



Annual Report

1988-89

**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 This report in the main covers the activities of the three Departments of the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely, the Department of Internal Security, the Department of Home and the Department of States.

1.2 Although Public Order and Police fall within the purview of the States, the Ministry of Home Affairs monitors trends and developments having a bearing on law and order including communal harmony and renders guidance and assistance to States whenever required. The Ministry also has the nodal responsibility for the administration of Union Territories.

1.3 Apart from the Indian Police Service the Ministry also administers and maintains control over paramilitary forces like the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police, Assam Rifles, Central Industrial Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the National Security Guards as also allied organisations like 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.

1.4 During the period under review the communal situation received a slight set-back towards the middle of the year with the unfortunate incidents which took place in Bidar in Karnataka and in Uttar Pradesh in October, 1988 mainly on account of tension generated by the Ram Janma Bhoomi/Babri Masjid controversy.

1.5 Two important landmarks in the political field during the year were the conclusion of an agreement between Gorkha National Liberation Front and the Govt. of West Bengal through the mediatory efforts of the Central Government bringing to an end the disturbed conditions in the strife torn Darjeeling Hill areas and the signing of a memorandum of settlement with the Tripura National Volunteers which went a long way in restoring peace and harmony in Tripura which was plagued by extremist violence. However, the situation in Punjab remains vitiated by

terrorists activities. A close watch is also kept on the situation obtaining in Jammu and Kashmir where some misguided youths trained in Pakistan had been indulging in anti-national and subversive activities.

1.6 President's rule had to be imposed during 1988 in the States of Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Nagaland. However, elections were held in a peaceful and orderly manner and popular Governments were installed in all the three States in January, 1989.

1.7 A detailed account of the various activities of the Ministry during the year is given in the following chapters.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

2.1 The communal situation which had shown improvement during the later half of 1987 and the first quarter of the year 1988, started deteriorating in April/May, 1988 when communal incidents occurred at Aurangabad, Paithan, Bidkin (all in Maharashtra), Behrampur, district Murshidabad (West Bengal), Bidar (Karnataka), Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Khatauli and Faizabad (all in Uttar Pradesh). The Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid issue considerably heightened the communal tension and riots at the afore-mentioned places in Uttar Pradesh could mainly be attributed to this one single factor.

2.2 The Central Government remained in constant touch with the concerned State Governments, who were assured that for maintaining communal peace and harmony whatever help and assistance were required would be provided with utmost speed and promptitude. The Central Government continue to maintain a close vigil on the communal situation in the country as also on the various measures to provide relief to the affected persons. The Central Government also continued its support for an amicable solution to Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid dispute and had held a series of meetings with the representatives of all concerned. In the absence of any common ground for settlement, the Union Government has advised the Government of Uttar Pradesh to expedite the legal process. The State Government has moved the High Court for taking over, conciliation and expeditious disposal of all the four suits pending with the Civil Judge, Faizabad.

2.3 The Government remain in constant touch with the State Governments and issue necessary directions for promoting communal harmony and national integration. To commemorate the twin events of the 40th Anniversary of the Independence and Centenary of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the States/UTs have been asked to organise programmes for the "Propagation of Patriotism and National Integration in troubled spots where there is turmoil, conflict and unrest", so as to foster the spirit of patriotism and national integration. It is an "on-going" programme for 5 years starting from 26th January, 1988. States/

UTs have been asked to dovetail this programme with that of holding symposia and seminars, either by State organisation or voluntary agencies having a good public image, at regular intervals, for promotion of communal harmony and national integration.

2.4 With a view to prevent the misuse of religious institutions for political and other purposes THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ACT, 1988, was enacted.

2.5 The Grant-in-aid scheme for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations and institutions to undertake activities in the cause of national integration has been given wide publicity and, as a result, there has been a good response from voluntary organisations for availing themselves of Grant-in-aid under the NIC Scheme. The maximum prescribed ceilings for assistance have since been enhanced from 33% to 60% for various activities.

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

2.7 The incidents of agrarian unrest in the country during 1988 registered an increase as compared to 1987. As against 148 incidents in 1987, 184 incidents took place in 1988. However, the number of persons killed in these incidents declined from 50 in 1987 to 21 in 1988.

2.8 The over-all situation on the labour front remained peaceful without giving rise to any major law and order problem. The number of violent incidents/agitations in 1988 increased marginally as compared to the figures for 1987. Whereas there were 296 violent incidents/agitations in 1987, in 1988 there were 315 such incidents/agitations.

2.9 Agitational activities of students/youth which had shown a downward trend during the year 1987 remained static during 1988. The total number of incidents during the year 1988 was 12,803 (peaceful 10542 and violent 2261) as against 12,849 (peaceful 11,300 and violent 1549) during 1987. The highest number of incidents during 1988 was reported from Kerala followed by Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. However, the Government did not face any major law and order problem on this front.

2.10 The upward trend in extremist violence noticed after its relative decline in 1986, continued in 1988. 718 violent incidents were reported during 1988, as against the 487 in 1987. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar accounted for over 93 percent of the incidents. However, during 1988 the death toll was 185 as against 196 in 1987.

2.11 The Central Government as also the affected States are continuously monitoring and reviewing the situation. The Ministry of Home Affairs is co-ordinating efforts to ensure that on the one hand policing in the affected areas is improved and on the other plans to boost socio-economic development of the area, are formulated and executed speedily.

WEST BENGAL

2.12 The agitation in the Darjeeling hill areas of West Bengal for creation of a separate State of Gorkhaland was withdrawn as a result of the agreement arrived between the GNLF and the Government of West Bengal through the mediatory efforts of the Central Government. As a result of the agreement between the parties, Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has come into existence through an Act of State Legislature. The Act provides that there shall be a General Council comprising the hill areas in the district of Darjeeling. The General Council will consist of 42 members of whom two-third shall be elected on the basis of adult franchise and one-third nominated by the Government of West Bengal. The elections to the Hill Council were held on 13th December, 1988. Shri Subhash Ghising has formally been elected Chairman of the Council and Shri B. G. Gurung as Vice-Chairman. It is hoped that with the coming into existence of the Council, the local aspirations of the people will find full expression and satisfaction.

MANIPUR

2.13 The whole of Manipur stands declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The Meitei Extremist Organisations have been declared as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) stepped up their violent activities during the year especially in Manipur. The intensified operations of the security forces against the extremists in Manipur resulted in the arrest of 63 and surrender of 36 extremists. The number of extremists killed in encounters

increased from 3 in 1987 to 13 in 1988. The number of surrenders also increased from 15 in 1987 to 36 in 1988.

2.14 In the wake of disturbances in Burma, Burmese nationals especially students started coming to India since 24-9-88. In keeping with Indian traditions, it was decided not to push back the Burmese refugees. Accordingly, the Burmese refugees have been given refuge in Manipur and Mizoram. These refugees are being looked after by the concerned State Govts. The total number of Burmese refugees in Manipur as on 4-1-1989 was 149 and total number of such refugees in Mizoram as on 28-12-1988 was 137.

NAGALAND

2.15 There was no perceptible change in the law and order situation in Nagaland. The activities of the NSCN continued during the year. The number of persons killed by them during 1988 was 17 as against 16 in 1987. The active operations by the security forces resulted in the arrest of 71 extremists and surrender of 37 extremists. Besides, 5 extremists were killed by the security forces during encounters.

TRIPURA

2.16 The whole of Tripura was declared a disturbed area on 29-1-1988 and the army was inducted to check the activities of extremists. The induction of army had a salutary effect on the law and order situation in Tripura. This was instrumental in bringing the TNV extremists to the negotiating table. The talks which were held with TNV ultimately resulted in the signing of the Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura on 12-8-1988 and the TNV extremists came overground. In all 437 TNV extremists came overground and deposited a total of 64 arms of various types, besides some ammunition. The Government on their part have taken steps to suitably rehabilitate them so that they may join the national mainstream. With the signing of this Memorandum of Settlement, the chapter of a decade old extremist violence in Tripura has come to an end.

2.17 The problem of Chakma refugees who have come from Bangladesh into Tripura continued to engage the attention of the Government. Efforts at diplomatic level for the return of the Chakma refugees continued. The matter was also pursued at the level of Prime Minister. No repatriation has yet taken place and the efforts of the Government of India for sending back the refugees are continuing.

2.18 At present about 45,000 refugees are actually staying in the five refugee camps set up at Karbook, Silachari, Takumbhari, Kathalchhari and Panchaamara. They are being provided food and shelter on humanitarian grounds. The entire expenditure on the maintenance of these refugees in the camps is being borne by the Government of India. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1080.77 lakhs have already been released to the Government of Tripura to cover the expenditure incurred up to October, 1988.

PUNJAB

2.19 The situation in Punjab has been continuously engaging the attention of the Government. There was escalation in terrorist violence in the State during the period March—May, 1988. After 'Operation Black Thunder' was carried out by the security forces in May, 1988, to clear the Golden Temple Complex of terrorists, there was a decline in such activities. During this Operation, a number of terrorists were killed and apprehended. A sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered. A number of dead bodies were recovered from the debris lying in the Golden Temple Complex. The success of the Operation was widely welcomed by the people of the State, particularly because of the restraint shown by the security forces who did not enter the main Golden Temple and forced surrender of terrorists through relentless pressure on them. The security forces continue to mount pressure on the terrorists and raids are being conducted on their hide-outs for apprehending them and their harbourers/supporters and to recover illicit arms and ammunition. As a result, a large number of terrorists in the State have been either killed or apprehended and large quantity of arms, including sophisticated weapons of foreign make, and ammunition have been seized. A number of security forces personnel have lost their lives in action against the terrorists. The people of the State are coming forward in large measure to cooperate with the authorities in the fight against terrorists. There was encouraging reaction and response of the people to the visits of the Prime Minister to Punjab on 21st September and 13th October, 1988.

2.20 The situation in Punjab was reviewed by the Prime Minister in April, 1988. A comprehensive plan of action which inter-alia aimed at cutting down the help being received by terrorists from abroad was drawn up. The measures included erection of barbed

wire fence and wire-obstacles along vulnerable stretches of the border, improvement of existing border tracks and laying of new jeepable tracks and procurement of sophisticated electronic devices for better surveillance by the security forces deployed at the border. The plan also envisaged mobilisation of public opinion and involvement of the people in the fight against terrorism. The political aspects of the problem in Punjab were also kept in view.

2.21 Intelligence has been considerably tightened and geared up. Special measures are being taken and new offensive operations have been launched, particularly in the border districts of the State to put up a strong fight against the terrorists, fundamentalists and anti-nationals.

2.22 The Prime Minister again reviewed the situation in Punjab in February-March, 1989 and with a view to start the normalisation process in the State a package of measures were announced by him in Parliament on 3rd March, 1989.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

2.23 The Central Government is keeping a close watch on the situation prevailing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There were reports that certain motivated and misguided youth of Kashmir were being taken across the border and given training to indulge in sabotage and subversive activities in the valley. A few fundamentalist, secessionist and anti-national elements in the valley were evincing interest in these activities. More than a hundred youth who returned to the State, after being trained in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, were apprehended by the State Police. Automatic weapons with foreign markings and also ammunition and explosive materials and secessionist literature were recovered from the apprehended persons. The State Administration has taken up further investigation into these incidents.

ASSAM

2.24 The consolidation of peace ushered in by the Assam Accord received a set back during the year. The year was marked by a series of agitations, bandhs and incidents of violence. The tribals, particularly the plain tribals, have been restive and had resorted to an agitational approach in support of their demand for a separate State. Their agitation which was suspended in the month of October, 1988 was revived in the month of

February, 1989 and it had resulted in considerable loss of life, property and disruption of normal life. 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 ULFA had emerged as an underground group of Assamese ethnic terrorists whose aim is to free the 'indigenous' Assamese people from the alleged economic, cultural, social and political 'exploitation' of the Government of India, and other non-Assamese people living in Assam. The ULFA is also known to be maintaining close links with the Naga underground elements belonging to the NSCN and its members are receiving training in NSCN Headquarters at Burma. This extremist body is in the process of expanding its activities as manifested in the number of serious incidents of murders/explosions during the year. The State Govt. had been advised to curb the extremist activities with a firm hand and create a feeling of security among the people. The assistance of Central Security Forces continues to be made available to the State Government for internal security duties.

DELHI

2.25 Law and order situation in Delhi from April to December, 1988 remained under control. Communal troubles were promptly controlled and communal harmony was maintained. Reported crime figures have shown a downward trend as compared to the last year.

2.26 To meet the increasing threat of terrorism in Delhi, 781 posts, 193 vehicles and 64 sets of equipment have been sanctioned for Delhi Police. Each police station has been divided into divisions and responsibility has been fixed on division officers.

2.27 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, postings 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. Police Control Room vans and motorcycles patrolling has been increased.

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 to the Centre, training, fixation of seniority, pay, etc. The authorised strength of the IPS was 3092 as on the 1st December, 1988.

3.3 The guidelines for promotion of IPS Officers to the various grades of Indian Police Service were revised during the year, keeping in view the revised scales of pay.

3.4 The strength and composition of IPS Cadres of Andhra Pradesh, Assam-Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Manipur-Tripura were considered for revision by the Triennial Review Committee during the year. The strength and composition of all the cadres were also restructured after clubbing various reserves into a combined reserve to enable flexibility in their utilisation, IPS (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954 were replaced by new IPS (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1988 which provide for counting of entire service as Deputy Superintendent of Police for purposes of seniority. As per the revised formula, a weightage of 4 years upto 12 years of service and an additional weightage of one year

for every completed three years of service beyond the period of 12 years, subject to a maximum of five years is allowed.

Upgradation and Modernisation of Police

3.5 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, building 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 1987-88 and 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 56.41 crores and Rs. 30.23 crores (upto 9-3-89), respectively, were released to the State Government for this purpose.

3.6 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. An 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

3.7 In addition to the in-service courses which were conducted for IPS officers, training seminars are also being conducted for senior IPS officers who have rendered 20 years of service. So far during the current year, 11 training seminars have been held at leading institutions like the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad; Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi; National Police Academy, Hyderabad; Tata Management Training Centre, Bombay, etc. and 194 officers received such training till September, 1988. Besides these training seminars, Vertical Interaction courses which were introduced for IPS officers in 1987, were also held at many leading training Institutions. Till October, 1988, 21 such Vertical Interaction Courses were held in which 387 officers participated. Apart from the domestic training programmes, police officers are also sent for certain specialised training courses being conducted by the Government of U.K. and the Government of Japan.

Prime Minister's Cup—Second Indian Combat Shooting Championship

3.8 In order to generate high professional competence in the use of weapons as also in developing proper reflexes and accuracy in shooting, thereby improving the overall standards of the uniformed organisations, a Shooting Competition amongst the representatives of the State Police Forces, CPOs and the Defence Forces was held in May, 1986. The Second Championship which was named as 'The Prime Minister's Cup Second Indian Combat Shooting Championship' was held from 5th to 12th October, 1988.

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

Assam Rifles (AR)

3.9 Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military Force in the country. The Force comprises HQ DGAR, one IG(Sector) HQ, seven Range HQ, 31 Battalions, one Training Centre, two Maintenance Groups, two Workshops and a few ancillary units. One Maintenance Group and one Workshop are under raising during 1988-89. 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 24th year on 1st December, 1988. Twelve new Battalions of BSF were raised in 1988-89 taking the total number to 115. Apart from guarding the frontiers of the country with Pakistan and Bangladesh covering about 7200 Kms., it was also engaged on internal security duty especially in the North-East, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir to combat insurgent activity and terrorist violence.

3.11 During the period under report, BSF while deployed on the border seized contraband goods worth Rs. 41,77,14,518/- on Indo-Pak border and contraband goods worth Rs. 5,09,59,328/- on the Indo-Bangladesh border totalling Rs. 46,86,73,846/-. Besides 33,623 illegal entrants including 15 extremists were apprehended while attempting to cross the border and 433 intruders including 11 extremists were killed in self defence during exchange of fire with them. In the anti-smuggling/anti-infiltration operation the BSF has seized 36 Rifles (incl. 27 AK-47

Rifle), 57 Revolvers/Pistols (incl. country made), 8 Pipe Guns, 11 Guns, 2 Sten Guns, 1 LMG, 2 Rocket Launchers, 51 Rockets, one Pipe Gun Barrel, one .12 bore gun, one .22 Revolver Cylinder Block and 40,7001 rounds of ammunition.

3.12 While on internal security duty in the States of Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar, BSF has eliminated 79 extremists and apprehended 585 suspected extremists/naxalites and seized 87 Rifles, 132 Pistols/Revolvers, 55 Guns, 5 Sten Guns, 5 Rocket Launchers, 32 Rockets, one Air Gun, 120 Dynamite Sticks, 7 Mines, 47 Detonators and 21,832 rounds of Ammunition.

3.13 During the period under report the BSF officers and men were awarded 2 President's Police Medal for Gallantry, 12 Police Medal for Gallantry, 6 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and 51 Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.14 The Central Reserve Police Force raised in 1939 has now 93 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 continued to remain deployed in Sri Lanka alongwith the Indian Army for assisting Sri Lankan Government in the maintenance of law and order in areas affected by the activities of Tamil militants.

3.15 In recognition of the services rendered, one Padmashri, one Vir Chakra, 3 President's Police Medal for Gallantry, one Sena Medal, 28 Police Medal for Gallantry, 5 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and 43 Police Medal for Meritorious Service were awarded to officers and men of the force.

3.16 A Welfare Scheme known as Risk Fund introduced in 1981 benefited families of 248 force personnel who died or were invalidated during the year 1988. A sum of Rs. 48,70,000/- was sanctioned to them out of the fund. In addition, the nominees of deceased are also paid a sum of Rs. 400/- p.m. for a period of 20 years.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

3.17 The total number of Undertakings where CISF has been inducted went up from 176 to 182 during the year. The total

strength of the Force during the year increased from 63715 to 65578.

3.18 During the year 1988 (1st Jan 1988 to 31st Oct 1988) 2375 cases of theft involving property worth Rs. 57,20,489/- were reported from the Undertakings where CISF has been inducted. About 1436 persons were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 53,81,594/- recovered.

3.19 So far, 2831 officers and men have been trained in different specialised and crime detection training courses. It has established one Recruit Training Centre at Sidhabari (WB) to train 500 recruits and the Training Centre at Bhilai has been up-graded as a full fledged RTC to train 500 recruits in a year. Five ad-hoc RTCs were also started during the year to train 875 recruits and to meet immediate requirements of basic training.

3.20 CISF also provided fire cover to 10 more Public Sector Undertakings during the year, raising the number of such Undertakings where CISF Fire Wing have been established to 43.

3.21 An amount of Rs. 62.63 crores was recovered from the user Undertakings during the period from 1-4-88 to 30-9-88 against Rs. 53.27 crores for which bills were raised during this period. The increase in the recovery of approximately Rs. 9 crores during 1-4-88 to 30-9-88 is due to the special efforts made for the recovery of outstanding dues for the previous years. The recovery during the current year is about 20 crores more than the recovery during the corresponding period of last year.

3.22 CISF has now introduced the concept of "Optimum mix of manpower and electronic security equipment" in industrial security functioning replacing the age old watch and ward concept. Modern gadgets are in use in 52 Undertakings and wireless network in 113 establishments. An Ad-hoc training centre has been started at BCCL, Dhanbad to train personnel in handling wireless equipment and 572 personnel have already been trained.

3.23 The following financial grant/assistance were given to deceased personnel of the Force from Risk Premia Fund/Central Welfare Fund :

(i) Lump-sum grant	—	Rs. 5,48,305/-
(ii) Recurring Payments	—	Rs. 4,81,000/-
(iii) Ex-gratia Payments	—	Rs. 39,000/-

- (iv) Non-refundable financial assistance and loans, etc.; was also provided to the needy personnel of the Force from Welfare Fund as per rules.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.24 The Indo-Tibetan Border Police completed 26 years on 24-10-88 and has now 18 battalions including six battalions for bank security duties in Punjab. The Force personnel are deployed at altitudes ranging from 9000' to 18000' above sea level and are guarding approximately 1221 kms of Indo-Tibet Border, extending from Karakoram pass in Ladakh (J&K) to Lipulekh Pass at the Tri-Junction of Indo-Tibet and Nepal Borders. The ITBP is also performing various other duties relating to VVIP/VIP security, General Elections, Law and Order. Security cover to the High Commissioner of India in Sri Lanka is also provided by this force. During the year, the officers and men were awarded 5 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, 11 Police Medal for Meritorious Service and 2 Police Medal for Gallantry.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

3.25 The National Crime Records Bureau set up in 1986 functions as a repository of information on inter-State and International criminals and disseminate information on them to the investigating agencies; collects and processes crime statistics at the national level; coordinates and provides guidance and assistance to the States in setting up and functioning of States and Districts Crime Records Bureaux and training police personnel in the use of computers as an aid to investigation, etc. To strengthen the organisation, the Data Section of the Co-ordination Division of the CBI and the Statistical Section of the Bureau of Police Research and Development were transferred to the NCRB. During the year two more States have established State Crime Records Bureaux raising the number of States having such Bureaux to fifteen. Setting up of District Crime Records Bureaux in these States is being pursued.

3.26 During this year upto October, 1988 a total of 384 Police and other officers were trained in various courses. NCRB also imparted induction training to the senior police officers nominated for the Command Course in the UK.

3.27 During the year from January to October, '88, 19 persons involved in offences of counterfeit currency have come on record, 59 firearms and 35 motor vehicles were traced to the

relevant crime, 7128 cards were prepared in respect of vehicles lost/recovered and 146 cases involving 304 cultural properties, 125 cases of Railway offences involving 200 offenders, 658 new criminals involved in cases of cheating and 125 criminals involved in kidnapping and other miscellaneous offences have been brought on record. Out of the 407 missing persons reported during the period from January, 1988 to October, 88, 100 missing persons were reported traced. 1316 arrested criminals and 6 unidentified dead bodies were identified through Finger print search slips received during January to October, 1988.

3.28 "Crime in India—1983" and 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India—1984' are the two publications brought out by the Bureau during the year. Quarterly and Annual Crime Review, 1987 were circulated.

3.29 The existing two computer systems TDC-316 have been working at NCRB round the clock catering to the needs of Central Police Organisations like BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CBI, Economic Intelligence Bureau and State Police in respect of Crime Criminal Information System, Property Co-ordination, i.e. firearms and automobiles, foreign contribution regulations, terrorists, Interpol System of CBI and other miscellaneous jobs like pay roll and GPF systems. These computers have also been used for training police officers from States and CPOs.

3.30 The existing Crime Criminal Information System has been modified and implemented in all the computer-using States. Application software on 'Arrested/Wanted persons Information System' has been developed and implemented at national level during the year. Software package on Terrorist Information System has been developed and implemented at national level and at Punjab Police Computer Centre. The system of Central Economic Intelligence Bureau has been developed and made operational at NCRB computers. Property Co-ordination Software Package has been re-designed to be made operational at Micro—32 and PC-AT Computer systems. A set of proformae has been designed to store the data of Narcotics Control Bureau. Integrated Input Forms have been devised and the State Govt. of Rajasthan will implement these forms throughout the State from 1-1-89.

3.31 An Automatic Finger-print Identification System (AFIS) has been developed for record and search of finger prints (Tert digit and single digit). Tests by Finger-print experts on a data

base of 10,000 prints revealed that this system is technically acceptable in identification of ten digit search and has shown 77% accuracy in chance print identification during tests. Computerisation of ten digit Finger-print records in States/UTs according to 40 digit semi-automated system has been completed in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan and search is conducted by computer. On-line system for finger-print search is also operational in Punjab, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (DCPW)

3.32 During the year the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication links with all States and Union Territories. Modern sophisticated equipments have been inducted to update the Communication System for error free clearance of traffic. An amount of Rs. 118 lakhs had been released this year for modernisation by inducting sophisticated modern equipments/instruments in the system of communication. Allotment of as many as 250 additional HF/VHF Spot Frequencies to various States/CPOs has been made. About 280 Spot Frequencies have been coordinated at national and international level.

3.33 The 20th All India Police Radio Officer's Conference was organised in 1988 and 3 Regional Police Radio Officer's Conference were held at Chandigarh, Jaipur and Lucknow to discuss planning, modernisation, satellite communication, frequency allocation, etc.

3.34 The Research and Development section of DC (PW) has been very active throughout the year. Mobile VHF Repeater and Mobile Telephone System has been improved. Trials of packet Radio Communication on VHF Radio Medium has been conducted satisfactorily.

3.35 During 1988, the Central Police Radio Training Institute of this Directorate conducted 27 courses in technical, cryptographic and operational training. In these training courses, 563 technical personnel have been imparted training.

3.36 As a part of design & development activities, the following Projects were completed by DC (PW) :—

- (i) BEST 200 bands with enciphering capability.
- (ii) 50 Band Automatic Switching System.

- (iii) Interface to work with BEST equipment on D.O.T. Lines.
- (iv) Morse Keyer with digital display of Morse Speed.
- (v) Ni-cd battery tester with digital time display.
- (vi) Auto-Scanner for VHF Transreceiver.
- (vii) Night-Watch.
- (viii) Mobile VHF repeater.
- (ix) Improved Mobile Telephone System (A.L. Control).
- (x) Electronic T.Ps.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

3.37 The Bureau of Police Research & Development was set up in 1970 with a view to promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in a changing society, to bring about the rapid applications of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police in the country and to review the police training arrangements and requirements in the country, etc. The Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Chandigarh, as also the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents at Shimla, Calcutta and Hyderabad, are functioning under the BPR&D and these have been identified as Science and Technological Institutions by the Planning Commission under the 7th Five Year Plan.

3.38 Some of the important projects undertaken by the Development Division of the BPR&D were :—

- (a) Development of cartridge 38 mm anti-riot rubber bullet as an intermediary weapon system for riot control operations in the country.
- (b) Completion of the project pertaining to the design and development of Baffle Range in collaboration with the Terminal Ballistic Research Laboratory, Ministry of Defence, Chandigarh at a cost of Rs. 65,000/- only. The final drawings would be circulated to the State/UT police departments, as well as the Central Police Organisations for constructing their own Baffle Ranges for carrying out firing practice.

- (c) Development of a proto-type bullet proof jeep in collaboration with the Vehicle Research & Development Establishment, Ahmednagar. The proto-type jeep is undergoing user/field trials with the CRPF. The vehicle is designed to withstand threats emanating out of the firing of 9 mm rounds, using sten gun, from a distance of 10 metres.
- (d) Development of a portrait building system, in collaboration with the Anthropological Survey of India, which is undergoing field trials, prior to its bulk production. The portrait building system when fully developed, would provide very useful assistance to the investigating agencies in the country, in identifying and apprehending criminals.

3.39 The Research Division of the BPR&D completed the following Research Projects during 1988 :—

- (a) Bank Frauds in India—a study.
- (b) Recruitment in police—a sample survey of policies and procedures.
- (c) Crime situations in 2000A.D.—some projections.

The Research Division also brought out the issue of the Police Research & Development Journal for the first, second and third quarters of 1988. Two special issues of the Indian Police Journal, incorporating the first and second quarters of 1987 and the third and fourth quarters of 1987 were also published. An informative brochure titled : "Data on Police Organisation in India", incorporating relevant data upto 1986 was also brought out.

3.40 The Directorate of Training, BPR&D is engaged in the evaluation of the existing police training programmes, assessing and coordinating the standards, improving training courses and techniques, devising new courses and exploring the future needs. The Training Directorate also identifies and monitors the police training programmes for the Indian Police Service Officers (both within and outside the country), apart from the training programmes for foreign police officers visiting India. Further, the Directorate of Training, BPR&D undertakes the production of educative literature on police training. The Central Detective Training Schools (Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh) function under the supervision of the Directorate of Training and

imparted training to 402 candidates (including 3 foreign police officers) during 1988. In pursuance of the Prime Minister's directive for the creation of a new administrative culture, five training programmes were held for senior IPS Officers (with 20 years plus service) during the year.

Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (ICFS)

3.41 The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was established in the year 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 1988, 25 Courses were conducted and 557 senior officers from all over the country attended these courses.

3.42 During the year 1988 the following research projects were taken up :—

- (i) Social Deviance among street children in a Metropolis.
- (ii) Behaviour Problems of R.P.F. constabulary in relation to reward and punishment.
- (iii) Identification of victimless crimes.
- (iv) Determination of time elapsed since firing, identification of gunshot holes and on fixing of the room of firearm discharge.
- (v) Application of latest Instrumental Techniques in Forensic Examination of writing material.
- (vi) Effect of various contaminants on the typability of Human Genetic markers in Blood Stains.

The I.C.F.S. has been recognised as a Centre of research leading to Ph.D. Degree by several Universities also and as a Science and Technology Organisation.

3.43 The Institute organised a Training Seminar on 'Crime and Development' at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in November, 1988 for Senior IPS officers with 20 years of service. 30 Senior Police Officers attended the Seminar. The Institute organised Modules on 'Crimes against Women' as a part of the training courses on Crime and Justice, Advanced Course in Criminology and Training Seminar on Crime and Development, in collaboration with the National Institute of Police Cooperation and Child

Development (Ministry of Human Resource Development) with a view to sensitising the functionaries of the Criminal Justice System regarding the newly emerging problems relating to women.

3.44 The Institute continued to bring out its quarterly Journal 'The Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics' and also published various research papers. An important research contribution from this Institute on decipherment of invisible secret writings has been accepted for publication in a reputed International Journal. The work has been highly appreciated as a break-through in this field.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)

3.45 During the year CFSL continued to assist in the examination of crime exhibits and in giving expert opinion in cases forwarded by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Delhi Police, Government of India Departments, Public Undertakings, State Governments, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed Forces, Banks, etc. Out of 3976 cases received, upto October, 1988 3503 cases were reported upon. Through lectures and other training programmes during the year 1470 Police Officers, Judges, Scientists and others were exposed to the facilities and expertise available in CFSL.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy

3.46 The Academy is the national level premier police training institute which imparts primarily induction level and inservice professional training to I.P.S. Officers. Besides, the Training of Trainers wing of the Academy conducts "Training of Trainers" courses to Police Officers of the level of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Police who are posted or likely to be posted to Police training institutions in the States/Central Police Organisations. The Academy also conducts Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS Officers of various levels of seniority and specialised courses in different fields of police work. During the year over 700 officers underwent the various courses conducted by the Academy.

National Police Commission Reports

3.47 'Police' being a State subject, the Reports of the National Police Commission have been communicated to the State Governments for their consideration. The Central Government keep in touch with State Governments regarding implementation of the

recommendations of the Commission. A good measure of action has been taken by them. Decisions on most of the recommendations relating to the Central Government have been taken.

Police Medals

3.48 During the year 1988, the following medals were awarded :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------|
| (a) 'Gallantry Medals' | | |
| (Awarded when an act of gallantry is performed) | | |
| (i) President's Police Medal for gallantry | 24 | } upto 30-11-88 |
| (ii) Police Medal for gallantry | 74 | |
| (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 | 547 | |

(The number of Police Medal for Meritorious Service to be awarded in a year has been increased from 500 to 650.)

- (c) Prime Minister's Police Medal for Life Saving—9.

Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police

3.49 The Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police was held from April 18 to 21, 1988. It had before it a lengthy agenda of 57 items covering various aspects and problems relating to police force throughout the country including crime prevention and investigation, legal affairs, railways, law and order, police organisational and other matters, etc. Steps to check drug trafficking and building of effective grass root level capability to tackle the problem were discussed in

detail. Similarly, stress was laid on upgrading the quality of training at various levels. The follow-up action on the recommendations of the conference is taken by the concerned Central Police Organisations and the State Police authorities.

International Criminal Police Organisation—Interpol Conferences

3.50 India is a permanent member of the International Criminal Police Organisation-Interpol and has been taking active part in its various conferences/symposia/meetings. Till November, 1988 India was also represented through Director, CBI on the thirteen Member Executive Committee of the ICPO-Interpol.

3.51 In 1988 the following major conferences/symposia/meetings of the ICPO-Interpol were attended by India :

- (a) 6th International Symposium on International Fraud held at Interpol Headquarters at Paris from 29th to 31st March, 1988.
- (b) First Symposium on Organised Crimes held at Interpol Headquarters at Paris from 16th to 19th May, 1988.
- (c) Working Group Meeting on Police and Banking Community in formulating guidelines for better co-operation held at Interpol Headquarters at Paris from 26th to 27th May, 1988.
- (d) First meeting of the Asian Working Party on combating currency counterfeiting held at Bangkok, Thailand on 1st & 2nd June, 1988, under the aegis of ICPO-Interpol.
- (e) Working Party meeting to study the problems associated with the International use of fraudulent travel documents held at Interpol Headquarters at Paris on 22nd and 23rd June, 1988.
- (f) 5th Symposium on International Terrorism held at Interpol Headquarters, Paris from 12th to 14th September, 1988.
- (g) Fifth Symposium on trafficking in human beings held at Interpol Headquarters, Paris from 21st to 23rd September, 1988.

- (h) 57th General Assembly Session of Interpol held at Bangkok, Thailand from 17th to 23rd November, 1988.
- (i) 8th ICPO-Interpol Symposium of heads of Police Colleges held at Interpol Headquarters at Paris from 12th to 14th December, 1988.

3.52 Interpol-India had also organised an ad-hoc inter-regional meeting of Heads of National Drug Services from Europe and other countries in the Indian Sub-continent at New Delhi from 15th to 17th March, 1988.

Prison Administration

3.53 '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 those of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83).

3.54 On the basis of the recommendations made by the 8th Finance Commission, it has been decided to release during 1985-89 Rs. 137.56 crores to 16 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The grant is intended to be utilised for the construction of buildings for sub-jails, jails for young offenders, women offenders, institutions for lunatics, amenities in jails and housing units for jail personnel.

3.55 Several other important aspects of prison administration like security and discipline based on different classification of prisoners; repairs and 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 (1987-88 to 1989-90) Scheme of assistance to State Governments on 50% matching basis with a Central assistance outlay of Rs. 50 crores is being implemented.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Sarkaria Commission

4.1 The Government made a preliminary examination of the report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations and decided to release the report to the public. Accordingly a press release was issued on 30-1-1988 highlighting the important recommendations of the Commission. Copies of the report were sent to Members of Parliament/State Governments/Governors and concerned Central Ministries/Departments for their comments. The comments from a number of State Governments are still awaited. The report was discussed in detail in the parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was also discussed in the Rajya Sabha in the last week of November, 1988. The Government is keeping its mind open on the recommendations and decisions on the recommendations would be taken after taking into consideration the views of State Governments, Members of Parliament and others.

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 The President's Rule promulgated in the State of Punjab on 11-5-1987 was extended for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11-11-1987. The State Legislative Assembly which was initially kept under suspended animation was dissolved on 6-3-1988 on the recommendation of the Governor of Punjab.

4.4 The term of President's Rule, so extended, was to expire on 10-5-1988. As the situation in the State continued to be uncertain, it became necessary to extend the term of President's Rule by amending Article 356(5) of the Constitution as per the Constitution (Fifty Ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 which, *inter-alia*, provides that President's Rule in the State of Punjab can be extended upto a maximum period of three years. Consequently, the term of President's Rule was extended for a further

period of six months with effect from 11-5-1988 and again for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1988. The present term of President's Rule is due to expire on May 10, 1989.

Tamil Nadu

4.5 On receipt of report from the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 29th January, 1988 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 30th January, 1988, in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The Proclamation issued by the President on 30th January, 1988 was extended for a further period of six months with effect from 30th July, 1988. Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on 21st January, 1989. The President's rule was revoked on 27th January, 1989 and a popular Government has assumed office.

Nagaland

4.6 The Governor of Nagaland in his report dated 6th August, 1988 informed the President that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State of Nagaland could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and accordingly recommended imposition of the President's Rule in the State and also dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 7th August, 1988 in respect of the State of Nagaland and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved. After holding elections to the Legislative Assembly on 21st January, 1989, the President's rule was revoked on 25th January, 1989 and a popular Government has assumed office.

Mizoram

4.7 On receipt of reports dated 6th and 7th September, 1988 from the Governor of Mizoram that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 7th September, 1988 in relation to the State of Mizoram and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The President's rule was revoked on 24th

January, 1989 consequent to holding of elections to the Legislative Assembly on 21st January, 1989 and assumption of office by a popular Government.

Zonal Council Secretariat

4.8 During the year a meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was held at Hyderabad on 6th June, 1988. A meeting of the Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council was also held at Surajkund (Haryana) on 21st June, 1988. Some of the important matters discussed in the meetings related to agriculture, housing, health, irrigation, power, transport and welfare schemes.

State Legislations

4.9 During the year (upto 31st December, 1988), 75 legislative proposals received from the State Governments were finalised. A statement showing the various types of State Legislations finalised during the current year (upto 31st December, 1988) is given below :—

	1988-89 (1-4-88 to 31-12-88)
1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded	36
2. Bills to which assent was withheld	2
3. Bills returned with a message from the President	—
4. Bills withdrawn	—
5. Regulations assented to by the President	—
6. Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given	1
7. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government (Not granted) before introduction in the State Legislature	21
8. Regulations for administrative approval	1
9. Ordinances	13
	74

Mercy Petitions

4.10 During 1988, the President commuted the death sentences of 5 prisoners to life imprisonment. The mercy petitions of 31 prisoners were rejected by the President.

3—865HA/88

Punjab Accord - 1985

4.11 As mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1987-88, the Government had fully implemented eight items out of eleven items in the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab. These items related to compensation to innocent persons killed (item No. 1), Army recruitment (Item No. 2), enquiry into November incidents (Item No. 3), rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army (Item No. 4), disposal of pending cases (Item No. 6), Centre-State relations (Item No. 8), representation of minorities (Item No. 10), and Promotion of Punjabi Language (Item No. 11).

4.12 As regards the remaining three items - territorial claims (Item No. 7), sharing of river waters (Item No. 9), and All India Gurudwara Act (Item No. 5), action has been initiated to implement them. The item relating to territorial claims stood referred to Shri Justice D.A. Desai, retired Judge, Supreme Court of India. The Report of the Eradi Tribunal in sharing of river water which was submitted on 30-1-87 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-motu* 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. In regard to formulation of an All India Gurudwara Bill (Item No. 5), the Chief Ministers of State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to convey their views on the legislation, its format and other aspects.

4.13 The Prime Minister visited Punjab on 21-9-1988, and addressed public functions at Jalandhar, Goindwal and Jaite. The Prime Minister announced that an all-party meeting to discuss the Punjab problem would be held. Later he announced the formation of a Cabinet Sub-Committee to work out details of the agenda for the meeting. An eight-Member Cabinet Sub-Committee has since been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri, P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs. The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held three meetings on 12th and 25th October and 8th November, 1988.

Assam Accord

4.14 The Central Government have been actively working towards fulfilling their commitments under the Assam Accord. In pursuance of the Accord, the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Act, 1988 has been enacted in April, 1988. Rules under the amended Act have also been notified in May, 1988. As envisaged under the Accord, surveillance on the border has been further strengthened by inducting two additional BSF battalions in 1987 & 1988 on Assam Border. In pursuance of clause 9 of the Assam Accord a scheme for construction of border road/fence along Indo-Bangladesh border has been taken up and the work is under progress, during the year under review. The progress achieved so far is as follows:—

Name of the State	Survey of Land	Earthwork & Culverts	Financial Progress
(Kms.)	(Kms.)	(Kms.)	(Rs. lakhs)
Assam	155.036	180.61	367.55
West Bengal	393.00	66.15	162.095
Meghalaya	160.80	—	216.310
Tripura	91.15	4.27	136.775

In response to the request from Government of Assam, it has also now been decided to take up construction of barbed wire fence to 36 Kms. along the north and south bank of Brahmaputra in Dhubri Sector. Sanction for this work has been issued.

4.15 According to the information furnished by the State Government of Assam, 1,95,670 enquiries were taken up in respect of post-24th March, 1971 illegal migrants upto December, 1988 and 1,24,761 enquiries were completed. The number of cases which were referred to the Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals was 13,437 and the Tribunals had disposed of 2184 cases. The number of enquiries initiated by the State Government in respect of 1966-71 entrants upto December, 1988 was 4,86,850 out of which 3,58,739 enquiries were completed. The number of cases in which reference was made to Foreigners Tribunals was 27,904 and in 7449 cases the tribunals have given

opinion that they are foreigners who came to Assam between 1-1-66 to 24-3-71.

4.16 To speed up the process of all round economic development in Assam, allocation under Annual Plan over the years have been stepped up substantially. The suggestions of the AA-SU/State Government for a large number of projects in Assam have been considered carefully and a number of projects involving large financial commitments have been identified for expeditious implementation.

4.17 While efforts to rehabilitate Ashok Paper Mills are going on, the cooperative Jute Mill has been recommissioned through Central Assistance of Rs. 2.40 crores. A site has been selected for setting up the I.I.T. in Assam and the State Government has already started land acquisition process. Meanwhile Project Director has been appointed and budgetary provision made to take up the project. Regarding the setting up of an oil refinery in Assam, the Central Government have considered the suggestions of the State Government and agreed to set it up in Central Public Sector. It is expected that a final decision with regard to this project will be taken soon in consultation with the Government of Assam.

TNV Accord

4.18 A Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura was signed by the representatives of the Central Government, State Government of Tripura and the TNV (Tripura National Volunteer) on 12-8-1988 for bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the problems of tribals in Tripura thereby restoring peace and harmony in areas where disturbed conditions prevailed.

4.19 The Memorandum envisaged the following main steps :—

- (a) The TNV undertakes to take all necessary steps to end underground activities and to bring out all underground cadres of the TNV with their arms, ammunition and equipment within one month of signing of this Memorandum.
- (b) Suitable steps will be taken for the resettlement and rehabilitation of TNV cadres coming overground under Schemes drawn up for the purpose;

- (c) measures will be taken to prevent infiltration;
- (d) legislative measures will be taken for reservation of seats in the Tripura Legislative Assembly for Tribals;
- (e) steps will be taken for restoration of alienated lands to tribals;
- (f) maximum emphasis will be placed on extensive and intensive skill-formation of the tribal youths of Tripura so as to improve their prospects of employment including self-employment in various trades and their recruitment in police and para-military forces in Tripura;
- (g) in the Autonomous District Council area of Tripura, rice, salt and kerosene oil will be given at subsidised rate during lean months for a period of three years.

4.20 It would be evident from below that vigorous steps are being taken to fulfil the commitments under the Accord :—

- (a) 437 TNV persons came over-ground. They laid down their arms numbering 64.
- (b) 301 persons have been given employment in Government jobs under various departments/organisations.
- (c) No infiltration has been reported in the recent months.
- (d) Legal steps are being taken to ensure better reservation for Tribals in the Tripura Legislative Assembly at the earliest.
- (e) Committees have been constituted including the representatives of the TNV to take steps for
 - (i) preventing fresh alienation of land and effective implementation of law for restoration;
 - (ii) drawing up plans for soil conservation and irrigation in tribal areas and strengthening of agricultural credit system;
 - (iii) the scheme for restoration of 2,500 Jhumia families in 5 centres based on agriculture, horticulture, etc. have been approved, funds released and implementation is in hand;

- (iv) a scheme for soil conservation costing 4.51 crores has also been drawn up.
- (f) A project report for skill-formation of Tribal youth is being prepared. The RK Mission have been requested to consider opening of a Shramic Vidyalaya in Tripura with vocational basis in education on the pattern of their Institute, at Narendrapur. Assam Rifles have been organising recruitment drives on a continuing basis. Other Para-Military forces are also organising similar drives.
- (g) The Government of Tripura are taking steps to implement effectively the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. To make the District Council more effective, some more powers have been given to the District Council in Tripura in terms of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988.
- (h) All India Radio has increased the contents of their programme for tribal language.
- (i) A sum of Rs. 10 crores has already been released to the State Government of Tripura so that lack of finances does not effect the implementation of measures.

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988

4.21 The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for a separate scheme of administration of the tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura through the institution of District Councils or Regional Council with a view to give them a measure of autonomy to govern themselves according to their genius and safeguard and conserve their economic interests, their distinct culture and social way of life, customs and traditions. Over a period of time, these District Councils specially that of Mizoram, have been demanding more autonomy, and less control from the State Government in certain matters in order to achieve speedier progress.

4.22 The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment), Act 1988 (the Bill received the assent of the President on 16th December, 1988), seeks to provide more autonomy for the District Councils in the States of Mizoram and Tripura and also

gives discretionary powers to the Governor in dealing with certain provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. It is hoped that with the bestowing of these powers on District Councils in Mizoram and Tripura and also discretionary powers on the Governor of Mizoram and Tripura, the District Councils in these two States will become more effective and the areas will make speedier progress.

The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 1988

4.23 In order to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh, the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 and the Representation of the People Act, 1950 was amended by the State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 1988, to increase the strength of the Legislative Assembly from 40 to 60 and to reserve 59 out of 60 seats for the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

Assam Nagaland Border Dispute

4.24 The Government have all along been anxious that a lasting solution should be found to the problem of territorial dispute between Assam and Nagaland and towards this end, are actively in touch with both the State Governments concerned so that an amicable solution could be found through mutual co-operation and understanding of the two State Governments. Both the State Governments have been assured that the Central Governments would be happy to render any assistance that they may require in their search for an agreed solution. However, the State Government of Assam have taken this issue to the Supreme Court where the case is presently pending.

Pilot Scheme for issue of identity cards in border areas

4.25 Under the Pilot Scheme for issue of identity cards so far Rs. 89 lakhs have been released to Govt. of Rajasthan, Rs. 22 lakhs to Government of Gujarat and Rs. 35 lakhs to Government of Punjab. So far the Rajasthan Government have issued 1,52,291 cards and have also decided to extend the scheme to 715 villages in Ganganagar District, 226 villages in Jaisalmer District, 118 villages in Barmer District and 71 villages in Bikaner District. The Govt. of Gujarat have also decided to extend the Identity Card Scheme to 84 villages in Lakhpat, Nakatara Bachau and Rapar Taluk of Kutch District and 31 villages in Vav and Santhalput Taluk of Banaskantha District.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

North Eastern Council (NEC)

5.1 The North Eastern Council, Shillong came into existence from 1st August, 1972 on the enactment of the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. The constituents of the Council are seven States, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. It is an advisory body for discussion of the common problems of the region in the field of economic and social planning, inter-State transport and communications, power and flood control and to forward proposals to the Central Government formulating for the States represented in the Council unified and coordinated regional plan, which will be in addition to the State Plans, in regard to matters of common importance for securing a balanced development of the region.

5.2 The NEC schemes are implemented by the Governments of the constituent units of the Council and also Central agencies like Border Roads Organisation, CPWD, etc. Financial assistance for the implementation of the NEC Plan schemes is provided in the shape of grants and loans as per the pattern of financial assistance approved by Government of India.

5.3 The main activities and programmes sponsored and financed by North Eastern Council fall under the following categories :

- (a) Assessment of resource potential industrial surveys and preparation of data base for development planning.
- (b) Development of infrastructure especially construction of roads, bridges and power generation.
- (c) Manpower planning and Development.
- (d) Improvement and development of Agriculture.
- (e) Promotion of Industries.

5.4 NEC has an approved outlay of Rs. 675 crores for its scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plans 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, the approved outlays were Rs. 125 crores, Rs. 145 crores, Rs. 150 crores and Rs. 185 crores, respectively. The sector-wise/heads of development with plan perspective for the last three years is given below :—

Name of Sector/ Heads of Developments	(Rs. in crores)					
	APPROVED OUTLAY			UTILISATION		
	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	1986- 87 (Act- uals)	1987- 88 (Act- uals)	1988- 89 (Anti- cipat- ed)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I. Agriculture and Allied Programme	8.49	12.32	12.02	8.73	10.33	12.02
(a) Agriculture	1.77	2.29	2.44	1.57	1.81	2.39
(b) Horticulture	2.75	2.71	1.86	2.68	1.45	1.41
(c) Plantation	1.05	1.31	1.94	1.29	0.90	1.53
(d) Forestry and Plant Resources	1.52	2.07	1.85	0.86	1.42	1.56
(e) Animal Husbandry	1.10	3.64	3.41	2.04	4.26	4.51
(f) Fisheries	0.30	0.30	0.52	0.29	0.49	0.62
II. Water and Power Development	57.82	49.54	52.98	46.06	46.53	44.62
III. Industries and Mining	1.75	6.62	7.52	1.79	2.44	1.45
IV. Transport and Communications	61.40	69.46	99.68	75.11	83.10	112.33
V. Manpower Development	13.37	10.11	10.33	11.14	5.31	12.27
VI. Social and Community Services	0.44	0.58	0.73	0.46	0.86	0.65
VII. General Services	1.73	1.37	1.74	0.84	0.89	1.65
TOTAL	145.00	150.00	185.00	144.13	149.46	184.99

5.5 During the year 1988-89 the first and second units of Kopili Power House were put into commercial operation. With this, all the four units (2×25 MW + 2×50 MW) of Kopili Hydro Electric Power Project have started commercial operation. The final completion cost of this project is Rs. 231 crores. The Kopili Transmission Project and the Additional Transmission Project to transmit power from Kopili Hydro Electric Project were also completed. The proposal for setting up a 75 MW Gas Turbine Project at Rokhia, Tripura has been approved for inclusion in the NEC Annual Plan 1988-89. M/s. BHEL will be executing this project. An amount of Rs. 15 crores has been provided to Ministry of Railways as NEC's scheme to speed up implementation of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa. A financial assistance of Rs. 7.87 crores has been sanctioned to the State Governments of North Eastern region under a new scheme 'Operation Blackboard' launched by Government of India at national level. The scheme for setting up a Regional Pork Processing Plant has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.58 crores and will be set up at Nagaland. The Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant, in Nalkata, Tripura set up by North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. commenced commercial production from June, 1988.

5.6 The North Eastern Police Training Academy, set up as a scheme of NEC, estimated to cost Rs. 896 lakhs both recurring and non-recurring during Vth Plan, continued to function, meeting the training requirements of the State Governments of North East. During 1988, 334 police officials were imparted training at the Academy in various fields.

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 the Union Territories for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1988-89 are Rs. 2774.17 crores and Rs. 770.00 crores, respectively. Details regarding area, population and outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1988-89 are given in the Annexure I and II appended to this chapter.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

5.8 The Annual Plan outlay for Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 71 crores. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 80 crores for the year

1989-90. The Island Development Authority (IDA) set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister for an integrated environmentally sound development of the Island territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) held its fifth meeting at Car Nicobar. Two important decisions taken at this meeting were that steps should be taken to check uncontrolled influx of population to the territory and to establish a Biosphere Reserve at Great Nicobar. Some notable developmental activities in important sectors are given below :

Transport and Communication

5.9 Shipping is the lifeline of this territory. The shipping services between mainland and Islands are being operated by the Shipping Corporation of India. First of the 3 ships costing Rs. 80 crores, each having a capacity to carry 1200 passengers for augmenting mainland-Island service, is expected to be available by 1991. To cater to the additional requirement at present, two ships have been chartered for mainland-Island services.

5.10 To supplement the inter-Island shipping service with a faster means of transportation, one helicopter was provided to the Islands in 1987. One cargo vessel M. V. VANVIKAS was purchased and one passenger vessel 'M. V. Ramanujam' was hired this year for inter-Island Services. To augment the bus fleet for road transport, orders for 20 chassis was placed this year.

Power

5.11 To achieve the target of 100% village electrification during 7th Plan, during the year 41 villages were electrified bringing the total number of villages electrified to 438 out of 491 villages. Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources have taken up studies for providing energy from other sources like Wind, Sun, Sea Waves. Aero-generators of 3 KW and 1 KW capacity each were installed under Pilot Projects.

Agriculture

5.12 For increasing agricultural production various schemes have been taken up. Main stress was given to the proper utilisation of hilly land available with the farmers. Rs. 103.8 lakhs have been provided under this sector. Under minor irrigation, a target has been set to dig 200 ponds during the year. An additional area of 162 hect. will be brought under assured irrigation during 1988-89.

Animal Husbandry

5.13 Against an allocation of Rs. 105 lakhs for the year 1988-89, an expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs has already been incurred upto the end of October, 1988 under this sector. During the year, 7 Veterinary Sub-Dispensaries and one mobile dispensary are being set up. A milk supply scheme with the assistance of National Dairy Development Board, was set up at Port Blair to cater to the needs of the town.

Industries

5.14 The territory was declared an industrially backward area and classified under category 'A'. An outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs was provided for various programmes under this sector during the year. Seventy five small scale units have been established during the year, bringing the total number of such units to 633. An A&N Integrated Development Corporation (ANIDCO) was set up, as per decision of IDA. To start with, this Corporation will work for development of S.S.I./Medium Scale industries as well as fishing industry in the islands by providing various inputs including technical guidance. The industries set up in the Islands are provided 25% subsidy on capital investment and 90% transport subsidy. Financial assistance of Rs. 18.77 lakhs under self-employment programme for educated un-employed youths was provided to 39 persons.

Fisheries

5.15 During the year 5.13 lakhs fingerlings were distributed to 415 fish farmers. Action was taken for procuring 30 mechanised boats 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 the year for having permanent settlements. During the year, a target has been set for production of 9000 tonnes of fish.

Education

5.16 In the territory there are 304 educational institutions including one college, one B.Ed. College, one polytechnic and two Navodaya Vidyalayas, one in South Andamans and other at Car Nicobar. One more ITI was set up in 1988-89 as per decision of the I.D.A. During the year, 4369 tribal students were given free text books and stationery, 1063 were given free

uniform, 4623 were given attendance scholarship and 7174 were given mid-day meals. About 3210 additional students were enrolled at elementary stage this year. Under Educational sector the outlay for the year is Rs. 536 lakhs.

Health

5.17 A network of 7 civil hospitals, 11 Primary Health Centres, 1 Community Health Centre, 2 Urban Health Centres, 44 sub-centres and 27 dispensaries are functioning in this territory, with a bed strength of 806. Shortage of specialists has been overcome by having doctors from the Army, on deputation. A food laboratory is also functioning for testing of food samples.

Civil Supplies

5.18 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 251 Fair Price Shops. Supply of LPG has been introduced in the Islands at the rates prevailing in Madras and Calcutta and about 2500 connections have been provided at Port Blair. A Consumer Protection Council has been constituted in the Islands with District Forums for redressal of grievances.

Tribal Welfare

5.19 About 12% of the total population of the Islands is tribal. An outlay of Rs. 108 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of the primitive tribes during the year. A project officer has been appointed 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. 16 Tribal villages were electrified by conventional and non-conventional energy sources. 239 tribal families were covered under IRDP upto September, 1988.

Rural Development

5.20 Against the target of covering 1742 families during the year under IRDP, 768 families were assisted upto the end of November, 1988. In the case of NREP and RLEGP, the achievement upto the end of November, 1988 in generating employment is 78,303 and 36,892 mandays respectively against the target of 1,75,000 and 1,12,000 mandays, respectively.

Information, Publicity & Tourism

5.21 With a view to link the remote and isolated Islands with the national mainstream, 10 Direct Reception Systems (DRS)

have been installed. With the establishment of Very Low Power TV Relay Centres (VLPTs) at five places, TV coverage has been extended to the Islands. The erection work of VLPT at Campbell Bay is in progress. Tourism has been declared as an industry. To meet the demand of tourists, construction of 60 bedded Yatri Niwas at Port Blair has been taken up. An Action Plan has also been prepared by Department of Tourism for development of tourism in an organised manner.

Miscellaneous

5.22 Andaman PWD has been strengthened by creating 248 posts including a post of Chief Engineer. Security network was further strengthened by setting up of 12 new out-posts with wireless net-work. Three more fire stations have been sanctioned. Law and order situation remained peaceful in the territory.

CHANDIGARH

5.23 Chandigarh covering an area of 114 Sq. Kms. and a population of about 5 lakhs is the headquarters of three administrations/Governments, namely Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh. It is a single district UT without Legislature.

Education

5.24 There are 332 schools including Government aided, recognised, central and unrecognised schools covering children from pre-primary to senior secondary schools. These schools cater to the educational needs of 1,44,970 students. Besides this, various courses and important trades are run by the professional institutions such as Central Polytechnic, Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Industrial Training Institute, Central Govt. Crafts Institute for Women, Govt. College of Arts, Punjab Engineering College and College of Architecture. A new course in Computer Science at B.E. level and Environmental Engineering at Post-graduate level were introduced this year in the College of Engineering.

Government Museum and Art Gallery

5.25 To provide facilities to the young artists for holding their exhibitions, an Exhibition-Hall-cum-Administrative Block has been constructed.

Medical and Health 5.26 36 hospitals and dispensaries are providing medical care to the urban and rural population. Against the target of covering 2000 cases of TB and conducting 1000 Cataract operations, 1146 cases of TB were covered and 1386 cases of cataract operations were performed upto November, 1988.

Industries

5.27 The number of units registered as small scale industries rose to 2482. Besides, there are 15 large and medium scale units out of which 2 are public undertakings. The annual production of industrial goods in the territory is estimated to the tune of Rs. 223.49 crores and it provides employment to about 23450 workers. Village industries have also shown signs of acceleration. Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation performed satisfactorily towards its primary objective of procurement and distribution of raw materials to SSI units.

Town and Country Planning

5.28 For an integrated development of rural areas, plans of rehabilitation colonies for approximately 2600 families at village Maloya and 1158 families near village Maulijagan have been prepared and are under implementation. Similarly, layout plans to provide 276 and 152 dwelling units for Scheduled Castes at villages Maloya and Dhanas respectively have been earmarked for Housing Board Schemes. In addition, about 15 acres of land in Sector 39-B has been earmarked for construction of 558 dwelling units. About 238 sites were released to various Housing Cooperative Societies. Notification under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act for acquiring about 1780 acres of land between Chandigarh and SAS Nagar has been issued. Due attention has also been paid to the need for providing better civic amenities in the Union Territory, by improving the traffic system on some junctions/roads and by finalising various schemes regarding distribution and supply of electricity, improving telephone facilities, and by augmenting the water supply.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

5.29 Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a small Union Territory (area 491 Sq. Kms. and population 1.03 lakhs—80% tribals) having its capital at Silvassa. Governor of Goa having his seat at Panaji is presently the Administrator of the Union Territory. A post of

Administrator-cum-Lt. Governor has since been created, which will be common to the union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Similarly, a new Secretariat has been set up, which will also be common to both the union territories. To meet the democratic aspirations of the inhabitants, a 'Pradesh Council' has been introduced in the territory. This would replace existing system of Varishkha Panchayat.

Agriculture

5.30 Efforts were made to increase production by adopting advanced scientific methods/inputs like High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, multiple cropping system, increased intake of chemical fertilisers and better plant protection measures. Area under HYV crops and multiple cropping have increased to 7310 hectares and 2600 hectares, respectively. In the horticulture field, 18300 fruit grafts/plants were distributed to SC/ST and small/marginal farmers. Training was imparted to 314 cultivators at Farm Training Centre. Food production is likely to be 41.2 thousand tonnes. Soil Conservation programmes were also taken up in the Union Territory. Forty hectares of land was distributed amongst 49 landless families.

Forest

5.31 Under Twenty Point Programme, 38.23 lakhs trees were planted. An additional 510 hectares were brought under forestry programme and 1000 hectares under rehabilitation of degraded forestry scheme. Another 40 Kms of road length was also covered under plantation under NRDP. Communications network has been strengthened between Ranges of Forest Deptt. to give a new dimension to forest preservation and protection.

Cooperation

5.32 Twelve more cooperative societies have been registered. Share capital as well as working capital of the societies indicated a marked increase over the last year level (Rs. 195.76 lakhs and Rs. 378.50 lakhs respectively). All the villages are covered under Agriculture credit cooperative system. A letter of intent has been issued for setting up of a sugar factory—the first major Agro industry in the territory.

Rural Development

5.33 Schemes like IRDP, NREP and RLEGP have been implemented vigorously. 138 beneficiaries were assisted with loan

of Rs. 2.11 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 2.01 lakhs under IRDP. Under RLEGP&NREP programmes employment to the extent of 0.21 lakh and 0.82 lakh mandays respectively was generated. 80 houses were constructed under Indira Awas Yojana. 83 physically handicapped students, 223 blind and infirm persons were provided with financial assistance. 155 house-sites were allotted to homeless families under 20-Point Programme, against a target of 50.

Irrigation

5.34 Irrigation potential is expected to be raised to 1270 ha. by March, 1989. The Command area development under Damanganga Reservoir is progressing well.

Industry

5.35 Additional 28 number of industrial units and 60 medium scale industries have been set up this year generating additional employment for 1600 persons. Annual production of industrial goods has risen from Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 120 crores.

Education

5.36 One Polytechnic Institute at Silvassa for three years diploma courses, in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering with an annual capacity of 60 students for each trade has been sanctioned. Computer literacy study, introduced in four schools has gained popularity. One primary and one Secondary school were added this year and the enrolment of students increased to 17,894 in primary schools and 3,491 in secondary schools.

Information and Publicity

5.37 A Low Power TV Transmitter has been installed at Silvassa. 10 TV sets and 66 community listening sets were installed by Administration in the remote areas.

DAMAN AND DIU

5.38 A new post of Lt. Governor has been created and a Secretariat set up, which will be common to the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Nagar Haveli.

Tourism

5.39 A full fledged Directorate of Tourism with headquarters at Daman have undertaken construction/development of tourism camp site/complex at Devka beach in Daman and built up camping site parks and gardens at Nagoa beach, Ghagla beach and Jallandhar beach. Construction of Summer House and bird watching tower has been completed.

Education

5.40 The Union Territory has 75 institutions comprising 56 primary/middle schools to impart education facilities to the inhabitants. A Navodaya Vidyalaya was opened in Daman this year. A scheme for coaching classes for 8th, 9th and secondary class students from tribal community at Daman District and monetary/cash incentive scheme for girl students from backward community have resulted in increase in the enrolment. For economic development of tribals, free courses in carpentry, turning and welding and cutting/tailoring were conducted with participation of about 38 students this year. Four schools were upgraded to middle secondary level. 24 additional rooms were also constructed at various schools.

Power

5.41 The Department of Electricity was strengthened in 1987-88 by appointing a full fledged Executive Engineer. Works on two sub-stations of 2 x 5 MVA, one in each District, were almost completed. Construction of second 2 x 10 MVA sub-station has been undertaken at Dhelwada in Daman District. Houses of 58 tribal families and 23 pumpsets have been energised.

Agriculture

5.42 For improving agricultural output, advanced scientific method/inputs like HYV seeds, multiple cropping system, increased intake of chemical fertilizers and organic manure were encouraged. Tractors/power tillers were issued at nominal hire-charges. 250 compost demonstrations were organised. 350 electrical pumps for irrigation were also issued to farmers. 11,500 fruit grafts/saplings, 1000 mini kit of vegetables were supplied to farmers. About 400 families from tribal and economically backward classes were assisted financially for purchase of agriculture inputs. 73,000 trees were planted. About 7 ha. of land was covered under Forest plantation. Under social forestry programme, about 2000 plants were provided to tribal families in Daman.

Fisheries

5.43 The territory produces sizeable quantity of fish like pomfret prawns, Bombay duck, etc. During the year under report, 215 beneficiaries were covered by providing subsidy/loan for purchase of fishing kits. Fishing jetty in Daman is nearly complete.

Medical and Health

5.44 Total bed capacity (85 at present) in Public Health Centre (2) and Hospitals will be increased to 172 by the end of current year. By opening two more sub-centres, number of sub-centres will be increased to 12 this year.

Development of Tribals

5.45 Daman District contains about 98% tribal population of whole Union Territory. Various schemes under agriculture, forest, fishing, energy, industry, transport, education, health, housing, etc. are being taken up under the Tribal Sub-Plan (which is under operation since 1976-77) for the welfare of the tribals. An amount of Rs. 58.30 lakhs will be spent on this account during the current year. 2803 tribal students availed of scheme of free text-books, stationery and uniforms. One mobile library and an audio-visual Centre was opened. A hostel for tribal students is under construction. 290 tribal students were given training in typing, tailoring, etc. Schemes under RLEGP, NREP, IRDP were also implemented.

LAKSHADWEEP

5.46 The approved outlay for the financial year 1988-89 in respect of Union Territory of Lakshadweep is Rs. 1750 lakhs. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during the current year.

5.47 The developmental process vis-a-vis the ecology is monitored by the Island Development Authority (IDA) set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister which decides on policies and programmes for an integrated environmentally sound development of the Islands (Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep). Some of the developmental activities in various sectors are given below :—

Agriculture

5.48 Coconut is the main crop of the territory. A target of 24.8 million nuts has been fixed and efforts are being made to

achieve the target. Nine nurseries, one in each inhabited island were maintained. Production target of Jaggery and vinegar from coconut has been fixed at 5 MT and 10 Kilo litres respectively. To curb rat menace, rat hunt campaign was re-introduced in the Islands. To combat sea erosion, tree plantation has been undertaken in a scientific manner. A Land Use Board has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Administrator. Orientation course on environment and ecology was organised at Kavaratti to formulate syllabi for academic studies of the educational institutions.

Animal Husbandry

5.49 In view of shortage of cultivable land and other ecological constraints, more emphasis was given to poultry development programme in preference to cattle development. To meet the demand for milk to some extent, the Administration has started bringing milk from mainland for supply to consumers at Kavaratti.

Co-operation

5.50 The consumer's requirements of essential commodities are met through 10 primary Co-operative Supply & Marketing Societies. These societies are also meeting the requirements of petroleum products for I.R.D.P. beneficiaries. The seven Co-operative Service societies in the Island distributed Rs. 40 lakhs as loans to the farmers. The Lakshadweep Water Transport Co-operative Society has been registered to cover the interest of the vessel owners.

Education

5.51 There are 54 educational institutions in the Islands. The enrolment during the current academic year is 14,523. A Navodaya Vidyalaya upto standard VI was opened at Minicoy in October, 1988. A new scheme on vocationalisation of education has been introduced in four High Schools with new syllabi for coir technology and Fisheries technology. National Literacy campaign in Lakshadweep was inaugurated on 5-5-1988 with the objective to eradicate illiteracy in the territory by 1991.

Electricity

5.52 One 5 KW solar Photovoltaic Power system was commissioned at Bitra on 10-5-1988. One 100 DWT oil barge was also commissioned. 397 domestic connections, 9 industrial connections and 97 street light points were provided. One

battery operated vehicle was procured. 200 improved smokeless chullah have been distributed among local tribals. Laying of 11 KV HT cables and installation of transformers is under progress at Kadmat and Agatti. About 1000 Low wattage lamps have been introduced for the first time as an energy conservation measure.

Public Works Department

5.53 4 KM of road, water supply in four islands, 500 mtr. sea erosion work and 26 residential quarters are expected to be completed during the year. An Apex Body to regulate building activity has been constituted under the guidance of Island Development Authority.

Fisheries

5.54 313 boats have been issued to local fishermen under hire purchase system. Another 57 boats constructed this year are under issue. The existing marine museum and aquarium is being expanded to accommodate more species and also to provide facilities for research scholars. The equipment required for promotion of 'Quality Mass' was procured.

Health

5.55 Two hospitals and 7 primary health centres with the bed strength of 140 continued to function during the year. All the posts of specialists at Kavaratti have been filled. Multi Drug Therapy is rigorously followed to bring down the leprosy cases. 15 new cases of leprosy and 80 cases of tuberculosis were detected. All family welfare programmes are being implemented in this territory.

Rural Development

5.56 Assistance has so far been provided to 309 families under IRDP and 1.53 lakh mandays were achieved under NREP and RLEGP upto December, 1988. 279 toilets have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries under this scheme.

Shipping and Transport

5.57 In addition to two all weather ships, m.v. Amindivi and m.v. Bharatseema, a new passenger ship, m.v. Tipu Sultan, with a passenger capacity of 658 passengers was commissioned in

September, 1988. Connecting flights by helicopter have also been arranged between Agatti and other islands for the convenience of Vayudoot passengers. Vayudoot service between Agatti and Cochin was introduced with effect from 16-4-1988.

Industry

5.58 There are five coir production-cum-demonstration centres and four coir production units producing 20,670 Kgs. of coir yarn, corridor mat, brush mat, etc. Five fibre factories continued to function during the year. 73 persons were employed on daily wages for production of white fibre. 14 entrepreneurs started units under self-employment programme upto November, 1988. 90 TV sets were produced in the Vanitha TV Centre. The Small Industrial Service Institute, Trichur conducted various training courses to promote the local entrepreneurship to set up suitable industrial units.

PONDICHERRY

5.59 Pondicherry, the only Union Territory with legislature, consists of four regions, geographically isolated, with an overall area of 492 Sq. Kms. and population of 6.04 lakhs (16% SC). Per capita plan expenditure in the territory has been consistently increasing (Rs. 107 in 2nd plan to Rs. 1638/- in sixth plan). Special efforts are being made for upliftment of SCs by earmarking separate plan provisions under Special Component Plan (Rs. 8.8 crores i.e. 16% of total Annual outlay). Effective steps are also taken to achieve the targets fixed under the 20 Point Programme.

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

5.60 The agricultural output could be maintained at targeted level in respect of oil seeds, vegetables and fruit, etc. Relief measures were undertaken to combat floods in Yanam and drought in Pondicherry region. Food grain production of 1,07,100 MT as against target of 1,32,500 MT is anticipated. Sugarcane production is expected to be 3,75,000 MT. Regulated market to provide remunerative prices for agricultural products, started functioning in July, 1988 at Karaikal. Through vigorous implementation of centrally assisted income and employment oriented schemes of poultry and meat producing animals and providing adequate veterinary services, yield of milk and meat has been quite high. 56 beneficiaries were financially assisted under these schemes upto 31-10-88. 6000 pullets were also distributed to farmers upto 31-10-88.

5.61 10 FRP Boats would be introduced at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. Small scale fishermen have been distributed fishing requisites worth Rs. 15.00 lakhs at 20% subsidy. Fish seeds production is expected to be 6 million. Fishermen have also benefited from various facilities provided by the Admn. for training and better preservation and marketing of the produce. Some welfare programmes for the fishermen, like Saving-cum-relief Scheme/Group Insurance Scheme, have been introduced. Sales turnover from consumer cooperatives and agriculture produce cooperatives is expected to be Rs. 22 crores and Rs. 9 crores, respectively. 76% of retail shops are under cooperatives. 75% of the handlooms (6000 total) have been brought under cooperative fold. 387 hectares of surplus land has been distributed to 1165 beneficiaries (735 SC). 29 colour TVs are proposed to be installed in rural areas. Loan assistance for construction/improvement of houses was enhanced from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000/- 192 houses had been constructed under the schemes during this year.

Public Works

5.62 51 locations, mostly Harijan Basties, out of 65 locations, identified for providing potable water, have been covered under Rural Water Supply Scheme. Road Linkages to 333 villages have been provided. Emphasis is now given to improvement/widening of roads and strengthening of bridges, etc.

Power

5.63 The work on construction of 230/110 KV sub-station to enable the Territory to receive power from Neyveli and Ramagundam power stations has been taken up. Rs. 14.7 lakhs have been earmarked for exploring the possibilities of using non-conventional energy sources. Construction work on two new 110 KV sub-stations at Mahe and Swardpet is at final stage of completion.

Industry

5.64 189 small scale industries and 5 medium scale industries started functioning this year, providing employment to 1797 persons. Upto October, 1988 an amount of Rs. 638 lakhs had been sanctioned as loan by Pondicherry Industrial Promotion, Development and Investment Corporation.

Transport and Tourism

5.65 A scheme called Ariyankuppam Port Projects is being implemented in 7th Five Year Plan to bring the territory on the shipping arena. Construction of Pondicherry Guest House in New Delhi has been completed and it started functioning from Aug., 1988. Construction of Yatri Nivas at Pondicherry and Guest House at Madras is in progress. Sanction for development of water sports in Pondicherry and construction of Boat House and Restaurant at Mahe has been received from Tourism Deptt. of Central Govt. TV Relay centre at Mahe has come into operation.

Education Department

5.66 57300 poor children were supplied text books, stationery items and uniforms as targetted. One primary school and one middle school and 34 additional classes in various schools were opened this year. It is proposed to supply TV sets/projectors to all the schools under Audio-visual educational programmes. New courses have been introduced in the law and engineering colleges. A Women Polytechnic at Pondicherry and another Polytechnic for Boys & Girls at Karaikal have been set up.

Health and Family Welfare

5.67 58.4 percent of the eligible couples have been covered under the scheme of family welfare. A green card system has been introduced to offer the covered families, preferential benefits under various schemes. A mobile eye unit was established. Urology and cardiology scanning facilities have been introduced in the Hospital at Pondicherry.

Social Welfare

5.68 A special cell for SC/ST sponsored 4,441 SC and 24 ST candidates against various vacancies and 135 SC candidates were recruited. A home for the blind has been started. Old Age and Widow Pension and Scholarship Schemes are in operation. 9 more Fair Price Shops were opened this year in Pondicherry and Karaikal Regions. A State Council on Consumer Protection has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister (Agriculture & Civil Supplies).

DELHI

Committee on the Reorganisation of the Delhi Set-up

5.69 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 upto February/March, 1990.

Administrative Reforms and Vigilance

5.70 7 studies in respect of different departments of Delhi Administration and 41 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. 161 punctuality drives were conducted covering a staff of about 9031.

5.71 The Grievances Cell received 4298 complaints out of which 2522 were disposed of.

5.72 During the period from 1-4-88 to 30th October, 1988, 539 complaints were received resulting in disciplinary proceedings against 19 gazetted and 230 non-gazetted officials. Cases against 13 gazetted and 216 non-gazetted officers were finalised. 19 Officials were arrested as a result of raids undertaken for apprehending public servants accepting bribes. Prosecution was launched in 23 cases and departmental action initiated in 17 cases. One person was convicted.

Training

5.73 The Training Directorate conducted in-service training courses keeping the training needs of the various departments in view.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.74 The total food-grains production could be raised to 160.00 thousand MT in 1987-88 and for current financial year

a target of 167.50 thousand MT has been fixed. Following has been the production (upto October, 1988) and the target (88-89) in respect of milk, eggs etc. :—

Milk	110 thousand MT	250 thousand MT
Eggs	42.00 million	84 million
Fish	1.92 thousand MT	2.80 thousand MT

5.75 54.93 lakhs trees have been planted upto October, 1988. The work in connection with 1st Wild Life Sanctuary in Delhi at Asola Village was taken up.

5.76 During the period under report 5 Panchayat ghars, 12 chophals for harijans and 5 village wells were developed.

5.77 To bring awareness among rural population of non-conventional energy devices the Delhi Energy Development Agency had set up non-conventional energy parks at Libas Pur and Bakoli in Aligarh Block, Palam and Kanganhari in Najafgarh Block. The IREP Training Centre at Bakoli is also under construction. This Agency has also been operating a fleet of 70 battery operated buses on different routes in Delhi. DEDA installed 181 bio-gas plants, 10499 solar cookers, 34926 portable and fixed chulas, 61 wind-mills, 290 domestic solar water heating systems, 3 wind-generators, 300 energy conservation items, etc. upto 30-9-88.

5.78 Assistance to 1173 families including SC families was provided upto December, 1988 under IRDP. 1,37,351 man-days of employment were generated under NREP and RLEGP.

Labour and Employment

5.79 Labour situation in Delhi generally remained peaceful during the year. Out of 11644 conciliation cases, 1901 cases were settled and 4915 cases resulted in failure reports. 4045 cases of industrial dispute were referred for adjudication and 1336 were decided by the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts. 13 Labour Welfare Centres (11 for handicrafts classes) are being run by the Delhi Administration. General attendance in these centres was 54943. 132 Trade Unions were registered during the year. 105993 registrations were done by the Directorate of Employment. 304 candidates were extended facilities at typing/stenography centres. 'Choose your career campaign' was organised during June, 1988.

District Administration

5.80 Gratuititious relief amounting to Rs. 56.55 lakhs was provided to the victims affected by destruction of their jhuggies. The Rajya Sainik Board provided financial grants in six cases of ex-servicemen and widows. Ex-gratia grants to the widows of ex-servicemen in 10 cases and marriage grant in 4 cases were also given. 314 widows and aged persons affected by November, 1984 riots are paid monthly relief at the rate of Rs. 400/- p.m. Victims of terrorists attacks and communal riots were also paid compensation. Delhi Administration continued to run relief camps for Hindu migrants from Punjab.

Stamps and Registration

5.81. Rs. 22.27 crores were collected as a result of sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps and Rs. 29.38 lakhs as registration fee.

Health and Family Welfare

5.82 OPD and indoor services were started in Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Mangolpuri. Possession of land has been taken for a 500 bedded hospital at Rohini Complex. 29 Health posts are being established in various areas in Delhi specially in slums and JJ colonies to provide family welfare activities. The entire UT of Delhi has been covered under universal immunisation programme. During the period under report 2.62 lakhs pregnant women and 2.07 lakhs infants were covered. As a result of 5 raids, drugs and cosmetics worth Rs. 12,200 were seized, 12 prosecutions were launched and out of two cases decided one ended in conviction. 592 inspections were done to ensure that drugs are sold at the retail prices fixed and mentioned on the labels. 415 samples were sent for analysis out of which 53 were found sub-standard. 310 samples were found adulterated as a result of which a fine of Rs. 1,46,600 was collected.

Industries

5.83 669 SSI units in permanent category and 1745 SSI units in provisional category were registered upto 31st October, 1988. 3499 MT steam coal and 64 MT of paraffin wax were recommended for different small scale units upto October, 1988. Efforts continued to develop 15 acres of additional land for functional industrial estate for electronics and 612 acres for indus-

trial complex in Narela. The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. achieved a turn-over of Rs. 30.12 lakhs upto October, 1988. 1000 industrial plots and 102 sheds under the scheme of industrial sheds on 'Self-finance basis' have been developed by the DSIDC. A Technical Consultancy Organisation and a quality testing laboratory at Okhla were set up by the Corporation. The Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board have utilised Rs. 6.26 lakhs upto October, 1988. Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation has mechanised Bhatti Badarpur Mines in order to introduce safe and scientific mining and increasing production. A sum of Rs. 12,32,983.50 has been deposited by the Corporation as royalty. The Tool Room and Training Centre continued to play a leading role in import substitution and in developing moulds for video cassettes, tooth brush, ball point pen, electronic computer, etc. The society for self-employment have trained 339 candidates in various trades. 77 raids were conducted during which 130 samples of household electric appliances were lifted resulting in 20 FIRs with the police.

Education

5.84 9 New Middle Schools, 2 Secondary Schools and 3 Sr. Secondary Schools were opened and 6 Middle Schools and 15 Secondary Schools were upgraded to the level of Secondary and Sr. Secondary respectively. 4000 girl students residing in villages and studying in Govt. Girls Schools were provided free transport facility. The Patrachar Vidyalaya extended help to 22,000 students. 12 adult evening schools with 600 adults are being run under the Adult Education Programme. 10234 children benefited from non-formal education centres. The Sahitya Kala Parishad organised Malhar Utsav, Prabhat Raag and other cultural activities.

Technical Education

5.85 The GB Pant Polytechnic have been running evening courses for the benefit of SC/ST students. The strengthening and consolidation of the college of pharmacy, the 4 boys polytechnics and 2 girls polytechnics continued. These institutions were equipped with machinery worth more than Rs. 20 lakhs. The construction work of the new campus for Delhi College of Engineering at Rohini Complex continued. 296 students were admitted to under-graduate courses and 87 to post-graduate courses. The college of Arts continued to produce free lance

artists, designers and visualisers at under-graduate and post-graduate levels. Non-formal short duration courses in-service trades suitable for self-employment in disciplines of motor-winding, house wiring, etc. were introduced in ITIs, Subzi Mandi, Arab Ki Sarai & Siri Fort. New programmes were introduced in ITI Pusa for modernising the existing programmes. New ITIs were opened in Mehrauli Development Block and in Narela in the Alipur Block.

Social Welfare

5.86 Out of destitute, neglected, delinquent and mentally retarded children rounded up 476 children were admitted in various children homes whereas 467 were restored to their families. 23 Integrated Child Development Projects/ Services benefited about 5.23 lakhs children in the age group upto 6 years. Nutrition to 26,800 children, lactating and nursing mothers of slum areas and other backward areas was provided at 133 special nutrition centres. 236 destitute women and widows were provided shelter, education and training facilities. 737 women belonging to backward and weaker sections were given training in Training-cum-Production Centres. A work centre for women was opened in Kanjhawla village. About 1075 physically handicapped persons were provided educational training and production opportunities. 891 beggars were sent to the beggars homes and 87 repatriated to their native states. 1369 leprosy affected persons were also looked after. 3328 old and infirm TB patients were given financial assistance. Training courses were organised on 'drug abuse' in various institutions and colleges besides door to door survey-cum-public awareness campaign was also carried out.

Welfare of SCs/STs

5.87 SC trainees in ITIs continued to get scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 in case of those staying in hostels. With a view to improving the living conditions of Scheduled Castes, electricity and water connections are being provided in their houses. Housing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 4500 was given to SCs having a plot in their possession measuring 25 Sq. Yards in urban areas and 60 Sq. Yards in rural areas. Grant-in-aid was given to non-official organisations engaged in the welfare activities for SCs. Land measuring 6 acres has been acquired at Dilshad Garden for shifting institutions like hostels.

Legal Aid

5.88 Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board was constituted for providing legal aid and advice to the weaker sections of the society. Every citizen of Delhi whose income does not exceed Rs. 6000/- p.a., is entitled to legal aid. However, the ceiling of income limit is not applicable to children and members of SC/ST. About 2013 persons including 29 SC and 606 women have been provided legal aid upto November, 1988. During the year 1338 cases were entrusted to various advocates on civil, criminal and taxation side upto 15-12-1988.

Sales Tax

5.89 As against the target of Rs. 460.00 crores for the year the collection upto October, 1988 was Rs. 254.55 crores. The number of registered dealers has gone upto 1,03,088 as on 31st October, 1988. Similarly, registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act has gone upto 97,090. 247 cases of non-payment of sales tax were detected. Grievance Boxes have been provided with a view to attending to the grievances of the dealers. An Electronic Data Processing Cell has been set up and Dealers Master Directory is under print.

Land and Building

5.90 445 bighas 05 biswas of land was acquired under the planned development of Delhi and non-planned scheme against compensation to land owners. An amount of Rs. 3.16 lakhs for LIG and Rs. 3.87 lakhs for MIG houses has been disbursed as loans upto 31st October 1988. Rs. 17.00 crores have been released to the MCD for 'regularised unauthorised colonies' and for providing additional facilities in resettlement colonies.

Excise Entertainment Tax and Prohibition

5.91 Gross revenue from excise was Rs. 82.98 crores and from the entertainment tax Rs. 8.24 crores. 40 persons were arrested for violation of excise laws. To create awareness among general public specially in resettlement colonies necessary steps were taken to educate them about ill-effects of alcohol.

Transport and Tourism

5.92 Over 65000 permits for taxies, over 45000 for three wheeler auto rikshaws and 14571 national permits for trucks were issued. 110027 existing driving licences were renewed and issued

in the poloroid form upto October, 1988. The Government Motor Driving Training School imparted training to 272 persons. Free test facilities for checking of two wheelers and motor-cars have been provided in 12 petrol stations. A new scheme 'Development of Rural Tourism Complex' has been started.

Public Works Department

5.93 Road No. 7, 8 and 10 which is the portion of outer ring road in South Delhi have been widened.

Planning

5.94 A Computer Centre has been set up to facilitate collection of information on various departmental activities at one place.

Election

5.95 The Electoral Rolls of all the 7 Parliamentary constituencies were summarily revised.

Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs

5.96 145 fair price shops were opened upto October, 1988. With a view to improving the functioning of the public distribution system complaint counters have been opened in all the circle offices. 27 voluntary organisations have been empowered to visit PDS dealers and give reports on their working. A Delhi Consumer Protection Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi has been constituted.

Flood Control

5.97 To control the fury of flood embankments on both the sides of Yamuna have been provided with proper protection. The capacity of Najafargarh drain has been increased.

Co-operation

5.98 6644 Co-operative societies were registered as on October, 1988 with share capital of about Rs. 17.72 crores, membership of 10.64 lakhs and deposit of Rs. 52.81 crores. By

the end of October, 1988, 492 consumer co-operative stores were functioning in Delhi.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

5.99 Some of the projects taken up or completed during this year are residential-cum-day boarding school for mentally retarded children, Barat Ghar at Babu Dham Phase-I, synthetic turfing of Shivaji Stadium at Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg, large housing complexes at Sarojini Nagar and a bulk underground reservoir at Jor Bagh. Medical check up of all school children with immunisation and vaccination has been provided. Four primary schools were upgraded to middle schools and 4 middle schools into secondary schools. Primary schools at Gole Market and Kautilya Marg, are expected to be completed during the year. The construction work of a swimming pool in Sanjay Park at Laxmi Bai Nagar is likely to be completed during the year. Most of the sewer lines in various NDMC areas are also being augmented in order to maintain the system properly. In order to meet the power factor and system voltage, 50 MVAR capacity shunt capacitors have been installed at various bulk receiving substations. In addition to 11 KV works, the NDMC is installing 66 & 33 KV substations in its area. A number of important roads had been widened and the level of roadlighting improved.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Roads and Bridges

5.100 A programme for improvement and widening of urban roads was undertaken during the year. The foundation stone for the much awaited country's longest as well as prestigious project of 2.1 Km. long flyover from Shahadra Chowk to S.S. Light Railway on G.T. Road was laid. Besides, work is in full swing on Lothian Bridges and Mehrauli Badarpur Road. In order to streamline the rapidly increasing traffic, widening of existing road overbridge at Ashok Vihar and bridge on Kakrola regulator on Najafgarh Road was undertaken. The work on under-pass connecting Ashok Vihar and Wazir Pur Industrial Area is also expected to start within the current financial year.

Modernisation of Sanitation

5.101 To ensure satisfactory sanitation arrangements, the fleet of refuse removal vehicles have been augmented. During the year 800 Pour Flush latrines were constructed in rural areas.

The MCD has also been entrusted with the job of removal of garbage from the collection points of 652 JJ clusters. Four massive operations for removal of garbage and desilting of drains in the Resettlement colonies of the Trans-Yamuna areas were launched. The scheme of construction of dustbins in 652 JJ clusters was also undertaken. 10 sanitary land fill sites are being maintained which will be converted into green areas to control environmental pollution in the vicinity. Out of 288 Nallas, 91 have been cleaned and some more will be cleaned during the current year.

Education

5.102 During the year, 30 new Primary Schools were sanctioned and 400 new sections were opened providing enrolment to 15,494 more students. The total number of Primary Schools has now increased to 1609 with 6.26 lac students. Under Welfare Schemes, free text books are being supplied to all students, free uniforms to the children belonging to ST and SC and Scholarships to talented students. All students are covered under the school medical scheme and spectacles are also given free to those as prescribed by doctors.

Medical Relief and Public Health

5.103 A nursing Home with 48 beds has been completed and necessary staff for commissioning 24 beds, in the first instance has been sanctioned. The building for establishment of an Emergency Centre comprising medical, surgical, orthopaedics, and Gynaecology Departments is almost complete. A Maternity Home at Tri Nagar has been commissioned. A mass immunisation drive was started from 1-7-1988 due to outbreak of gastroenteritis and Cholera in some parts of Delhi. During the drive 24,52,475 Cholera and 17,74,070 Typhoid inoculations were carried out upto 28-11-88. Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Dispensaries have been opened at Onkar Nagar. The Horticulture Department of M.C.D. has taken over 1659 parks in 44 resettlement Colonies. During the year 60 new parks have been developed.

Resettlement Colonies

5.104 M.C.D. has taken over the services of 34 Resettlement Colonies. Apart from usual maintenance of Civic Services, a massive drive of construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas consisting of 6560 seats has been undertaken on which an amount of Rs. 12.64 crores will be spent.

5—865HA/88

Water Supply

5.105 The present water supply in Delhi is 409 MGD and it will be stepped upto 440 MGD during the current year with the commissioning of first phase of 20 MGD portion of 3rd 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant under construction at Wazirabad. Out of 44 resettlement colonies, filtered water supply was provided in 33 colonies till the end of June, 1988. Filtered water supply has been extended to 10 more colonies, i.e., Nand Nagri, Gokul Puri, Sunder Nagri, Seelampur Phase I & II, Khichripur, Trilokpuri, Kalyanpuri, Himmatpuri and Khanpur. The work of augmentation of water supply to some of urban villages such as Tajpur, Bahari Badarpur, Tughlakabad and Molar Bund has been taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 27 lacs. A booster station was also commissioned recently for improving water supply to Mehrauli Town.

Sewage System

5.106 The Sewage Treatment has been augmented during the year by 10 MGD by commissioning 5 MGD portion of 40 MGD Sewage Treatment Plant under construction at Keshopur and 5 MGD portion of 40 MGD Sewage Treatment Plant at Rithala, which brings the sewage treatment capacity to 184 MGD. Works for augmenting the sewage treatment capacity by additional 40 MGD are in various stages of progress. 17 drains carrying sullage/waste water are outfalling into the river Yamuna. Out of 17 drains, Najafgarh Drain, Civil Mill Drain, Power House Drain, Sen Nursing Home and Barapulla Drain have been identified as major drains carrying 95% pollution load as per studies made earlier by Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

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

Annexure-II

**Outlays of Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
Annual Plan (1988-89)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Annual Plan (1988-89) Outlay
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00	71.00
2.	Chandigarh	203.00	46.60
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.17	9.90
4.	Daman & Diu	26.17	12.00
5.	Delhi	2,000.00	558.00
6.	Lakshadweep	43.83	17.50
7.	Pondicherry	170.00	55.00
	Total	2,774.17	770.00

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL DEFENCE

6.1 Civil Defence aims at saving life, maintaining continuity of industrial production and minimising damage to property in the event of hostile attack. Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon their 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. To meet the early warning communication requirements for the passage of early warning messages to all important towns and cities, a reliable and flexible network has been established. Additional communication and training facilities have been provided to improve this network. 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. They also render assistance during natural calamities like flood, earth-quake, cyclone, drought, etc. on voluntary basis.

6.2 Civil Defence organisation is spread over all States and Union Territories of the country. The present raised strength of Civil Defence volunteers is 3.06 lakhs.

6.3 Civil Defence Training is conducted in State Training Institutes of various States. At the national level, National Civil Defence College, Nagpur conduct various courses in this sphere. During the year 1988, 13 courses had been projected for being conducted at National Civil Defence College, Nagpur out of which 10 had been conducted upto October 1988 imparting training to 349 trainees. Since inception, the college has trained 24,525 persons.

6.4 There are two units of Mobile Civil Emergency Force (MCEF), one at Calcutta and another at Delhi, which are trained in rescue and emergency relief operations.

HOME GUARDS

6.5 Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home

Affairs. It is a country-wide organisation and its members are drawn from all walks of life. Besides attending to their normal avocations, the Home guards place their services voluntarily at the disposal of the authorities to assist the civil administration and the community at large. Against the authorised target strength of 5,25,762 Home Guards volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4,48,081 which includes Border Wing Home Guards. The Home Guards organisations are administered and organised under State Home Guards Acts and Rules.

6.6 During the year, Home Guards were utilised by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to supplement their respective police force for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards were deployed to guard international borders alongwith the Border Security Force, both in the western and the eastern sectors. Some State Governments utilised the services of Home Guards for welfare activities, such as Harijan welfare, adult education, services to the public during fairs, festivals and exhibitions, firefighting, rendering first aid and medical check-up of pilgrims, free eye operation camps, tree plantation, blood donation, flood rescue operations, sports activities, bundhs and strikes, construction and repairs of approach roads and evacuation of casualties.

6.7 A sum of Rs. 18 crores was provided in the budget for 1988-89 on account of Central share of assistance to the State Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Further, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has been provided in the budget towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the States for deployment of Home Guards during the Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

6.8 Home Guards, as and when called out for duty or training are paid allowance to meet their out-of-pocket expenses. During the year, duty and training allowances of Home Guards have been enhanced from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 22/- and Rs. 14/- to Rs. 20/- respectively per head per day. Similarly, uniform washing allowance has been enhanced from Re. 1/- to Rs. 3/- per head per week.

6.9 For welfare of Home Guards in the country Government of India have advised all State Governments/UT Administrations to institute Home Guards Welfare & Benevolent Fund in each

State/UT with effect from 1st April, 1988 on matching contribution by the Centre and States.

Fire Service

6.10 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 period 1980-84 the Ministry of Home Affairs arranged Rs. 4303.60 lakhs of G.I.C. loans for the State Fire Services for modernisation of Fire Services in respect of equipment. During the period 1985-89, Rs. 60 crores have been allotted to the State Governments for the same purpose.

6.11 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur has imparted training to a total 9311 candidates including 71 from Overseas Countries upto July, 1988. The 7th batch of candidates of B.E. (Fire) Degree Course conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, completed their training course in March, 1988. Four Fire Officers have been sent abroad in the second-half of 1988 for training under technical cooperation training programme.

Home Guards, Civil Defence and Fire Services Medals

6.12 President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals for Distinguished Service, Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry and Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Service are awarded every year on Republic Day and Independence Day. The number of Medals awarded is as under :—

(a) President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal	15-8-88	26-1-89
(i) Gallantry	Nil	Nil
(ii) Distinguished service	1	1
(b) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal		
(i) Gallantry	Nil	Nil
(ii) Meritorious	19	25

6.13 President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service, Fire Service Medal

for Gallantry and Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service have been instituted and are conferred on the members of Fire Services, organised and administrated 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 number of medals awarded is as under:

(a) President's Fire Service Medal	15-8-88	26-1-89
(i) Gallantry	Nil	Nil
(ii) Distinguished Service	1	1
(b) Fire Service Medal		
(i) Gallantry	Nil	1
(ii) Meritorious Service	11	19

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, Pakistan occupied Kashmir Territory, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire, Vietnam, displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat areas in Jammu & 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 :—

Dandakaranya Project

7.3 The Dandakaranya Project was set up in 1958 covering an area of 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 the 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). In all 25,231 families were settled under the project which is now in the process of being wound up in a phased manner. 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. As regards the fourth zone, the Malkangiri zone in Orissa, educational institutions, veterinary institutions and minor irrigation schemes have been handed over to the Government of Orissa. The remaining assets are also expected to be taken over by Government of Orissa shortly.

Settlement Wing

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

Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation (RRO), Mana, Madhya Pradesh

7.5 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 work, the Organisation was wound up on 30th September, 1988.

Settlement of old migrants in West Bengal

7.6 Of the 41.17 lakhs old migrants (i.e. who migrated to India from former East Pakistan 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 1948-61. By 1960-61, rehabilitation of old migrants in States other than West Bengal was by and large completed. At present, the schemes for grant of house building loans to remaining ex-camp site families, acquisition of land in approved squatters' colonies and resettlement of enclave migrants are under implementation.

Resettlement of new migrants outside West Bengal and Dandakaranya Project

7.7 About 11.14 lakhs persons 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 that such of those migrants who joined the camps set up should be resettled outside West Bengal. Even then, about six lakhs persons stayed back in West Bengal and they were declared ineligible for any relief and rehabilitation assistance. The eligible new migrants have been settled in agriculture and small trade/business with assistance as per approved pattern, mainly

in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. During the current year 68 families have been settled in agriculture. The work of rehabilitation of new migrant families in agriculture and small trade/business is more or less complete except for 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

7.8 Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and the imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, about 2,09,103 persons (about 70060 families) of Indian origin returned to India upto 1987. About 69,750 families have been given resettlement assistance so far.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

7.9 Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986, Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship and to accept repatriation of 5.06 lakhs persons of Indian origin from Sri Lanka, together with their natural increase. Of these, only 3,33,805 persons together with their natural increase of 1,25,522 persons, comprising 1,15,549 families, were repatriated to India upto 31-10-84. After this date, there has been no organised repatriation. However, 269 more repatriates, together with natural increase of 132 persons, arrived in India upto August, 1988 on their own. By July, 1988, 94,649 families had been provided rehabilitation assistance under various schemes, viz. agriculture, small trade/business, plantations, industries, etc. in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

Refugees from Sri Lanka

7.10 In the wake of ethnic disturbances in Sri Lanka, which erupted in July, 1983, 1,34,053 Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees arrived in India upto 31st October, 1987. Out of these 39,918 destitute refugees were accommodated in various camps in the State, where relief facilities aggregating to Rs. 700/- per month per family were provided. The remaining refugees preferred to stay outside, without seeking any Government assistance.

Till July, 1988 an amount of Rs. 14.47 crores has been spent on providing relief assistance to these refugees. Out of these refugees 19,581 were reported to have returned to Sri Lanka on their own upto October, 1987. As on 23rd December, 1987, before the process of sending back these refugees in terms of Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 29th July, 1987 began, 22,477 refugees were staying in various Camps in Tamil Nadu. In 48 batches, from 24th December, 1987 to 17th October, 1988, 25,065 refugees have been returned to Sri Lanka. There are 89,407 refugees remaining in India and out of these, 1566 are housed in two permanent camps at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District and Kottapattu in Trichy District in Tamil Nadu.

7.11 Those refugees, who are residing outside the camps, have been advised from time to time to register themselves with the District Authorities for eventual repatriation to Sri Lanka. So far, 7,825 Refugee Identity Certificates covering 13,472 persons have been issued and out of them 5190 refugees have returned to Sri Lanka.

Tibetan Refugees

7.12 At present, there are about 80,000 Tibetan refugees residing in over 10 States. Of these, about 63,100 refugees have been settled either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicraft schemes. With a view to arrive at the exact number of Tibetan refugees eligible and still in need of rehabilitation assistance, screening of remaining Tibetan refugees, is being undertaken. The screening of Tibetan refugees in Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Delhi has been completed during the year. Screening of remaining Tibetan refugees in Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal is likely to be completed shortly. At present, agriculture/vocational and housing schemes for about 2,660 Tibetan refugees are under implementation in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

7.13 Progressive Expenditure on Rehabilitation (Upto 31-3-1988) is as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan	745.56
2. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan	406.78
3. Refugees from Bangladesh	291.16
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka	109.63
5. Repatriates from Burma	27.91
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Ugdanda, Zaire and Vietnam	1.66
7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak conflict :	
(i) 1965	16.33
(ii) 1971	86.71
8. Tibetan Refugees	8.98
9. Remission of 50% of pre-74 loans	0.44
10. Miscellaneous items of expenditure	2.28
Total	1,697.44

7.14 During 1988-89, Rs. 42.12 crores (Rs. 19.00 crores Plan and Rs. 23.12 crores Non-Plan) was provided in the Budget for Rehabilitation Division.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

8.1 The Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India continued to attend to the dissemination of 1981 Census data through Census Publications and Central coordination of the work relating to the registration of births and deaths.

Preparation for the 1991 Census

8.2 As a first major step in the preparation for the 1991 Census, the First Data Users' Conference was organised during April 18-20, 1988, which was attended by experts from Central Ministries, State Government Departments, Research Institutions, Universities, etc., who use the census data. The questionnaires/schedules for collection of data in the 1991 Census of India together with the corresponding concepts, definitions and procedures were considered and discussed at this conference. An Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India and consisting of experts in the field was constituted and two meetings of this Committee were held in which the proposed Census Schedules for the 1991 Census were formulated provisionally for testing in the field. The First Pretest of the proposed Census Schedules was organised in selected enumeration blocks in the country during the period November 21 to December 12, 1988 with reference date as sunrise of December 10, 1988.

Survey of Ethnic groups in Jammu & Kashmir

8.3 In order to identify 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. The report in respect of Leh and Kargil districts was submitted in 1987. During the year under report the tabulation of mini-census data in respect of the State excluding Leh & Kargil districts was completed by the Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir and this was followed by the study of a large number of ethnic groups. For this purpose extensive field investigation was carried out in all the districts

of Jammu & Kashmir excluding Leh and Kargil districts. The second part of the report covering Jammu & Kashmir State excluding Leh and Kargil districts was completed.

Demographic Studies

8.4 Several analytical studies on the demographic aspects were brought out during the year. The reports containing analysis of fertility and child mortality at district and State levels on the basis of 20% sample data of 1981 Census in respect of Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and Kerala were brought out. A report on 'District level population projections 1981-1991' has been published. A national level report on fertility is under preparation. An analysis of fertility and child mortality levels of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been undertaken. A study of the data on unemployed collected in 1981 Census has been initiated during this year. A study of the households with regard to availability of drinking water supply, electricity and toilet facilities and literacy has also been taken up.

Mapping

8.5 The Map Division had formulated plans and programmes pertaining to the various pre-census and post-census maps at the headquarters and at the Directorates of Census Operations in the States/UTs. The national volume of the Census Atlas, 1981 with 93 plates portraying the demographic structure and trends of the country is under printing. The work relating to Census Atlas 1981 of States/UTs had also made considerable progress during this year. The State/UTs volumes relating to Regional Divisions of India—A Cartographic Analysis, which is a plan scheme, has been completed and sent for printing in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Sikkim and Chandigarh.

Social Studies

8.6 The Social Studies Division handled the census work relating to preparation of District Census Handbook including State and All India Town Directory; delineation of rural and urban areas, etc., and also conducted socio-economic studies covering a wide spectrum of subjects like study on towns and villages, ethnographic studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

Vital Statistics

8.7 The Sample Registration and Civil Registration Systems continued to be under constant review both at national and regional levels. In this connection four Regional workshops for Eastern, Southern, North-Eastern and Northern zones were organised at Puri, Madras, Guwahati and New Delhi for reviewing the Sample Registration System. Follow up action on the recommendations of a Technical Committee on Sample Registration System were taken.

8.8 The specific recommendations made during the regional level conferences of Chief Registrars of Birth and Deaths held during the years 1986 and 1987 covering all the States and Union Territories are being followed up and the progress monitored at national level.

8.9 Publicity measures regarding births and deaths through documentary films, cinema slides, T.V. spots, printing of message on postal stationery, wall posters, advertisements in newspapers/magazines, etc. were continued to create awareness among the people regarding births and deaths.

8.10 Under the system of awards to registration centres/districts/states for good performance with a view to promote registration of births and deaths in the country, 38 districts, 106 municipalities and 197 rural registration centres from 14 States and Union Territories were selected for grant of such awards.

8.11 An advance report on "Age at Marriage Differentials in India 1984" containing some important data at all India level has been released.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Freedom Fighters

9.1 Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme has been in operation since 1972. At present the rate of pension is Rs. 500/- per month (Rs. 800/- per month in the case of Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners). A decision has been taken to raise this amount to Rs. 750/- per month with effect from 1-4-1989. In all 4.46 lakhs applications were received upto 31st March, 1982. Over 1.45 lakh freedom fighters have been sanctioned pension till date. The rejected applications are also reviewed on requests from the applicants. Special attention is given to clear all pending cases for transfer of pension to the widows and dependants of freedom fighters. During the period from 1-4-88 to 31-12-88 a total of 1966 freedom fighters were sanctioned pension under the scheme.

9.2 Special efforts were made to deal with the cases of freedom fighters belonging to special categories such as INA, Arya Samaj Movement, Hyderabad Border Camp and those whose area of activities were in Sind, West, Punjab and East Bengal. Non-Official Committees comprising of eminent freedom fighters were constituted for this purpose. The latest of these Committees is the Eastern India Committee, which is examining applications received in the Ministry for grant of pension from persons claiming to have participated in the freedom struggle and undergone suffering in the areas of East Bengal now falling in Bangladesh. This Committee has already held a number of meetings.

9.3 As a part of closing function of the 40th year of Independence, Tamrapatras have been awarded to those freedom fighters who did not receive them earlier.

9.4 The Budget Grant for meeting expenditure on the scheme for grant of Samman Pension from the Central Revenues for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 65 crores exclusive of expenditure on free Railway journey which is ultimately borne by the Ministry.

Foreigners

9.5 According to returns received so far, 5,75,587 foreigners were granted visas to visit India in 1988. 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
1987	96712
1988	92090

9.6 With the Prime Minister's announcement in Parliament on 3rd March, 1989 of a package of measures to start the normalisation process in Punjab (reference para 2.22) the restrictions placed under the Foreigners Act to visit Punjab have been removed.

9.7 Certain parts of Rajasthan on the Indo-Pak border running along National Highway No. 15 from Ganganagar to Sanchor, excluding the peripheral areas of cities and towns and city limits of Suratgarh, Bikaner, Phalodi, Pokhran, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Sanchor and some places of tourist interest in Jaisalmer district, have been declared as protected areas under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958. Consequently, no foreigner can visit these areas without obtaining necessary permits from the District Magistrates of the concerned areas who have been delegated such powers.

9.8 Clearance was given to the holding of 578 International conferences/seminars/workshops, etc. in India during the year 1988.

9.9 During the year ending 31st December, 1988, 509 persons of Indian origin had been granted Indian citizenship by registration under Section 5 (1)(a)/5 (1)(b) and 5 (1)(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955; 180 persons married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship under Section 5(1)(c) of the Citizenship Act; 69 persons were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation under Section 6(1) of the Citizenship Act and 1 person was registered as an Indian citizen under Section 5(1)(e) of Citizenship Act, 1955.

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

9.10 During the year ending 31-12-1988, 397 associations were registered bringing the total number of registered associations on date to 11992. The intimations/accounts/records of

the foreign contributions, in the cases where the receipts were Rs. 5 lakhs and above, were scrutinised. As a result 14 associations/persons were prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution while 11 were required to seek prior permission for acceptance of any foreign contribution. 4 cases of violation of the provisions of the Act were referred to CBI and one to the State Government, for further investigation.

9.11 During 1988 the cases of associations placed under the prior permission category were reviewed and orders were revoked in one case. About 1600 applications, for prior permission to accept foreign hospitality, under FCRA, were dealt with. Requests for prior permission for acceptance of foreign contributions were also considered and permission was granted in 179 cases, refused in 103 while 93 applications were summarily rejected.

9.12 The computerisation of data, about receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution, received from the registered associations is in progress. Data upto year 1986 has been computerised and the same for the year 1987 is being codified for computerisation.

USE OF HINDI IN THE MINISTRY

9.13 During the year under review, all efforts were made to ensure the implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963, and the pace of progress in this direction was watched and maintained in accordance with the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language through organisation of various meetings, workshops, training programmes and inspections carried out from time to time.

Meetings

9.14 The Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry was re-constituted and its meeting is scheduled to be held in the last week of the month of March, 1989. This Committee reviews not only the progress in the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices but the functioning of the Department of Official Language also. Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of this Ministry were held to review the progress of Hindi in the day to day functioning of the Ministry.

Training material of the Training Institutes under the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices

9.15 Meetings with the heads of about 43 Training Institutes were held with a view to assess the quantum of work involved in the translation into Hindi of all the training material being used in these Institutes, to review the progress made and solve the difficulties, if any. As a result of special efforts made, more than 90% of the training material has since been rendered into Hindi, mostly with the personal efforts of the Institutes themselves. Among other things the Institutes were also advised to impart training to the trainees strictly as prescribed by the Department of Official Language.

Inspections

9.16 The Officers of the Ministry inspected 49 attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry in order to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Act and the orders issued from time to time in this connection by the Department of Official Language. Corrective measures were taken where found necessary.

Hindi Workshop

9.17 With a view to give practical training in Hindi noting and drafting to the employees of the Ministry, Hindi Workshops were organised as in the previous years.

Cash Award Scheme & Shield Yojna

9.18 Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued this year also. Hindi Shield Yojna has been introduced and the office of the Ministry doing maximum work in Hindi will be awarded the Shield in due course.

Notification of Offices

9.19 Two sections of the Ministry have been specified under Rule 8(4) of the Rules, 1976 requiring the employees proficient in Hindi to do their work in Hindi. 29 regional offices of the Ministry were notified under rule 10(4) of the Rules, 1976

thus bringing the total number of notified offices so far to 17 Head offices and 281 regional offices.

Hindi Week

9.20 As in the previous years, 'Hindi Week' was organised during this year also, during which an 'Appeal' was made to all the officers and staff of the Ministry to do their work in Hindi to the extent possible.

Correspondence

9.21 Maximum correspondence was made in Hindi with the various offices in the region 'A' and 'B' and almost all letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. About 98% documents under Section 3(iii) of the Act were issued bilingually. Most of the prescribed mechanical aids are available in the Ministry in bilingual form.

AWARDS

Padma Awards

9.22 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, 1989, the President announced the conferment of 3 Padma Vibhushan, 14 Padma Bhushan (including 1 posthumous) and 27 Padma Shri awards to persons from different walks of life.

Jeevan Raksha Awards

9.23 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 1988, the President announced the award of 3 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 2 posthumous), 8 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 1 posthumous) and 69 Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 3 posthumous) to persons from different strata of life for saving lives of fellow human beings.

Gallantry Awards

9.24 Gallantry Awards are given to civilians for display of acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of the enemy. On 26th January, 1989, the President announced the award of 6 Kirti Chakras (including 4 posthumous) and 12 Shaurya Chakras (including 6 posthumous).

Vigilance

9.25 The Vigilance Cell in the 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 the Ministry.

9.26 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 1-1-88 to 31-10-88 are given below :

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
	1	2	3	4
1. No. of Disciplinary/Vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-88 .	49	54	218	222
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-88 to 31-10-88).	30	34	624	707
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31-10-88)	22	28	643	728
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-88)	57	60	199	201
5. Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of				
(a) Dismissal	—	—	29	72
(b) Removal	—	—	24	24

	1	2	3	4
(c) Compulsory retirement.	3	3	1	1
(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	—	—	72	110
(e) Withholding of increment .	1	1	110	112
(f) Withholding of promotion .	1	1	—	—
(g) Recovery ordered from pay .	—	—	78	78
(h) Censure .	9	15	220	220
(i) Warning .	1	1	40	42
(j) Displeasure of Govt. conveyed .	2	2	—	—
(k) Exoneration .	2	2	32	32
(l) Transfer of cases .	—	—	7	7
(m) Proceedings dropped .	3	3	30	30
Total .	22	28	643	728

Legislations enacted during 1988

9.27 Following legislations were enacted during 1988 :

1. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1988.
2. The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Act, 1988.
3. The Constitution (Fifty-ninth) Amendment Act, 1988.
4. The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Act, 1988.
5. The Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1988.
6. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1988.
7. The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988.

8. The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1988.
9. The Arms (Amendment) Act, 1988.
10. The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 1988.
11. The Commission of Enquiry (Amendment) Act, 1988.
12. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988.