, 130 small scale industries and 4 medium scale industries started functioning providing employment to 1001 persons. At present, 12 large, 27 medium and 2662 small scale industries are functioning providing employment to 35,411 persons. Various incentives are offered to the entrepreneurs such as Central Investment subsidy, power subsidy, sales tax holiday, 15% private preferences, etc. Development of Khadi & Village Industries, Handicrafts and Coir Industries are also given equal thrust. The Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation is also providing financial assistance and developed area with infrastructural facilities for promotion of industries. The District Industries Centre is implementing 20-Point Programme for self-employment to educated youth.

Education

5.111 A massive expansion in the Elementary education sector resulting in achieving nearly 100% enrolment. To avoid drop-out of children in schools various incentives such as free supply of stationery and textbooks, free uniforms, retention scholarships, etc. are given. Five post-graduate courses in various disciplines in Arts and Science have been introduced in the existing colleges.

Social Welfare

5.112 232 Balwadis are functioning covering all the four regions of the region. The children in the age-group of 3-5 years are covered under these programmes. To provide day care facilities to the children of working parents and ailing mothers, the Pondicherry administration is running 7 creches in Pondicherry and 1 in Karaikal region.

Annexure-I

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.	Chandigarh	114	4,50,061
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1,03,677
4.	Daman & Diu	112	78,981
5.	Delhi	1,485	61,96,414
6.	Lakshadweep	32	40,237
7.	Pondicherry	492	6,04,182
	Total	11,019	76,61,806

**Outlays of Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90),
Annual Plan (1986-87) and Annual Plan (1987-88)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Seventh Five year Plan (85-90) Outlay	Annual Plan (1986-87) Outlay	Annual Plan (1987-88) Outlay
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00	69.00	48.00
2.	Chandigarh	203.00	42.48	44.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.17	8.65	9.00
4.	Daman & Diu*	26.17	5.31	6.25
5.	Delhi	2000.00	483.00	541.34
6.	Lakshadweep	43.83	8.40	9.50
7.	Pondicherry	170.00	39.00	47.00
		2,774.17	655.84	705.09

*Share of plan outlays on the basis of population norms.

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL DEFENCE

6.1 Civil Defence aims at saving life, maintaining continuity of production and minimising damage to the property in the event of hostile attack. 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 primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small permanent nucleus staff which may be augmented during emergencies. Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measures, Civil Defence Volunteers are also employed on a voluntary basis during peace-time in constructive activities such as adult education, small savings schemes, national elections, cleanliness drive, setting up First Aid Posts in Melas, blood donation camps and other allied work. They also render assistance during natural calamities like flood, earth-quake, drought, etc. on voluntary basis.

6.2 Civil Defence organisation is spread over all the States and Union Territories of the country. The present raised strength of Civil Defence volunteers is 2.99 lakhs and 2.68 lakhs have been trained.

6.3 Civil Defence training is conducted in State Training Institutes. At the national level, National Civil Defence College, Nagpur conduct various courses in this sphere. During the year 1987, 19 courses had been planned by the College out of which 13 courses have already been conducted and 395 trainees have been trained. Since inception, the College has trained 24,089 trainees so far.

6.4 There are two units of Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF), one each at Calcutta and Delhi, which are trained in rescue and emergency relief operations. Several courses of rescue, fire fighting, casualty clearance, etc. have been organised by MCEF Delhi Unit for Defence Service personnel, Civil Defence personnel and volunteers of States and Union Territories. This unit is being used as a training school during peace time. During 1987, MCEF Delhi has conducted 10 courses and trained 161 trainees. Since inception the MCEF Delhi Unit has

conducted 71 courses and trained 1549 trainees. This unit is now in the process of being wound up shortly.

Fire Service

6.5 Fire Services are administered by the States/Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance, training facilities and general coordination in the activities of the Fire Service. During the Seventh Plan period GIC loans amounting to Rs. 15 crores are being allotted to State Fire Services for modernisation of Fire Services.

6.6 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur has imparted training to 9271 candidates including 71 from the overseas countries upto December, 1987. The 6th batch of candidates of B.E. (Fire) Degree Course conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur completed their training course in March, 1987. The 7th batch will appear in Final Examination in March, 1988. Three Fire Officers have been sent to the United Kingdom in the second half of 1987 for training under technical cooperation training programme.

Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals

6.7 The President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Distinguished Service, Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Service are conferred on members of Home Guards, Civil Defence and Mobile Civil Emergency Force organisations in consideration of Distinguished/Meritorious Service or Gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty. These awards are announced every year on Republic Day and Independence Day. The following Awards were awarded in the year 1987-88:

(a) President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal	26th January, '87	15th August, '87
(i) Gallantry	Nil	2
(ii) Distinguished Service	1	3
(b) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal		
(i) Gallantry	Nil	1
(ii) Meritorious	25	25

6.8 The President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, Presidents Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service, Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service 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 medals are also announced every year on Republic Day and Independence Day. The following medals were awarded in the year 1987-88 :

(a) President's Fire Service Medal	26th January, '87	15th August, '87
(i) Gallantry	Nil	Nil
(ii) Distinguished Service	Nil	1
(b) Fire Service Medal		
(i) Gallantry	Nil	Nil
(ii) Meritorious Service	19	18

The monetary awards for the President's Fire Services Medal for Gallantry and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry have been revised with effect from 22-2-88 as under :—

	Old Rate	Revised Rate
1. President's Fire Services Medal for Gallantry	Rs. 90/-	Rs. 100/-
2. Bar to Presidents' Fire Services Medal for Gallantry	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 100/-
3. Fire Services Medal for Gallantry	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 60/-
4. Bar to Fire Services Medal for Gallantry	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 60/-

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, Pakistan occupied Kashmir Territory, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire, Vietnam, displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistani nationals who had entered Rajasthan and Gujarat during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971 and Tibetan refugees. 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 :—

Dandakarnya Project, Koraput, Orissa

7.3 The Dandakaranya Project was set up in September, 1958 covering an area of about 77,670 sq. kms. for the resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan and for the integrated development of the area's tribal population. To fulfil these objectives, various assets and institutions were created in the four zones namely Umerkote and Malkangiri in Koraput District (Orissa) and Paralkote and Kondagaon in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh). The Project is an agriculture-oriented venture.

7.4 By the end of September, 1987, 36,766 families were settled in the Project. At present 25,224 families are in position after desertion by 11,542 families. As the work relating to resettlement of displaced persons was by and large completed, it was decided to normalise the activities of the Project by transferring the assets and institutions created by the Project to the Government of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The assets and institutions of the three zones, viz. Paralkote and Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote in Orissa have already been transferred to the respective State Governments except one zonal hospital at Umerkote. As regards the last zone which is also the biggest one, viz. Malkangiri Zone, sanctions for transfer of the assets and institutions to the Government of Orissa have

been issued in August, 1987. It is expected that the assets and institutions will be taken over by the State Government shortly. The Project is now being wound up in a phased manner.

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. This work is expected to be handed over to Delhi Administration soon.

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. With the completion of rehabilitation schemes, the Organisation is being wound up. A Special Surplus Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation Disposal Committee was constituted for disposal of machinery/equipments and stores worth Rs. 4.07 crores. The Committee has since completed its task and now it is proposed to wind up the Organisation, by 30th September, 1988, in a phased manner.

Settlement of migrants in West Bengal

7.7 Of the 41.47 lakhs old migrants (i.e. who migrated to India since partition till 31-3-1958), over 31 lakhs stayed on in West Bengal. A wide range of rehabilitation measures were undertaken for the resettlement of these people during 1948-1961. These included agricultural schemes, vocational, technical training schemes, rehabilitation loans for small traders, business men/professional people and provision of housing, medical and educational facilities. By 1960-61, rehabilitation of old migrants in States other than West Bengal was by and large completed.

7.8 At present the schemes for grant of house building loans to remaining ex-camp site families, acquisition of land in approv-

ed squatters' colonies and resettlement of enclave migrants are under implementation.

Resettlement of new migrants outside West Bengal and Dandakaranya Project

7.9 About 11.14 lakhs who migrated from erstwhile East Pakistan between 1-1-64 and 25-3-71 are known as 'New Migrants'. Considering that West Bengal could not absorb any more migrants, it was decided by the Government of India to resettle such of those migrants who joined the camps set up outside West Bengal. Even then about six lakhs persons stayed back in West Bengal and were declared ineligible for any relief and rehabilitation assistance. The eligible new migrants have been settled in agriculture and small trade/business and have been given assistance as per approved pattern, mainly in Projects set up in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The Projects in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have since been normalised. In Madhya Pradesh also 3 Projects have been normalised during the year. Efforts are on to normalise the remaining two projects also.

7.10 During the current year (upto 30th November, 1987) 62 families have been settled in agriculture and 37 families in small trade and business. The work of rehabilitation of new migrant families in agriculture and small trade/business is more or less complete except the families, admitted in the Permanent Liability Homes. A Permanent Liability family becomes rehabilitable when an able-bodied child attains the age of 18 years. The Permanent Liability Homes have already been transferred to the State Governments but rehabilitation of new migrants in Permanent Liability Homes is still the responsibility of the Government of India.

Repatriates from Burma

7.11 Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and the imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, persons of Indian origin have been returning to India since June, 1963. 2,08,959 persons (about 70,000 families) came to India from Burma upto 31st December, 1978. During 1983, 11 persons were repatriated from Burma. About 69,275 families have been given resettlement assistance so far. During 1-1-87 to 15-9-87, 39 families consisting of 92 persons have arrived in India, out of whom 31 hold family identity cards.

7.12 *Sri Lankan Refugees*

As a result of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, even persons of Indian origin, not covered under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986, have been arriving in India from Sri Lanka since 24th July, 1983. Eversince, 1,34,053 refugees arrived and 19,581 refugees went back to Sri Lanka. Thus, as on 23rd December, 1987, before the commencement of the process of sending back these refugees in terms of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 29th July, 1987, 22,477 persons were staying in various camps in Tamil Nadu. The process of repatriation of these refugees from India to Sri Lanka commenced with effect from 24th December, 1987. In eight batches, 3,261 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka up to 16-2-1988. There are 1,11,211 refugees remaining in India and out of these, 19,153 are housed in four permanent camps at Mandapam, Kottapattu, Velangudi and Mappilaioorani and in temporary camps/relief centres in various districts of Tamil Nadu. Up to 31st December, 1987, an amount of Rs. 13.01 crores has been incurred on providing relief assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees and on construction/renovation of camps for accommodating them. The remaining refugees are staying outside the camps on their own. No amount has been spent on providing rehabilitation assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees as they are not Indian citizens and are expected to go back to Sri Lanka.

7.13 According to the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 29th July, 1987, all these refugees are to be sent back to Sri Lanka. In the first phase, only those refugees are being sent back who are residing in camps. In so far as non-camp refugees are concerned, a Press Note was issued on 15th October, 1987 requesting all the non-camp refugees to get themselves registered with the nearest district authorities in Tamil Nadu by 31st December, 1987 to facilitate their return to Sri Lanka. The last date has since been extended to 29th February, 1988. According to the reports received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, up to 31-1-1988, 5114 applications were received from non-camp refugees for registration. Out of these, 4730 applications covering 8578 refugees have been processed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and necessary identification certificates have been issued. The remaining applications are being processed.

Tibetan Refugees

7.14 At present there are about 80,000 refugees spread in 10 States. Out of these, about 62,500 persons have either been

settled through self-employment or with the assistance of the Government under agricultural and handicraft schemes. About 3000 Tibetan refugees are in the process of resettlement in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim in Agriculture/housing/vocational schemes.

7.15 Efforts are on to screen the remaining 14,000 Tibetan refugees and formulate rehabilitation schemes for the eligible refugees. Efforts are also on to normalise the settlement sites at Mundgod, Bylakuppe, Hunsur and Kollegal in Karnataka, since the refugees have already been rehabilitated in these settlements. Field visits have been carried out and the Government of India will have to provide funds for improvement of infrastructural facilities like drinking water, roads and buildings, etc. while normalising these projects.

Write off of rehabilitation loans

7.16 On the recommendations of Eighth Finance Commission, loans amounting to Rs. 131.33 crores given for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates, etc. through the State Governments outstanding at the end of 1983-84, have been written off. Debt relief to displaced persons, who got loans through Dandakaranya Project and Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, is also being given.

Progressive Expenditure on Rehabilitation (Upto 31-3-1987)

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan	730.26
2. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan	406.50
3. Refugees from Bangladesh	291.16
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka	101.20
5. Repatriates from Burma	27.76
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam	1.66
7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak Conflict	
(i) 1965	16.33
(ii) 1971	86.64
8. Tibetan Refugees	8.58
9. Remission of 50% of Pre-74 loans	0.44
10. Miscellaneous items of expenditure	1.83
Total	1672.36

7.17 During 1987-88, Rs. 42.91 crores was provided in the Budget for Rehabilitation Division.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

Introduction

8.1 During the year under report, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India continued to attend to the work of processing of the 1981 Census data and disseminating them through Census Publications and centrally coordinating the work relating to registration of births and deaths. Preliminary work relating to 1991 Census was initiated during the year. Work in respect of seven Plan Schemes relating to Social Studies, Mapping, Languages, Data Processing, Vital Statistics and Demography had made considerable progress during the year.

Census Data Processing and Publications

8.2 The computerised processing of census data was done on a major scale in respect of the 1981 Census. The data tapes created at the Direct Data Entry Systems situated in 14 centres in the country were processed further centrally for generation of tables.

8.3 A major portion of the 1981 Census tables on general population, economic characteristics, socio-cultural aspects, migration, fertility, household characteristics at State/India level and district census handbooks were finalised and sent to the press.

Special Census and Survey of Ethnic Groups in Jammu & Kashmir

8.4 For identifying communities worthy of Scheduled Tribe status in Jammu & Kashmir, the Office of the Registrar General, India was required to conduct a mini-census and survey of selected communities.

8.5 The work was planned in two phases—for Leh and Kargil districts and rest of Jammu & Kashmir—taking into account the weather conditions. The mini-census in Leh and Kargil districts was to be completed in September—October, 1986 and this was done. The mini-census in the rest of Jammu & Kashmir was carried out according to the calendar during 11th to 23rd June, 1987 with 21st June, 1987 as reference date.

8.6 The tabulation of census data of Leh and Kargil districts was completed much ahead of the scheduled date of March, 1987. The survey in Leh and Kargil districts was completed as programmed during the open period, July—September, 1987. The survey in rest of Jammu & Kashmir is proposed to be done during May—October, 1988. The report in respect of Leh and Kargil districts has also since been completed. The report regarding remaining parts of the State is also expected to be made available as per schedule by the end of the year 1988.

Demographic Studies

8.7 Demographic profiles for Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have been finalised and are to be printed. On the basis of 20 per cent sample data, analysis of fertility and child mortality data at district and state levels was undertaken. Fertility estimates for Kerala based on "Own-Child Method" have been prepared. Fertility parameters like total fertility rates have been estimated at State/district level. A national level report on child mortality has already been taken up. Analysis of data on female age at marriage collected in the 1981 Census has also already been completed at national level and a draft report is under preparation.

Mapping

8.8 Apart from mapping work relating to the Census and the Plan Schemes, the Map Division of this Office had participated in building up models to help delineation of the New Hill Areas of the Planning Commission. In this connection, 53 tehsil maps (part and full) of Rajasthan, seven taluk maps of Andhra Pradesh and four tehsil maps of Maharashtra were prepared. Mapping was also done for the National Commission on Urbanisation of the Ministry of Urban Development at a special project.

Social Studies

8.9 The Social Studies Division attended to the census work relating to the preparation of District Census Handbooks including State/all India Town Directory and other items and the plan project entitled "study on the Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and levels and Trends of Urbanisation".

8.10 During the year, 21 proposals pertaining to the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were received from the Ministry of Welfare and comments communicated to that Ministry.

Vital Statistics

8.11 The Vital Statistics Division of this Office continued to attend to the following items of work :—

- (1) Co-ordinating the activities of State Governments on registration of births and deaths and rendering advice for the improvement of the system.
- (2) Taking follow-up action for effective implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and
- (3) Disseminating the information on vital statistics through various publications.

8.12 In addition, schemes such as Sample Registration System to provide reliable estimates of vital rates and other indicators of fertility and mortality, Survey of Causes of Death (Rural) and Medical Certification of Cause of Death, to obtain cause of death statistics, are implemented.

8.13 The Sample Registration and the Civil Registration Systems continue to be under constant review both at national and regional levels. Several publicity measures such as documentary films, cinema slides, T.V. spots, printing of message on postal stationery, wall posters, advertisements in the newspaper/magazine etc., are being continued to create awareness among the public regarding registration of births and deaths. In addition, two quickies—one entitled "Pate Ki Baat" and the other "Apni Suvidha Apne Hath" are being telecast from various Doordarshan Kendras.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Freedom Fighters

9.1 Vigorous efforts have been made to dispose of all pending applications for pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme-1980 and as a result, the number of sanctioned cases rose to 1,44,310 at the end of the year, out of 4,46,062 applications that have been received by the prescribed date. Special efforts have also been made to clear all pending cases for transfer of pension to widows/dependents of freedom fighters.

9.2 With a view to resolve the problems in having access to official records in support of their claims of suffering faced by the freedom fighters from Sind, a Special Non-Official committee was constituted to screen/scrutinise all pending applications as well as applications rejected for want of acceptable evidence. The Committee has so far met twice. Action is being taken to process the cases recommended by the Committee expeditiously.

9.3 In order to expedite disposal of pending applications for appeal/review from freedom fighters hailing from Punjab and West Bengal who are not in a position to furnish official documents in support of their claimed sufferings during the freedom struggle in areas now in Pakistan and Bangladesh, it has been decided to constitute Non-Official Committees to scrutinise such cases. The terms of references and modalities of the Committees are being worked out. Similarly, another Non-Official Committee will be constituted to review cases of Ex-INA personnel shortly.

9.4 Fifteen computers have been installed to streamline the working of the Division to help in speedier disposal of work.

9.5 As a small token of the Nation's gratitude to the significant contribution made by them in the attainment of the goal of Independence, Samman Pension was sanctioned *suo-motu* to 97 eminent freedom fighters with effect from Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October, 1987, irrespective of whether they have applied for pension or not. The beneficiaries will also be entitled to other facilities being provided to freedom fighters.

9.6 Apart from the Central Government's hospitals under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, freedom fighters may also now avail of free medical facilities in hospitals of Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Necessary instructions to this effect have been issued by the Ministry of Industry, Department of Public Enterprises on 25-2-1987.

9.7 In addition to the facility for railway card pass for one year, it has also been decided to extend facilities to enable freedom fighters in receipt of Central Pension to travel to Andaman Nicobar Islands by ship to visit Cellular Jail and other historical sites associated with the freedom struggle. The detailed mechanics of the scheme is being worked out for implementation very shortly.

9.8 The Scheme of awarding Tamrapatras to freedom fighters was discontinued in 1984 following the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at whose instance the freedom fighters pension scheme was taken up, since the inscription on the Tamrapatras bore her name as the Prime Minister. A new design has since been got prepared from the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad and it has been decided to award Tamrapatras as per new design to those freedom fighters who did not receive it earlier as a part of the closing function of the 40th Year of Independence.

9.9 The annual expenditure on implementation of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is anticipated to be over Rs. 60 crores. This is in addition to the expenditure which is to be incurred by this Ministry on the grant of 1st class Complementary Card Passes to freedom fighters drawing pension from the Central Revenues.

Foreigners

9.10 According to returns received so far, 5,23,588 foreigners were granted visas to visit India in 1987. The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 who were reportedly resident in India is as under :—

As on 1st January.	Registered foreigners
1986	83160
1987	96712

9.11 Chinese nationals employed in Chinese Diplomatic or Consular Missions in India or the wife or any child of any such person were exempted from obtaining Exit Permits.

9.12 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 Australia, Denmark, Hong Kong, Norway, Holland, Malaysia, Singapore and New Zealand have been authorised to issue Restricted Area Permits to them.

9.13 Policy to grant visa to NRIs who propose to set up Industrial Ventures in India has further been liberalised. Indian Missions abroad now can grant multi-entry visas for two years instead of one year to such NRIs.

9.14 Clearance was given to the holding of 520 international conferences/seminars/workshops, etc. in India during the year 1987.

9.15 During the year ending 31st December, 1987, 727 persons of Indian Origin had been granted Indian Citizenship by registration. Fiftyseven foreigners settled in India and 189 persons married to Indian Citizens were granted Indian Citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively during the period from 1-1-1987 to 31-12-1987.

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

9.16 As on 31-12-1987, 11595 associations had been registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for receiving foreign contributions. So far, 475 associations have been refused registration while the applications of 619 associations are under consideration.

9.17 As a result of scrutiny of intimations/accounts/records of associations which received foreign contributions of Rs. 5 lakhs and above during the year 1985 and 1986, two associations were prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution and 24 were required to seek prior permission under the said Act. Cases of associations which had been earlier required to seek prior permission had been reviewed and in 14 cases the orders were revoked. A few cases where violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules were detected were referred to the CBI which have registered five cases.

9.18 During 1987, accounts/records of 18 associations had been inspected and 6 more associations were prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution and 13 associations have been required to seek prior permission under the Act. The data on the basis of the returns regarding receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution submitted by the associations for the year 1985 and 1986 is under computerisation. About 1370 applications for prior permission to accept foreign hospitality under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 were dealt with. 282 cases regarding prior permission, etc. for acceptance of foreign contribution were processed during the year. Necessary prior permission was granted to 62 associations while it was refused to 110 associations.

9.19 The provisions of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 have been reviewed and in order to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of the contributions in a more systematic and effective manner, for plugging certain existing lacuna and for taking stringent action for violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules it is proposed to make certain amendments to the Act.

Use of Hindi in the Ministry

9.20 During the year under review, one meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee and two meetings of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry were held to review the implementation of the Official Language policy of the Government and the progress made in the use of Hindi for official work in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices.

9.21 The annual programme for the progressive use of Hindi for the year 1987-88 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 was also reviewed in the monthly O&M meetings held by Joint Secretaries.

9.22 In order to oversee the 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 17 offices located outside Delhi and corrective measures taken wherever necessary.

9.23 Six offices, where 80 per cent of the staff acquired working knowledge of Hindi, were notified under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rule, 1976 thus bringing the total number of such offices notified so far to 16 Head Offices and 252 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 1987.

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

AWARDS

'Bharat Ratna'

9.26 'Bharat Ratna' is awarded for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order. On 12th August, 1987, the President announced the conferment of Bharat Ratna on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (who expired on 20th January, 1988). Bharat Ratna was also conferred on Shri M. G. Ramachandran (posthumously) on 26th January, 1988.

'Padma Awards'

9.27 The Padma Awards, namely 'Padma Vibhushan', 'Padma Bhushan' and 'Padma Shri' are given for exceptional and distinguished service/distinguished service of high order/distinguished service in any field including service rendered by government servants, respectively. On 26th January, 1988 the President announced the conferment of 3 Padma Vibhushan (including 1 posthumous), 13 Padma Bhushan and 27 Padma Shri (including 1 posthumous) awards to persons from different walks of life.

Jeevan Raksha Awards

9.28 Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are awarded for conspicuous courage and promptitude under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer displayed in an act or a series of acts of a humane nature in saving life from drowning, fire rescue operations in mines, etc. During 1987, the President announced the award of 1 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak (Posthumous), 6 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padaks (including 1 posthumous) and 39 Jeevan Raksha Padaks (including 3 posthumous) to persons from different strata of life for saving lives of fellow human beings.

Gallantry Awards

9.29 Ashok Chakra series of gallantry awards are given to civilians for display of acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of the enemy. On 26th January, 1988, the President announced the award of 3 Kirti Chakras (including 1 posthumous) and 5 Shaurya Chakras. No Ashok Chakra was awarded.

Vigilance

9.30 The Vigilance Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs is functioning under the Chief Vigilance Officer (an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary), who is assisted by a Vigilance Officer and an Under Secretary in discharging his functions. The Chief Vigilance Officer is responsible for regulating and coordinating the vigilance activities in the Ministry as well as in its attached and subordinate offices and maintaining liaison with Central Vigilance Commission, the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Department of Personnel and Training and the CBI. Vigilance Officers are functioning in attached and subordinate offices of Ministry.

9.31 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 1-1-1987 to 31-10-87 are given below :

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1. No. of disciplinary/Vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-87	39	47	296	306
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-87 to 31-10-87)	36	42	1090	1096
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (Upto 31-10-87)	15	18	1055	1064
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-87)	60	71	331	338
5. Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of :				
(a) Dismissal	2	2	36	40
(b) Removal	—	—	31	31
(c) Compulsory retirement	—	—	3	2
(d) Reduction in ranks/pay etc.	—	—	91	91
(e) Withholding of increment	1	1	205	204
(f) Withholding of promotion	1	1	8	8
(g) Recovery ordered from pay	—	—	177	181
(h) Censure	1	1	322	322
(i) Warning	—	—	73	73
(j) Displeasure of Govt. conveyed	1	1	7	7
(k) Exoneration	4	7	64	67
(l) Transfer of cases	—	—	11	11
(m) Proceedings dropped	5	5	27	27
Total	15	18	1055	1064

Legislations enacted during 1987

9.32 Following legislations were enacted during 1987 :

1. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1987.
2. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 1987.
3. The Constitution (Fifty-Seventh) Amendment Act, 1987.
4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987.
5. The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 1987.
6. The Punjab State Legislatures (Delegations of Power) Act, 1987.
7. The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987.
8. The Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.
9. The Constitution (Fifty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1987.
10. Chandigarh (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987.

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E R R A T A

<u>Para</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
5.8	Heading	NICOBER	NICOBAR
5.13	1st	<u>man</u> soon	<u>mon</u> soon
5.74	6th	32.050	32,050
5.74	6th	5,850	5.580
5.88	1st	add 'and' after 1986	
5.94	4th	<u>date</u>	<u>data</u>
5.98	2nd	lakshmandays	lakhs mandays
5.101	3rd	53,531	53,351
5.111	2nd	resulting	resulted
7.4	7th	Government	Governments
8.8	8th	at	as