



# Annual Report

**1989-90**

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

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
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STATES AND HOME  
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## CHAPTER I

### AN OVERVIEW

1.1 This report briefly covers the activities of the three Departments of the Ministry, namely, the Departments of Internal Security, Home and States.

1.2 Although the responsibility for Public Order and Policing devolves on the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the Ministry of Home Affairs oversees the trends and developments in law and order and the communal front and renders guidance and assistance wherever required. The Union Territories are also the special responsibility of the Ministry.

1.3 Apart from the Indian Police Service the Ministry also administers and control various para-military forces like the Assam Rifles; the Border Security Force; the Indo-Tibetan Border Police which is mainly deployed on the borders; the Central Reserve Police Force which is meant to reinforce State/ Union Territory police forces when necessary; the Central Industrial Security Force utilised for protective and preventive duties in public sector undertakings; the National Security Guards, a specialised force to counter terrorism. Besides, certain allied organisations like Intelligence Bureau, National Crime Records Bureau, Bureau of Police Research and Development, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy also function under the administrative control of the Ministry.

1.4 The new Government have taken some fresh initiatives to bring peace and normalcy in Punjab where the situation continues to be grave and also in the case of Jammu & Kashmir, where of late, particularly in the Valley, there had been a spurt in the activities of subversive and fundamentalist elements with active aid and support from across the border. The Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy is another complex issue which heightened communal tension and exacted a heavy price through unprecedented riots particularly in Bhagalpur in Bihar in the later half of 1989.

1.5 President's rule was revoked in Karnataka on 30th November, 1989 following installation of a popular Government after the assembly elections in November, 1989. In Jammu & Kashmir Governor's rule under the State's Constitution had to be promulgated with effect from 19-1-1990 following the resignation of the Ministry headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

1.6 The following Chapters give a brief account of the activities with which this Ministry is concerned.

## CHAPTER II

### LAW AND ORDER

#### *General*

2.1 The general law and order situation in the country during 1989 remained under great strain in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab due to increased violent activities of subversive elements and terrorists. The insurgent and extremist activities in a few North-Eastern States, spurt in left extremist violence in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, increased caste and communal tensions in some parts of the country particularly in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh also vitiated the law and order situation thereby causing much stress and strain on the law enforcement machinery. Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy cast a long shadow over communal harmony in the country during 1989 which witnessed 40 major riots affecting the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir. Bhagalpur in Bihar witnessed an unprecedented communal violence in over month long disturbances starting from a 'Shilapujan' procession on October 24, 1989.

2.2 The Central Government as also the affected States are continuously monitoring and reviewing the public order situation. Effective policing in the affected areas for strict enforcement of public order along with redressal of genuine grievances of the people and tackling regional imbalances during the process of planned economic development is the guiding policy of the Central Government for handling regional disorders and to restore public peace and social harmony.

2.3 It has been the endeavour of the Government to encourage voluntary organisations to actively participate in the promotion of national integration and communal harmony for which purpose a Grant-in-aid Scheme is being operated. During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 9 lakhs was earmarked for this purpose out of which an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been disbursed upto November, 1989.

### *Left-Extremist Violence*

2.4 Violence by Left Wing extremists in 1989 registered an increase of more than 11% as compared to 1988 with Andhra Pradesh and Bihar continuing to remain the worst affected States. There were 801 incidents of extremist violence in the country in 1989 involving 214 deaths as against 718 in 1988 resulting in 185 deaths. The Telengana region based Peoples' War Group (PWG) was responsible for bulk of violence and its targets of attack included public property like telephone exchanges, telecommunication installations, railway tracks, public transport buses and banks and it also resorted to kidnapping public representatives. Increased extremist violence was also witnessed in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa due to spreading out of PWG dalams to the border areas in the Godavari valley.

### *Caste Tensions*

2.5 Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka were considerably affected by caste conflicts accounting for 90% of caste conflicts during the year. Gang warfare between caste based criminal groups in Bihar and bordering areas of Uttar Pradesh and clashes between Harijans, Dalits and Caste Hindus in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh accounted for bulk of the caste violence in the year.

### *Agrarian Unrest*

2.6 Agrarian unrest during 1989 arising from various demands of farmers relating to remunerative prices, waiver of agricultural loans, subsidised inputs, reduction in power tariff and regular power supply, irrigation water, upward revision of minimum wages and distribution of surplus land gave rise to some significant agitations. Besides there were also local violent incidents, attributable to forcible harvesting of crops, land disputes, non-payment of minimum wages and rivalry among Kisan organisations. In all 144 incidents of lawlessness were reported in the agrarian sector in which 34 persons were killed and 517 injured as against 184 incidents in which 21 persons were killed and 764 injured during 1988.

### *Students and Youth*

2.7 The anti-reservation stir in the month of December, 1989 in 13 States and militancy and violence associated with it in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan also vitiated the law and order situation in these States. The agitation by

Bodo youth in Assam also accounted for considerable violence in 1989. The situation otherwise in the educational institutions in the country, by and large, remained normal during 1989.

### *Labour & Services*

2.8 The overall situation on the Labour front remained peaceful following fulfilment of economic demands of workers in major sectors like coal, steel, port and dock and several other public undertakings. Incidents of violence declined from 315 in 1988 to 224 in 1989. Similarly, the number of casualties also decreased from 36 deaths and 412 injured in 1988 to 21 deaths and 228 injured in 1989. The situation in the services sector on the whole remained peaceful during 1989 though State Govt. employees and junior doctors in some States were on the agitational path demanding pay parity with their counterparts in the Central Government. The violent incidents during 1989 registered a fall from 94 incidents in 1988 to 6 incidents in 1989.

### *Situation in Darjeeling Hills in West Bengal*

2.9 Situation in the Darjeeling Hills area of West Bengal has shown considerable improvement after the agreement between Gorkha National Liberation Front and the Government of West Bengal. The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) has started functioning with the devolution of funds and transfer of Development Departments along with personnel from the State Government. DGHC is actively engaged in rehabilitation and restoration work in the Darjeeling hills, which has contributed in a significant manner in the restoration of public order and tranquillity in the area. The Central Govt. has also made available funds recommended by the Finance Commission for rehabilitation and restoration work in the area.

### *Punjab*

2.10 The situation in Punjab has been continuously engaging the attention of the Government. The security forces continued 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 of these measures, 699 terrorists have been killed and 2466 apprehended during the year 1989. During

the same period, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including sophisticated weapons of foreign make have also been seized. 1168 (including 152 security forces personnel) have lost their lives during 1989, due to terrorist activities.

2.11 Certain new initiatives were taken by the Government to resolve the Punjab problem. The Prime Minister accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Minister for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to the Golden Temple, Amritsar on 7th December, 1989. A 4-Member Cabinet Committee on Punjab was formed, under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister, with the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Railways and the Minister of External Affairs as Members, to deal with matters relating to Punjab. An All-Party Meeting on Punjab was held in New Delhi on 17th December, 1989 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, which was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, Members of the Cabinet Committee on Punjab, the Governor of Punjab and representatives of various Political Parties. In the All-Party meeting a broad consensus was reached to have a fresh approach to resolve the Punjab problem on an enduring basis within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic and without compromising the unity and integrity of the country. Later, an All-Party Rally, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, was held at Ludhiana on 11-1-1990 and a Resolution which condemned all kinds of violence and coercive methods and which stressed urgent need to strengthen amity, good-will among the people and create a congenial atmosphere for further initiatives to work out a solution to the Punjab problem, was adopted.

2.12 The Government is keeping a close watch on the activities of the terrorists and secessionists groups in Punjab. All help is being provided to the State Administration to curb terrorism in the State and for restoration of peaceful conditions.

### *Manipur*

2.13 The whole of Manipur stands declared as disturbed area by the State Government under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The Meitei extremist organisations have again been declared as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities

(Prevention) Act, 1967 on 26-10-89 in order to maintain pressure on these extremist organisations. There was a slight decline in the activities of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Manipur but, violence by the Meitei Extremist Organisations somewhat increased during 1989. The intensified operations of the security forces against the extremists in Manipur resulted in the arrest of 35 and surrender of 25 extremists. Besides, 12 extremists were killed in encounters with the security forces.

### *Nagaland*

2.14 There was not much change in the law and order situation in Nagaland where the NSCN continued their activities during the year. The number of persons killed, declined from 17 in 1988 to 12 in 1989. The number of persons arrested increased from 73 in 1988 to 92 in 1989. The number of persons who surrendered also increased from 38 in 1988 to 47 in 1989.

### *Mizoram and Tripura*

2.15 The law and order situation in Mizoram and Tripura which became free from extremist violence after the signing of Memorandum of Settlements in June 1986 and August 1988 respectively remained normal.

### *Kashmir*

2.16 The law and order situation prevailing in the State of Jammu & Kashmir has been drawing the special attention of the Central Government. A close watch is being kept on the developments taking place in the state and necessary help is being extended for tightening the security measures. Following the resignation of the Ministry headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Governor's rule under the provisions of the State Constitution had to be promulgated and the Governor's administration is taking all possible measures to check and curb terrorism in the valley and to control the law and order situation for restoring normalcy in the state, Side by side, developmental measures are also being stepped up.

### *Delhi*

2.17 The law and order situation from April '89 to January '90 remained generally under control. Communal harmony

was maintained though the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy led to some tension. Out of six cases of bomb blasts which took place during 1989, five have been solved and the culprits arrested. A new scheme called the Neighbourhood Watch Scheme was introduced in selected areas with the object of involving the community in crime prevention.

### *Jharkhand Movement*

2.18 The Central Government constituted a Committee on Jharkhand Matters comprising of public representatives of the area affected by 'Jharkhand agitation' representatives of the Central Government and the State of Bihar and experts well versed with the problems of the region for suggesting a framework for meeting their genuine aspirations. This defused the situation arising out of several agitational programmes organised by the various Jharkhand parties/groups to press for regional autonomy. This Committee visited the region and held consultations with concerned state governments, public representatives and social workers.

### *Assam*

2.19 All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) led by Shri Upendra Brahma intensified their agitation for a separate state from February, 1989, which has been marked by considerable violence. At the talks held by the State Government the ABSU strongly pleaded for a separate state. The State Government have firmly expressed their view against further division of the state and expressed willingness to accept any legal and administrative arrangement acceptable to all the sections of the people of Assam. The Central Government have also made it clear that they do not favour a division of the state. The talks are continuing. Following the talks, the agitation by the ABSU (UB) has been suspended. The United Liberation Front of Assam, (ULFA) is an ethnic extremist group. Their avowed aim is to 'liberate' Assam from 'Indian Colonialism'. During the year, they stepped up their campaigns of murder, kidnapping, looting/extortion and thus have created an atmosphere of panic among the non-Assamese sections. The reported violent incidents by ULFA in 1989 were 42, as compared to 19 in 1988 and 11 in 1987. The targets have been members of the business community, police officials and also political leaders. The ULFA activists have also launched a 'reformatory' campaign

and have taken the role of social activist at local level. In the process persons engaged in liquor vending, drug traffic, Rhino poaching corruption/blackmarketing have been their targets. The State Government were advised to take effective measures to give protection to the people and create a sense of security among them.

## 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 Guard (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 protection 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 3136 as on the 1st January, 1989.

3.3 The guidelines for the promotion of IPS Officers to the various grades of the Indian Police Service have been modified taking into consideration the difficulties faced by the state governments. In order to restrict the creation of ex-cadre posts in the IPS at the highest level by the state governments, amendment to the IPS Pay Rules have been made to the effect that state government can create ex-cadre posts in the rank of Director-General of Police in excess of the number equal to the number of cadre posts only with the prior approval of the Central Government.

3.4 The strength and composition of IPS Cadres of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were considered for revision by the Triennial Review Committee during the year. The IPS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulation, 1955 have been amended prescribing revised formula for calculating the size of Select List and the constitution of the Selection Committee.

### *Upgradation and Modernisation of Police*

3.5 On the basis of the recommendation made by the 8th Finance Commission, an outlay of Rs. 258.85 crores to 15 states was approved for the period 1985-89 for construction of housing units for police personnel, buildings for police-stations, setting up of new police stations, creation of posts of women constables and construction of headquarters for the second Armed Police Battalion of Meghalaya. During the years 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 65.98 crores was released to state governments for this purpose. The Ninth Finance Commission in their report for 1989-90 have recommended a sum of Rs. 39.91 crores to 16 states for construction of housing units for police personnel and buildings for police stations.

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. The annual allocation of Rs. 10 crores for this purpose is intended to be utilised to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, computers, training equipments and scientific aid for investigation. This being the last year of the current phase of the scheme a review is on hand for deciding the continuance of the scheme beyond 1990.

### *Police Training*

3.7 In addition to the in-service courses which were conducted for IPS Officers, training seminars and vertical interaction courses are also being conducted for IPS officers. So far during the current year, 9 training seminars have been held at leading training institutions of the country and 164 IPS officers attended the same. During the period, 25 vertical-interaction courses which were introduced in 1987 were also held at many leading training institutions. 393 IPS officers attended these vertical interaction courses. Apart from the domestic training programmes, Police Officers are also sent for certain specialised training courses being conducted by the Government of United Kingdom and Government of Japan.

## CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

### *Assam Rifles (AR)*

3.8 Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military Force in the country. The Force comprises HQ, DGAR, one IG (Sector) 2—750 HA/89

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. Bulk of the Force continues to operate in the North-East in counter-insurgency role under operational control of the Army. One Battalion is under operational control of the Government of Nagaland and one Battalion is under operational control of the Government of Assam.

### *Border Security Force (BSF)*

3.9 BSF, raised in Decemer, 1965, entered its 25th year on Ist December, 1989. Twelve new Battalions of BSF were raised in 1989-90 taking the total number to 127. 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 insurgency and terrorist violence.

3.10 During the period January 1989 to October, 1989, Border Security Force while deployed on the border seized contraband goods worth Rs. 55,30,74,897/-, Rs. 48,38,54,511/- on the indo-Pak border and Rs. 6,92,20,386/- on the Indo-Bangladesh border. Besides, 54,301 illegal entrants including 74 extremists were apprehended while attempting to cross the border and 493 intruders were killed in self-defence during exchange of fire with them. In the anti-smuggling/anti-infiltration operations, the BSF seized 98 Rifles (including 71 AK-47 and 13 AK-74 Rifles), 140 Pistols, 51 Pipe Guns, 9 Rocket Launchers, 64 Rockets, 185 Hand Guns, 181 Detonators, 22 Metres Cordes, 77.5 Kg. Explosives, 225 Magazine Assorted, 2 Bombs, 1 MMG, 4 TMC and 3 Sten Carbines.

3.11 As a part of the measures to deal with the problems of trans-border movement of terrorists and smuggling of fire-arms, a series of meetings were held at official level with Pakistan authorities. But the system of coordinated joint patrolling which was agreed to by Pakistan at the level of Home Secretaries of two countries has not been properly implemented because of an attitude of non-cooperation by the Pakistan Rangers.

3.12 During the period under report. BSF officers and men were awarded 2 President's Police Medals for Gallantry, 12 Police

Medals for Gallantry, 6 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Service and 51 Police Medals for Meritorious Service.

*Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)*

3.13 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 Srilankan Government in maintenance of law and order in areas affected by the activities of Tamil militants. Besides, the force also remained deployed in large number in Punjab to fight terrorism.

3.14 In recognition of the services rendered, 11 President's Police Medals for Gallantry, 17 Police Medals for Gallantry, 6 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Service and 45 Police Medals for Meritorious Service were awarded to Officers and men of the force in 1989.

3.15 A Welfare Scheme known as Risk Fund introduced in March, 1981 benefitted families of 327 force personnel who died or were out from service during the year 1989. A sum of Rs. 70,75,000/- was sanctioned to them out of the fund. In addition, the nominees of deceased are also paid a sum of Rs. 400/- per month for a period of 20 years with effect from 27-10-1989 and those persons who are invalided out due to cent percent disability are being paid a sum of Rs. 1,000/- per month for the whole life period. CRPF are also running various other Welfare Schemes for the benefit of force personnel out of Central Welfare Fund and Education Fund.

*Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)*

3.16 The total number of Undertakings, where CISF has been inducted, went up from 182 to 193 during the year. The total strength of the Force during the year increased from 65,578 to 71,530.

3.17 During the year 1989 (1st January, 1989 to 30th September, 1989), 2633 cases of theft involving property worth Rs. 43,84,249/- were reported from the Undertakings where CISF has been inducted. About 1,740 persons were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 78,06,530/- recovered.

3.18 The training capacity for recruits was increased from 2,680 to 3,680 personnel per year by commissioning one more Recruit Training Centre at Arakonam (Tamil Nadu).

3.19 CISF also provided fire cover to 3 more Public Sector Undertakings during the year, raising the number of such Undertakings where CISF Fire Wing have been established to 46.

3.20 An amount of Rs. 73.14 crores was recovered from the user Undertakings during the period from 1-4-1989 to 30-9-1989 against Rs. 58.31 crores for which bills were raised during this period. The increase in the recovery of approximately Rs. 15 crores during 1-4-1989 to 30-9-1989 was due to the special efforts made for the recovery of outstanding dues for the previous years. The recovery during the current year is about Rs. 10 crores more than the recovery during the corresponding period of last year.

3.21 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 79 Undertakings and wireless network in 124 establishments. An ad-hoc training centre has been started at BCCL, Dhanbad to train personnel in handling wireless equipment and 686 personnel have already been trained.

3.22 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. 6,89,420/- |
| (ii) Recurring Payments   | — Rs. 8,12,400/- |
| (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)*

3.23 The Indo-Tibetan Border Police completed 27 years on 24-10-1989 and has now 20 battalions including six battalions for bank security duties in Punjab. The Force personnel are deployed at altitudes ranging from 9,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level and are guarding approximately 1,221 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 and 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 Medals for Distinguished Service, 11 Police Medals for Meritorious Service and 2 Police Medals for Gallantry.

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

3.24 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 in the functioning of States and Districts Crime Records Bureaux and in 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 Central Bureau of Investigation and the Statistical Section of the Bureau of Police Research and Development were transferred to the NCRB. Fifteen states have so far established State Crime Records Bureaux. Setting up of District Crime Records Bureaux in these States is being pursued.

3.25 During the current year, i.e. from January to October, 1989, 9 persons involved in offences of counterfeit currency have come on record. 158 fire arms and 209 motor vehicles were traced to the relevant crime. This is an increase of more than 1½ times as compared to the same period during the previous year. 12,367 cards in respect of vehicles lost/recovered and 3,081 cards for fire-arms lost/recovered were prepared and 300 cases involving 624 cultural properties, 121 cases of railways offences involving 320 offenders, 515 new criminals involved in cases of cheating and 119 criminals involved in kidnapping

for begging, ransom and other miscellaneous offences have been brought on record. Out of the 376 missing persons reported during the period from January, 1989 to October, 1989, 116 missing persons were reported to be traced. 990 arrested criminals and one unidentified deadbody were identified through Finger Print records during the above mentioned period.

3.26. The NCRB Gazette commenced publication during the year from January, 1989. Accidental deaths and suicides in India-1985 was brought out during the period. Four quarterly Crime Reviews for 1988 and the Annual Crime Review-1988 were also brought out and circulated.

3.27. The TDC-316 Computer System I is used for crime/criminal system, property co-ordination, EIB System, interpol system of Central Bureau of Investigation, terrorist system and also pay-roll/GPF system of ITBP and CRPF. It is also used for system development and training purposes of police officers at NCRB. MICRO-32 computer system, in addition to the training programmes, is used for system development, processing jobs and also data entry through terminals. An automax machine linking NCRB with State capitals through Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) has been installed for transmission/receipt of important messages and queries.

3.28. Since the introduction of the Modified Crime/Criminal Information System amongst the computer using states, crime enquiries had doubled. Application Software on Arrested/Wanted Personnel Information System has been implemented in 7 State Police Computer Centres in addition to NCRB. The existing Input Forms and software package on Terrorist Information System have been suitably modified as suggested by Central Bureau of Investigation/State Police. Software package for monitoring day-to-day terrorist and other crimes has been developed and implemented at the Punjab State Police Computer Centre, Chandigarh. The modified software package on property co-ordination system has been implemented on Micro-32. The co-ordination of Lost/Recovered Motor vehicles have been further revised by incorporating certain useful points as recommended by Ministry of Law & Justice, BPR&D, CBI, Delhi Police and Rajasthan State Police. These forms have been circulated to all the States/UTs for implementation and Rajasthan State had already implemented these with effect from 1-1-1989. For computerisation of 'Crime in India' and Monthly Crime Statistical Data, software package have been developed.

3.29. An Automatic Finger Print Identification System (AFIS) has been developed for record and search of finger prints (ten digit and single digit). Further tests by Finger Print Experts on replicated data base of 80,000 prints have shown improvements on chance Print Identification. The members of Steering Committee of this Project had decided to treat the project as successfully completed as on 30th June, 1989. Finger Print searches are being processed in On-Line system in Punjab, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The codification of Finger Print records is almost complete in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Karnataka. NCRB has introduced a scheme of awarding cash prizes of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- for three best papers on Finger Print related techniques and technology in police and non-police streams from the year 1988-89.

*Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (DCPW)*

3.30. During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication links with all States and Union Territory Governments. Advanced sophisticated and automatic equipments have been inducted to modernise the wireless system and for quicker and error-free clearance of traffic. Work on hiring of speech grade circuits between Bombay-Pune, Lucknow-Meerut, and local leads at all these places and procurement of equipment for these projects are in progress.

3.31. Assistance was given to various states by arranging wireless sets from other States/CPOs and Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) Reserve stock during urgent needs. Modern sophisticated equipments such as Packet Controller, Electronic Teleprinter, EPABX, Automatic communication system for speedy communication were also introduced. Communication support was also given to the Election Commission by providing circuits from the Control Room to all States and Union Territories. BEST equipment has been installed at ISPW Stations Port Blair, Gandhinagar, Madras, Shimla and Bhubaneswar. Packet Radio was commissioned at Jaipur, Gandhinagar and Bhopal. Speech circuit has been provided with control at Lucknow, Bombay, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Dispur. VHF keying equipment has been installed at ISPW Station, Patna.

3.32. During the year 1989, the Central Police Radio Training Institute of this Directorate conducted 22 courses in technical, cryptographic and operational training. In these training courses

443 technical personnel in various categories have been imparted training.

*Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)*

3.33 The Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up in 1970 with a view to promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in a changing society; to bring about the rapid application 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.

3.34 The Development Division of the BPR&D have made progress in respect of the important projects as given in the following paragraphs :—

- (a) The BPR&D in collaboration with BSF have successfully converted unserviceable 303 Rifles of Number 1 mark IV and Number IV mark III into anti-riot guns to fire plastic pellets made of CW-17.
- (b) BPR&D in collaboration with Tear Smoke Unit, BSF Tekanpur have developed stun shells and stun grenades as an intermediary weapon system for riot control operations. Karnataka and Delhi police and CRPF have been asked to undertake field trials of these ammunition and submit their feedback reports.
- (c) The BPR&D, in collaboration with ARDE, Pune, is in the process of developing a less lethal 1.5" Stun Bag Cartridge for riot control operations.
- (d) The work relating to the development of vehicle mounted watercannon, which would be used in the country for riot control operations, is in progress.
- (e) The work relating to the development of a canopy made out of nylon tarpaulin has been undertaken in collaboration with BSF who are conducting trials for the same. After the trials the possibility of replacing cotton tarpaulin with nylon tarpaulin would be examined.

- (f) The work relating to the development of a printer attachment with the electronic breath analyser has been undertaken which will help in procuring documentary evidence to be presented in the court.
- (g) The BPR&D have identified an indigenous hand-held traffic radar "SPEEDET" designed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Hyderabad. Information regarding the product such as technical specification and quotation etc. have been circulated to all States/ Union Territories requesting them to place their orders with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited directly for procurement of the equipment.
- (h) An Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs for selection of suitable gas for riot control operations in the country in its interim Report had recommended use of CR gas for riot control on a trial basis.
- (i) BPR&D in collaboration with other organisations such as Special Protection Group, National Security Guard and Intelligence Bureau have drawn up specifications for Bullet Proof Jackets/vests for use by VIP/VVIPs.

3.35 The Research Division has completed the following Research Projects :—

- (a) Failure of Prosecution in cases of heinous crime.
- (b) Cost of Criminal Justice system in India.

3.36 The Division also brought out a brochure titled 'Data on Police Organisation in India' covering data as on 1-1-1988.

(i) There are three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. The Schools run two types of courses viz., Advanced Scientific Methods of Crime Investigation course for Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors and the Advanced Intensive course on Scientific Investigation for Inspectors of Police. During the year under report, 208 Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors received training under the C.D.T.Ss. 167 Inspectors were also trained in the Advanced Intensive course on Scientific Investigation. Central Detective Training School, Calcutta also runs the

following courses in addition to the two courses mentioned above:—

- (a) Course on Forensic Psychology.
- (b) Course for Commercial Tax Officers.
- (c) Course on Scientific Criminal Interrogation.
- (d) Course on Investigation Science for Income-Tax Officers.
- (e) Course on Social Research Methodology and Statistics.

(ii) There are three Scientific Laboratories at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. These laboratories received 1,080 cases with 2,547 exhibits during the year.

(iii) There are three Government Examiners of Questioned Documents under the BPR&D which are located at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Shimla. During the period under report 630 cases with 66,457 exhibits were examined by the offices of the Government Examiners.

#### *Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (ICFS)*

3.37 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 the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science. At present, the ICFS runs 19 different courses, of which 8 are professional (of long duration), 5 international and 6 orientation courses. These are being attended by senior officers from the judiciary, police, prosecution and correctional services, etc. as also by forensic scientists. During the year 1989, 28 courses were conducted and 570 senior officers from all over the country attended these courses (upto month of November, 1989).

3.38. During the year 1989, the following research projects have been taken up:—

1. Role of Police in the treatment, rehabilitation and follow up of Drug de-addiction in the Union Territory of Delhi.
2. Correspondence between signatures and writing of individuals.

3. Identification of typist/stenographer from typed documents.
4. Correspondence between right and left hand-writings.
5. Studies on Glyoxalase I Isoczymes in semen stains. Polymorphism in Himachal (India) population.
6. Stability studies of adenylate kinase phenotypes in human population.
7. Analysis of Metallic evidence by Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence.
8. 6-Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase typing from dried bloodstains.

The ICFS has been recognised as a Centre for Research leading to Ph.D. degree by several Universities and as a Science and Technology Organisation by the Planning Commission.

3.39 The Institute also rendered useful scientific assistance in preparing more Secured Passport and preparation of Identity Cards which would minimise the incidence of forgeries.

#### *Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)*

3.40 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 3,978 cases received upto October, 1989, 2,956 cases were reported upon. Through lectures and other training programmes during the year, 1993 Police Officers, Judges, Scientists and Others were exposed to the facilities and expertise available in CFSL.

#### *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA)*

3.41 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 for 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. From 1989, the Academy is also conducting foundational course for probationers of All India Services and Central Services Group-A. During the Year over 700 Officers underwent the various courses conducted by the Academy.

### *National Police Commission Reports (NPCR)*

3.42 'Police' being a State subject, the Reports of the National Police Commission were forwarded to all State Governments for their quick examination and appropriate action. The Central Government keep in touch with the 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 concerning Central Government have been taken.

### *Police Medals*

3.43 During the year 1989, the following medals were awarded :—

#### (a) 'Gallantry Medals'

(Awarded when an act of gallantry is performed)

(i) President's Police Medal for Gallantry	27	} upto 30-11-89
(ii) Police Medal for Gallantry	37	

#### (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	556

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

3.44 The Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police was held from April 3-6, 1989. The Agenda included 58 items on the various aspects and problems facing the Police throughout India. In-depth discussions were held,

*inter alia*, on some of the more important subjects like terrorism and insurgency, narcotics and drug abuse, police organisation, morale and its training, steps to check drug trafficking and need to equip the Police force with the latest weaponry. Similarly, stress was laid on upgrading the quality of training to make it need-based. 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*

3.45 India is a permanent member of the International Criminal Police Organisation—Interpol and has been taking active part in its various conferences/symposia/meetings. India is also represented through Director, Central Bureau of Investigation on the thirteen Member Executive Committee of the ICPO-INTERPOL.

3.46 In 1989 following major conferences/symposia/meetings of the ICPO-Interpol were attended by India :

- (a) International Symposium on Violent Crime held at St. Cloud, France on 3rd and 4th April, 1989.
- (b) International Meeting on Assets Derived from Criminal Activities held at Saint Cloud, France from 18th to 21st April, 1989.
- (c) Working Meeting on Southwest Asian Heroin Traffic transitting through Africa held at Nairobi from 20th to 22nd June, 1989.
- (d) 7th International Symposium on Economic Crime held in Cambridge, UK from 2nd to 7th July, 1989.
- (e) Training Seminar for NCB Officers held at Lyons, France from 2nd to 13th October, 1989.
- (f) Asian Regional Drug Law-enforcement Symposium held at Beijing, China from 5th to 9th October, 1989.
- (g) 58th ICPO-Interpol General Assembly Session held in France from 27th November to 1st December, 1989.

- (h) International Symposium on illegal trafficking and theft of works of arts, cultural property and antiques held at Interpol General Secretariat, France from 5th to 8th December, 1989.
- (i) 9th International Symposium on Forensic Science held at Lyons, France from 12th to 15th December, 1989.

### *Prison Administration*

3.47 'Prison' is a State subject. The Government of India, however, render advice and provide financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in bringing about improvement and modernisation of Prison Administration. This Ministry is also monitoring implementation of various recommendations by the States/Union Territories including that of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83).

3.48 On the basis of the recommendations made by the 8th Finance Commission, an amount of Rs. 137.56 crores was earmarked for the period 1985-90 out of which an amount of Rs. 109.88 crores have been released as on 19-1-1990 to 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The grant is intended to be utilised for the construction of sub-jails, jails for young offenders, women offenders, institutions for lunatics, providing amenities in jails and housing units for the jail personnel. For the same purpose of the Ninth Finance Commission has also earmarked a sum of Rs. 34.53 crores to these 16 States out of which an amount of Rs. 8.39 crores have been released as on 19-1-1990.

3.49 Several other important aspects of prison administration like security and discipline, repairs and renovation of old jail buildings, strengthening administrative arrangements in prisons and training of prison staff, providing medical facilities to women-prisoners and vocational training programmes to equip the prisoners with skill for their rehabilitation in life are also covered under a three-year (1987-88 to 89-90) scheme of assistance to State Governments on 50% matching basis

and also 100% grant basis in respect of some items with a Central assistance outlay of Rs. 50 crores. This is being implemented.

3.50 Recently an Institute of Correctional Administration has been set up as a registered society under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary. The Institute, located at Chandigarh, is in the process of becoming functional. This will initially cater to the training needs of the middle and senior level correctional officers of the Northern States and Union Territories.

3.51 The Government of India hosted for the first time, the Tenth Asian and Pacific conference of Correctional Administrators from 6th to 11th November, 1989 at New Delhi. Delegates from 17 countries, including India, participated in the Conference. This Conference is highly valued by the Asian and Pacific countries as it provides an excellent forum for exchange of information and discussion on matters and problems relating to correctional/prison administration. The agenda items at the Conference included Current Penal Philosophy, Current Alternatives to Prisons, The Changing Work Role of Prison Staff and Current Crisis Management Techniques.

## CHAPTER IV

### CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

#### *Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations*

4.1 After a preliminary examination of the report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations, 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. Comments on the report are still awaited from a few State Governments. The report was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 28-30th November, 1988 and in the Lok Sabha on 30-31st March and 4-5th April, 1989. The report was also discussed in detail in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government have decided to expedite the processing of the report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations.

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 State of Punjab continued to remain under President's Rule. President's Rule promulgated on 11-5-1987 was extended for a further period of six months with effect from 11-5-1989 and again with effect from 11-11-1989. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab is due to expire on 10th May, 1990.

#### *Jammu & Kashmir*

4.4 Consequent on the resignation of the Ministry headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Governor's Rule under the provisions of the State's Constitution had to be promulgated with effect from 19-1-1990.

#### *Assam Accord*

4.5 Following a meeting taken by the Home Minister on 29-12-1989 with the Chief Minister, Assam, some of his Cabinet

colleagues and a delegation of the All Assam Students' Union, a detailed review of the Assam Accord was undertaken and a time frame has been prepared for the implementation of different clauses of the Accord. The Central Government have also decided to constitute a Committee on clause 7 of the Assam Accord for the speedy economic development of the State, which is to be headed by a Member of the Planning Commission. The Committee will look into the schemes suggested by the AASU delegates, Government of Assam, State Plan and the Plan of the North-Eastern Council, and suggest a programme keeping in view of this Clause of the Accord.

### *Assam-Nagaland Border Dispute*

4.6 The law and order situation on the Assam-Nagaland border remained generally peaceful. However, on 7th April, 1989 the situation took a worse turn when miscreants attacked the village Rajapokhri resulting in death of 25, and injuries to 64 persons. Although no major incident has taken place after that incident, the situation remained tense as all the persons who fled the village Rajapokhri and neighbouring villages have not been able to return and resettle. The Union Home Minister had taken a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland on 24-7-1989 wherein certain decisions were taken to maintain peace and harmony in the 'disputed areas' along the Assam-Nagaland border. The Central Government have all along been anxious that a lasting solution should be found to the problem of territorial dispute between Assam and Nagaland and are actively in touch with both the State Governments concerned so that an amicable solution could be found through mutual cooperation and understanding of the two State Governments.

### *Tripura*

4.7 The Government have rehabilitated all the Tripura National Volunteer personnel who came overground as a result of signing of the Memorandum of Settlement on the 12th August, 1988 by the Government of India, Government of Tripura and Tripura National Volunteer (TNV) with the twin objectives of ending the state of insurgency and violence on one hand and to meet out socio-political and economic justice to the tribals on the other. Other measures aimed at socio-economic development of the tribal people and prevention of alienation of tribal land etc. have also been taken.

4.8 There has been a further influx of tribal refugees, mostly Chakmas, from Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. From May 1989 and upto the end of the December, 1989, 24,923 refugees entered Tripura. As on 31-12-1989, 66,020 refugees were actually staying in the six refugee camps set up at Karbook, Silachari, Takum bari, Kathalchhari, Pancharam Para and Labacherea. The entire expenditure on the maintenance of these refugees is being borne by the Government of India.

### *Karnataka*

4.9 On receipt of a report from the Governor of Karnataka on 19-4-1989 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 21-4-1989 in respect of the State of Karnataka and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The Proclamation issued by the President on 21-4-1989 was extended for a further period of six months with effect from 21-10-1989. Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on 24th November, 1989. President's Rule was revoked on 30th November, 1989 and a popular Government has assumed office.

### *Andhra Pradesh*

4.10 On the basis of a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, it was decided to abolish the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal constituted under Article 371D of the Constitution and to establish a new Tribunal for the State under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. In pursuance of this decision the Presidential Order abolishing the Tribunal with effect from 1-11-1989 was issued on 25-10-1989 and a new Administrative Tribunal for the State was established with effect from 1-11-1989 under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

### *Repeal of the Constitution (Fifty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 1988*

4.11 The Constitution (Fifty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 which had been the subject of criticism from various quarters because of stringent nature of its provisions affecting citizens' life and liberty has been repealed by the Constitution (Sixty-Third Amendment) Act, 1989.

### *State Legislations*

4.12 During the period from 1st April, 1989 to 31st January, 1990, 99 State legislative proposals were finalised. A state-

ment showing the various types of State legislations finalised is given below :—

State Legislative proposals disposed of during the year 1989-90 (1-4-1989 to 31-1-1990)

1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded.	53
2. Bills to which assent was withheld	5
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.	2
7. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government before introduction in the State Legislature	24
8. Regulations for administrative approval	—
9. Ordinances	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>

### *Mercy Petitions*

4.13 During the period from April, 1989 to January, 1990, the President decided the mercy petitions of 7 prisoners under Article 72 of the Constitution. The death sentences of 2 prisoners were commuted to life imprisonment.

### *Zonal Council Secretariat*

4.14 During the year, one meeting of the Standing Committee of the Southern Zonal Council was held at Bangalore on 30th January, 1989. A meeting of the Western Zonal Council was held on 26th May, 1989 at Gandhinagar (Gujarat). The meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was also held at Srinagar (J&K) on 15th June, 1989. Some of the important issues discussed in these meetings related to coal shortage in the Southern region, taxation, law and order, tourism, water supply, irrigation and power, health and education

## CHAPTER V

### SPECIAL DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

#### *North Eastern Council (NEC)*

5.1 The North Eastern Council was setup under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 for the integrated socio-economic development of the region comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The Council has been playing a very significant role during the last 17 years of its existence in reducing the regional imbalances and thereby removing the feeling of neglect widely prevalent among the people of the North Eastern Region.

5.2. The Council is an advisory and technical body. The principal functions of the Council include co-relation of a unified and co-ordinated regional plan in regard to matters of common interest, selection of locations of projects and schemes included in the regional plan, recommend allocation of benefits and expenditures to the constituent units with regard to the projects under regional plan and taking up of surveys and investigations of projects. The Schemes sponsored by the Council are in addition to the plans prepared by the State Governments as well as those taken up under the Central Sector.

5.3. The approval outlays of the Council and the actual expenditure during the successive plan periods are as under :—

Period	(Rs. in crores)	
	Approved outlays	Expenditure
1	2	3
(a) Fourth Five Year Plan (last year of the plan (i.e. 1973-74)	0.33	0.28
(b) Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	65.11	53.93
(c) Rolling Plan 1978-79 to 1979-80	82.45	65.33

	1	2	3
(d) Sixth Five Year Plan			
(i) 1980-81		64.40	50.86
(ii) 1981-82		70.00	64.29
(iii) 1982-83		80.00	87.30
(iv) 1983-84		95.00	81.23
(v) 1984-85		107.75	101.66
Total Sixth Plan		417.15	385.34
(e) Seventh Plan 1985---90			
Approved Outlay		675.00	780.50
Annual Plan 1985-86		125.00	96.46
Annual Plan 1986-87		145.00	144.13
Annual Plan 1987-88		150.00	149.50
Annual Plan 1988-89		185.00	184.36
Annual Plan 1989-90		206.05	206.05
			(anticipated)

5.4 The Council has given top priority to the removal of the inadequacy of transport and communications and also water and power development. During the Seventh Plan, 978 kms. of new road schemes have been approved. The most important among the new road schemes is the improvement of Passi-Garampani-Jatinga-Udarband road in Assam which is being developed as an alternative to NH-44 which is considered to be the life-line for supplies to the Cachar valley of Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and parts of Manipur. This alternative route is being developed in view of the frequent disruption of communication on NH-44 during the monsoons. NEC has also contributed Rs. 20 crores to augment the resources of Ministry of Railways for the construction of a rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa over river Brahmaputra which is coming up along with a new broad-gauge railway line. Adequate attention has also been given to improve the inland navigation by providing floating jetties and a mechanical cargo handling plant at Pandu in Assam. The terminal facilities at Badarpur Ghat are also being improved under the NEC Plan. NEC is also sharing 60% expenditure for construction of a new airport at Tura. In order to improve

the air-communication facilities in the Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Imphal and Guwahati Airports, NEC is extending financial support to the extent of 60% to National Airports Authority.

5.5 For the development of power, NEC has undertaken the construction of three medium sized hydro electric projects, one each in Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. While the 150 MW Kopili HEP in Assam has been completed, the 75 MW Doyang HEP in Nagaland and 405 MW Ranganadi HEP in Arunachal Pradesh are under implementation. A number of transmission schemes have also been taken up in the North East under the NEC Plan to evacuate power from the various projects not only to the constituent States but also to the Eastern Region.

5.6 The North Eastern Region has been facing shortage of skilled manpower and to overcome this the NEC has set-up the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology at Itanagar, the Regional Medical College at Imphal, the Regional Mining School at Dimapur etc. The NEC is also extending financial assistance to various institutions in the North East to improve their standard of education. The College of Engineering, Agartala, Graduate Nursing College at Guwahati, Cancer Institute at Guwahati, Pasteur Institute at Shillong and Assam Agricultural University are some of the major institutions which received financial assistance from NEC. In the field of Agriculture NEC has financed a number of schemes for settlement of Jhumia families; adequate attention has also been given in the field of horticulture, sericulture and fisheries.

#### *Union Territories*

5.7 There are seven Union Territories comprising a total area of 11,109 sq. kms., with a population of 76,61,806 as per 1981 Census. The approved plan outlays of the Union Territories for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1989-90) are Rs. 2,774.17 Crores and Rs. 858.90 Crores respectively. Details regarding area, population and plan outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1989-90 are given in Annexures I and II appended to this chapter.

#### *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

5.8 The plan outlay for Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1989-90 amounting to Rs. 80 crores is expected to be fully utilised. Some of the major decisions taken by the

Island Development Authority (IDA) during the year were opening of Polytechnics in Islands, a second degree college at Car Nicobar, setting up of a 5,000 litres capacity Milk Plant at Port Blair and introduction of suitable incentives to check population growth in the Islands.

### *Transport and Communication*

5.9 Shipping is the life line of this territory. The Shipping Corporation of India operates the shipping services between mainland and the Islands. Out of the three ships under construction for mainland-Islands service, one ship is expected to be ready by December, 1990. For augmenting the inter-Island services, orders for construction of 25 vessels had been placed, out of which three have already been delivered. One oil tanker having 200 MT capacity also had joined the cargo fleet. Twelve buses were put on road this year. In addition 20 chasis purchased this year were sent for body building. The Andaman Trunk Road, the only major road in the Island, was completed in south Andaman and opened for vehicular traffic. Work on different sections of this road including bridges was in steady progress.

### *Power*

5.10 The target of 100 per cent village electrification have been achieved by providing electricity to all 491 villages during the year. 600 poor families had been covered under Kuteer Jyoti Scheme, Pilot project on wind solar and bio-gas have also been taken up in these Islands.

### *Agriculture*

5.11 An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs had been provided for implementing 23 schemes under Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation. Various agriculture inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, barbed wires etc. were provided at subsidised rates to small and marginal farmers for intensive cultivation of paddy and maximising the production of pulses, oil seeds, tropical fruits, spices and vegetables. Soil conservation works on cultivators fields were taken up on loan-cum-subsidy basis in 46 hec. of land in the Islands to provide a demonstrative impact.

### *Animal Husbandry*

5.12 An outlay of Rs. 137.50 lakhs have been allocated under this head. A Milk Supply Plant has been set up at Port Blair

for supply of 5000 litres of re-constituted milk which is expected to meet the immediate need of civil as well as defence services personnel there. 45 scheduled tribes families were assisted by distributing poultry, duckery and piggery units etc. on 50 per cent subsidy basis. Veterinary services continued to look after health care of animals etc. through various hospitals and dispensaries.

### *Industries*

5.13 47 small and village industries had already been established upto 30-11-89 taking total number of such units to 756. The Andaman and Nicobar Integrated Development Corporation, an omnibus Corporation, set up as per decision of the IDA to take care of some of the core sectors of economic development suitable to the Islands like industries fisheries etc. is being put into operation. The Khadi and Village Industries Board within one year of its statutory existence, has started playing an effective role in improving the local skills by providing assistance to 35 artisans in carpentry and blacksmithing.

### *Fisheries*

5.14 With the setting up of a Hatchery Unit to ensure adequate supply of good quality fresh water fingerling, attempts are being made to encourage farmers to adopt fishing as one of the major occupational trade. Efforts were also made to improve environmental conditions of fishermen's colonies. An area of 450 hectares has been identified as suitable for brackish water aquaculture, for allotment to needy on lease basis.

### *Education*

5.15 There are 318 educational institutions including one college, one B.Ed college, two polytechnics and two Navodaya Vidhyalayas, one in South Andaman and another in Car Nicobar in the territory. About 2600 additional students were enrolled at the elementary stage during the year. Incentives such as mid-day meals, free textbooks, stationery, free uniform and attendance scholarships were continued this year also. All the single teacher schools were transformed into double teacher schools. A second polytechnic was opened in A & N Islands and another Degree College was sanctioned for Car Nicobar.

### *Civil Supplies*

5.16 Controlled items such as rice, wheat and sugar are procured from the Food Corporation of India and distributed in the Islands at fixed prices, through a network of 270 Fair Price Shops. Supply of the LPG, for the first time was introduced in tribal areas of Car Nicobar during this year. 3668 new connections were provided at Port Blair and 107 at Car Nicobar.

### *Forest and Environment*

5.17 As 86 per cent of the Territory is under thick tropical forest, declared either as a reserved forest or protected forest, due emphasis has now been given to protect the environment and natural forest to ensure that ecological balance is maintained. An area of 885 Sq. Km. at Campell Bay has been declared as Biosphere Reserve. A State level Environmental Committee has been constituted for monitoring environmental protection measures and to ensure proper site selection for projects and use of technology suited to the Islands.

### *Social Welfare*

5.18 In addition to existing Welfare Services, concessional free sea passage for bonafide physically handicapped in the Islands for inter-Island travel, once a year, has been introduced. A scheme of providing social security grant (in lumpsum) to such women who, after their marriage, restrict their families to small family norms as prescribed by the Administration is being implemented on an experimental basis. 738 families were assisted under the IRDP Scheme. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, 1,26,202 mandays employment was generated during the period.

### *Chandigarh*

5.19. Chandigarh, covering an area of 114 Sq. Kms. and a population of about 5 lakhs, is a single district Union Territory without Legislature.

### *Education*

5.20 Target of 100% enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-14 in the field of Elementary Education, was achieved well before 1990, as scheduled. 3 High Schools, 2 Model Middle Schools, and 1 Model Primary School were upgraded. School students from weaker sections of society are supplied free uniforms, textbooks, stationery, mid-day meals and talented students

are given scholarships. 3300 students, being taught in 100 non-formal education centres were also provided with these facilities. Under different adult education programmes, 283 centres are functioning. A guidance career cell is being utilised by most of the students for moulding their future and participating in socially useful productive work. Besides 7 private colleges, enjoying 95% grants-in-aid from the Administration, 6 engineering and several colleges providing degree level education in Arts, Science and Commerce and Post-Graduate Courses, and two professional colleges, cater to the educational needs of the people. To meet the increasing demand for professional upgradation of skill etc., seats for B.E. Courses in Electronics and Electrical have been increased from 30 to 60.

### *Social Services*

5.21 Medical Services are provided through 36 dispensaries and hospitals. To ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices, 23 new F.P.S. were added this year, against the target of 10. Mobile FPS were also pressed into service. Under Social Security Scheme, the Administration provided financial assistance to needy persons, old age pension to infirm and old persons etc. and assistance to physically disabled persons.

### *Industries*

5.22 Industrial sector provide employment to 24600 persons through various trade and manufacturing activities. The number of units registered as small scale industries rose to 2603 till 31-10-1989. 11 new factories were registered. The annual production of industrial goods in the territory was estimated to the tune of Rs. 236.25 crores. 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 etc.*

5.23 Architectural Wing, responsible for the planning and designing of all the Govt. buildings in Chandigarh, had a workload to the tune of Rs. 20 crores during the year. The Wing designed plans for Botanical Garden, Nehru Centre for Performing Arts and also helped the Chandigarh Housing Board in the

construction of Housing Blocks, Shopping Centres etc., in conformity with the aesthetic needs of a modern city. Due attention has also been paid to the need for providing better civic amenities in the Union Territory by improving the traffic system and the distribution and supply of electricity and augmenting the telephone facilities and water supply. Development of Sukhna lake into a Rowing Sports Complex of international standard and that too with the contribution of people's 'Sharamdan' was a unique achievement and an international competition was successfully organised in this year to mark its inauguration.

### *Revenues*

5.24 Total Revenue Receipts under Taxation Department rose upto Rs. 40 crores (approximately) till 30-11-1989.

### *Dadra and Nagar Haveli*

5.25 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. To meet the democratic aspirations of the people and also to have a uniform system of public participation in governance of the area a 'Pradesh Council' was set up in the Territory on 2-8-1989.

### *Agriculture*

5.26 Agriculture is the mainstay of the local population. Efforts were made to increase production by adopting advance scientific methods/inputs like High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, multiple cropping system, increased intake of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and better plant protection measures. 22,337 fruit grafts/plants were distributed to SC/ST and small/marginal farmers at 50% subsidy. Training was imparted to 317 cultivators at Farm Training Centre. Food production is likely to be maintained at previous years level of 41.2 thousand tonnes. Soil conservation programme were also taken up in the Union Territory. 130 lakhs saplings were distributed providing 0.48 lakh mandavs of employment. 18,638 families have been granted occupancy rights for an area of 25,880 hectares of agriculture land. About 299 farmers were given subsidy for fodder development. Veterinary services continued to be provided through 9 Aid centres, one Mobile dispensary and one Hospital.

*Forest*

5.27 Under Twenty Point Programme 31.25 lakhs trees were planted. An additional area of 491 hectares was brought under forestry programme. Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been spent on plantation programme generating thereby 9.00 lakhs mandays labour. Another 22 kms. of road length was also covered under plantation programme under NRDP. A special protection force to have a round the clock protection of forest wealth was recently established. It could detect 261 cases of illicit felling of trees.

*Cooperation*

5.28 Share capital as well as working capital of the societies indicated a marked increase over the last year level (Rs. 223.81 lakhs and Rs. 447.84 lakhs respectively). A fresh letter of intent has been issued for setting up of a sugar factory of 2500 tonnes cane crushed per day (t.c.d.) capacity at a cost of Rs. 25.75 crores, the first major agro-based industry in the territory.

*Rural Development*

5.29 Schemes like IRDP, NREP and RLEGP were implemented vigorously. 394 beneficiaries were assisted with loans of Rs. 14.70 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 7.35 lakhs under IRDP. Under RLEGP & NREP, employment to the extent of Rs. 0.67 lakh and 1.55 lakh manday respectively was generated. 42 houses were constructed under Indira Awas Yojana. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Rs. 83.80 lakhs were allocated to generate 3.70 lakh mandays employment. Till 31-10-1989, Rs. 17.16 lakh had been spent to generate 2.96 mandays labour. 90 physically handicapped students, and 256 blind and infirm persons were provided with financial assistance. 841 improved chullahs were supplied and 11 Bio-gas plants were set up at subsidised rates.

*Irrigation Power and Public Works*

5.30 Irrigation potential is expected to be raised to 1,350 hectares by March, 1990. The command area development under Damanganga Reservoir Project is progressing well. Canal works in 3,361 hectares have been completed. Construction of one more 66 KV sub-station has been taken up. 1,219 domestic connections (as against 300 last year) and 1,334 connections under 'Kutir Jyoti' and "Low Income Group Schemes" were also released. To augment electricity supply, 4926 km. HT/LT lines were also laid.

### *Industry*

5.31 Additional 43 number of industrial units and 60 medium scale industries were set up this year till 30-11-89, generating employment potential for 1,000 persons. Annual production of industrial goods has risen from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 200 crores.

### *Education*

5.32 Site for establishing one Polytechnic Institute, for three year diploma courses, in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering with an annual capacity of 60 students for each trade, has been selected. With the addition of three Secondary Schools, the number of Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools increased to 161, 8 and 9 respectively. The enrolment of students increased to 19,348 as against 18,331 in previous year. Various incentive schemes continued to be implemented to encourage students of weaker sections of the society. During the year, 10 TV sets and 66 community listening sets were installed in remote areas.

### *Daman and Diu*

5.33 Following attainment of statehood by Goa, the Union Territory of Daman and Diu (area 112 sq. kms., population 79,000, headquarter at Daman) comprising two isolated land blocks, separated approximately by 800 kms. came into existence on 30-5-1987.

### *Revenue and Agriculture*

5.34 Revenue collections under the heads excise duty, local sales tax and central sales tax were Rs. 250 lakhs, Rs. 790.15 lakhs and Rs. 14.90 lakhs respectively till October, 1989. An additional collection of taxes of Rs. 600 lakhs is anticipated for the remaining period of the financial year.

5.35 In agriculture advanced scientific methods/inputs like High Yielding Variety seeds, multiple cropping system, increased intake of chemical fertilisers and organic manure were adopted and encouraged. Area under cultivation of paddy, wheat and pulses substantially increased to 1,500 hectares, 30 hectares, 1,700 hectares respectively. Upto November, 1989, 398 families from Tribal and economical backward classes were assisted financially for purchase of agricultural inputs. Milk production

in the Dairy-Development-cum-Demonstration Farm at Daman increased to 40 tonnes from 36.5 tonnes. 66,000 trees were planted and 1.63 lakhs seedlings were distributed. Additional 5 hectares of hilly, desert and coastal areas were covered under afforestation programme. 230 beneficiaries including 15 tribals were given subsidy/loan for purchase of fishing equipments. jetty in Daman has been completed and construction of a similar one at Diu was going on.

### *Rural Development*

5.36 516 families have been covered till November, 1989 (out of target of 761) under IRDP. 64 rural youths were trained for self-employment. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 29,000 man-days employment was generated. A protection wall of 250 meters length in Daman District has been completed to check sea erosion.

### *Power and Industry*

5.37 A 66/11 KV sub-station alongwith 66 KV tower line from Una to Diu was commissioned in July 1989 to solve the problem of power shortage and low voltage in Diu. Construction of second  $2 \times 10$  MVA 66/11 KV sub-station at Dhelwada in Daman was in progress. With inauguration of new industrial estate, the number of such estates in the Union Territory has increased to 2, comprising 160 units.

### *Education*

5.38 The Union Territory has 75 institutions comprising 56 primary/middle school to impart education to the inhabitants. A Navodaya Vidyalaya was opened in Diu this year. Implementation of schemes for coaching classes for 8th, 9th and secondary classes students from Tribal Community at Daman District and cash incentive schemes for girl students from backward community have resulted an increase in the enrolment of such students. For enriching skill and craftsmanship among tribals, free courses in carpentry, turning and welding and cutting/tailoring were conducted.

### *Development of Tribals*

5.39 Daman District contains about 98% tribal population of whole of Union Territory. Various schemes under agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, industry, transport, education, health, housing sectors are being taken up under the Tribal Sub-plan

for the welfare of Tribals. An amount of Rs. 90.80 lakhs will be spent on this account during the current year. 2,900 tribal students availed of scheme of free supply of text books, stationery and uniforms. A hostel for tribal students is under construction. 60 tribal students were given training in typing, tailoring, etc. Schemes under RLEP, NREP, IRDP were also implemented.

### *Public Health and Water Supply*

5.40 A new water supply scheme at Daman was commissioned in October, 1989. For all round development of the Union Territory, construction of 28 projects including those of a circuit house at Jallandhar beach in Diu, Freedom Fighters' Memorial, Mini Secretariat, Fire Station, PWD rest house at Daman were undertaken and are at various stages of construction.

### *Delhi*

#### *Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi Set-up*

5.41 The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 14-12-1989. Copies of the Report have been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 29-12-1989. The Committee has made recommendations of far reaching significance to secure improvement in the administration of Delhi. As the questions of governmental structure for Delhi and other allied matters are of national importance, the views of various sections of the public, of the concerned Ministries of the Central Government and of Delhi Administration, are being elicited on the recommendations made by the Committee. Informal discussions have been initiated with important parties for reaching a consensus on the main recommendations as some of them may require amendment of the Constitution.

#### *Administrative Reforms and Vigilance*

5.42 Eleven studies in respect of different departments of Delhi Administration in order to streamline procedures, systems of work measurements, etc. and thirty-six snap studies to assess the need for filling up of posts were conducted by the Administrative Reforms Department. 100 punctuality drives were conducted covering a staff strength of about 8,242. The Grievances Cell received 335 complaints out of which 60% were disposed of. During the period 1-4-1989 to 30-10-1989, 592 complaints were received resulting in disciplinary proceedings against 20 gazetted

and 117 non-gazetted officials. Cases against 14 gazetted and 230 non-gazetted officials were finalised. 32 persons were arrested as a result of raids undertaken for apprehending public servants accepting bribes. Prosecution was launched in 23 cases and departmental action recommended in 22 cases.

### *Agriculture and Allied Services*

5.43 The total foodgrain production rose to 166 thousand MT in 1988-89 from 160 thousand MT in 1987-88. The table below indicates the targets of production fixed for the year 1989-90 and the actual production upto October, 1989 in respect of milk, eggs and fish :—

	Target for 1989-90	Production upto October, 1989
		(Thousand M.T.)
Milk	220	107
Eggs	90 Millions	64 Millions
Fish	3	2.10

30.17 lakh trees have been planted upto October, 1989. The work relating to the first wildlife sanctuary at Asola Village is under progress. The Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA) installed 11 bio-gas plants, 2,224 solar-cookers, 12,769 improved chulahas, 5 windmills, 49 domestic solar water heating system, 363 energy conservation items, etc. upto 31-10-1989. This agency has also been operating a fleet of 100 battery operated buses on different routes in Delhi. Assistance to 551 families was provided upto October, 1989 under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and 1.68 lakh mandays of employment were generated upto October, 1989 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

### *District Administration*

5.44 A sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs was paid upto 30-11-89 as relief to the fire and flood victims. The Rajya Sainik Board provided financial grants to 5 ex-servicemen and widows. Ex-gratia grant was given to the widows of 21 ex-servicemen and marriage grant in 4 cases was also given. Forty-five cases under

self-employment scheme have been sanctioned a loan of about Rs. 1.81 crores. 330 widows and aged-persons affected by November, 1984 riots were given pension at the rate of Rs. 400/- p.m. An amount of Rs. 83.38 lakhs has been sanctioned to 375 persons for re-starting/re-establishing business premises damaged/burnt during these riots. Delhi Administration continued to run relief camps for the migrant families from Punjab.

#### *Stamps and Registration*

5.45 Rs. 24.14 crores were collected as a result of sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps and Rs. 9.52 lakhs as registration fee.

#### *Health and Family Welfare*

5.46 OPD and Indoor services and operation theatre facilities have been started in the 100-bedded Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Mangolpur. The planning and designing work and other requirements of 500-bedded hospital at Rohini Complex are being finalised. Six other 100-bedded hospitals namely at Jaffarpur, Khichripur, Jahangirpuri, Madangarhi, Siraspur and Puth Khurd are under various stages of planning/construction. 20 mobile van dispensaries are giving medical care at the door-step of the residents in various JJ Clusters. 65 School Health Clinic and five specialist referral centres are catering to 3.54 lakh students. The Family welfare service and immunization are being rendered through a network of Health Centres, dispensaries/poly-clinics, etc.

5.47 As a result of seven raids, drugs and cosmetics worth about Rs. 5600/- were seized, 10 prosecutions were launched and 3 cases were decided. 599 inspections were carried out to ensure that drugs are sold at the retail prices fixed and mentioned on the label. 397 samples were sent for analysis out of which 34 were found substandard. 157 samples were found adulterated as a result of which a fine of Rs. 1,00,970/- was collected.

#### *Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs*

5.48 107 Fair Price Shops were opened upto October, 1989. With a view to improving the functioning of the public distribution system, complaint counter have been opened in all the 44 circles and 3 camp offices. 25 voluntary organisations have been empowered to visit PDS outlets and give report on their working. A public grievances cell has been set up to entertain complaints of the consumers.

### *Social Welfare*

5.49 About 940 destitute, neglected, delinquent and mentally retarded children were rounded up and 1489 children of denotified tribes, healthy children of leprosy patients and other destitute children were provided care, maintenance and educational facilities in the various residential homes. Also 760 children were restored to their parents/guardians. 24 Integrated Child Development Projects/Services benefited about 3.5 lakh children in the age group upto 6 years. Nutrition to 26,600 children lactating and nursing mothers of slum areas and other backward areas was provided at 132 special nutrition centres. 375 destitute women and widows were provided shelter, education and training facilities. 996 women belonging to backward and weaker sections were given training in Training-cum-Production Centres. About 1,028 physically handicapped persons were provided educational training and productions opportunities. 849 beggars were sent to the Beggars' Homes. 1,392 leprosy affected persons were taken care of. 2,792 old and infirm TB patients were given financial assistance. Public meetings and exhibitions were organised to arouse public opinion against drug abuse.

### *Education*

5.50 Under the scheme of 'Additional Schooling Facilities', 14 new middle schools were opened and a number of existing schools upgraded. With a view to encourage girls education in villages, more than 4000 girls students residing in villages and studying in Government Girls' Schools were provided free transport facilities. The Patrachar Vidyalaya extended help to nearly 23,500 students. 12 adult evening schools with 6,000 adults are being run under the Adult Education Programme. 10,234 children benefited from non-Formal Education Centres. The State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT) provided inservice education to about 6,000 teachers in Delhi schools besides assisting in the work of curriculum revision and preparation of instructional material. Three District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) have been set up which are functioning under the SCERT. A College of Applied Science for Women has been started in the trans-Yamuna area this year.

### *Technical Education*

5.51 The seating capacities of the ITIs was increased from 6,640 to 7,120 trainees. A new trade of 'Plastic Processing

Operator' was introduced. Special emphasis continued to be placed on ameliorating the condition of the weaker sections of the society under the scheme 'Training to SC labourers through short terms courses' for self employment in ITI Khichripur. A new course at under-graduate level in the discipline of computer engineering was introduced in the Delhi College of Engineering. Part-time degree classes have been started in the disciplines of Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering. Possession of 150 acres of land for the Delhi Institute of Technology has been taken over from Delhi Development Authority for the construction and development of a modern institute campus.

### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes*

5.52 SC trainees in ITIs continue to get scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60/- p.m. and Rs. 100/- p.m. in case of those staying in hostels. Meritorious scholarship @ Rs. 300/- p.a. and Rs. 400/- p.a. to the eligible SC and other backward class students of classes 9 to 12 are also given. 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. 4,500/- 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.

### *Legal Aid*

5.53 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. 6,000/- p.a. is entitled to legal aid. However, the ceiling of income limit is not applicable to women, children and members of SC/ST. About 1,462 persons including 13 SC and 551 women have been provided legal aid upto October, 1989. During the year 1,348 cases were entrusted to various advocates on civil, criminal and taxation side upto 31-10-89.

### *Sales Tax*

5.54 Against the target of Rs. 560.00 crores for the year, the collection upto October, 1989 was 293.49 crores. The number of registered dealers has gone upto 1,07,480 as on 31st October, 1989. The number of dealers registered under the Central Sales Tax Act rose to 1,01,404 during the same period. Special raids led to seizure of incriminating documents in 45 cases involving

suppression of an estimated sales of Rs. 3.98 crores. 265 such cases of non-payment of sales tax were detected.

#### *Excise, Entertainment Tax and Prohibition*

5.55 Gross revenue of the excise was Rs. 131.77 crores and the revenue from the Entertainment Tax was Rs. 9.92 crores. 56 persons were arrested for violation of excise laws.

#### *Labour & Employment*

5.56 During the year, labour situation in Delhi generally remained peaceful. During the period under report 1,603 industrial disputes and 3,695 applications were disposed of by the 3 Industrial Tribunals and 8 Labour Courts. 18,297 industrial disputes and 18,674 applications are still pending.

#### *Industries*

5.57 Rs. 2.75 lakhs were disbursed to the 43 units under block loan scheme. A sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1,16,390/- as financial incentives to Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs have been sanctioned for setting up/expansion of industrial units. More than 56,000 industrial units have been sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 165 crores. The estimated employment by the SSI units is in the range of 16,000 jobs. Upto the end of October, 1989, the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation had a sales turnover of the order of Rs. 453.64 lakhs.

#### *Transport*

5.58 A micro-mini computer has been installed to improve the registration and road tax records. A plot of land measuring about 20 acres has been procured at Burari for constructing a modern well-equipped infrastructure for inspecting fitness of vehicles. In order to minimise the vehicular pollution, 34,353 vehicles which were polluting beyond acceptable level were advised remedial measures. Land near Saraikalekhan on Ring Road for the construction of the second ISBT has been purchased and the conceptual plan is under preparation. Under the 20-Point Programme, 450 SC/ST persons were identified for allotment of auto-rickshaws and payment of marginal money at a nominal interest rate.

#### *Cooperation*

5.59 6,684 cooperative societies were registered as on 31-10-1989, with a share capital of about Rs. 17.92 crores, membership of 10.85 lakh and deposits of the order of Rs.

53.24 crores. During the period from April, 1989 to October, 1989, 43 societies were registered. By the end of October, 1989 as many as 503 consumer cooperative stores were functioning in Delhi. The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. (DCHFS) has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 141.50 crores to 222 Cooperative Group Housing Societies for construction of over 31,564 flats.

#### *New Delhi Municipal Committee*

5.60 Y-shaped subway at Sansad Marg, second bulk water reservoir at Tilak Marg, a school for mentally retarded children at Chanakyapuri, a swimming pool at Laxmibai Nagar and baratghars at Lodi Colony, Khan Market and Netaji Nagar and up-gradation of schools, housing complexes-type III and IV at Sarojini Nagar have been taken up or completed during the year. Construction of a Cancer Detection Centre at Aliganj is nearing completion. Construction of a new OPD block and additional ward has been taken up at NDMC hospital, Moti Bagh. Medical check-up of all the school children with immunization and vaccination has been provided. The work of augmentation of sewer lines and drinking water pipe lines in certain areas is in progress. A number of 66 KV, 33 KV and 11 KV substations are being constructed. Road lighting has been improved. A number of important roads have been strengthened, resurfaced and widened to keep up with the pace of heavy traffic.

#### *Municipal Corporation of Delhi*

##### *Road and Bridges*

5.61 Due emphasis was given to improve and strengthen the existing roads as well as to construct new roads in rural areas. A programme for improvement of urban roads was also undertaken. In order to streamline the rapidly increasing traffic, construction of Lothian Road under-bridge, Zakhira Flyover and road under-bridge connecting Mathura and Mehrauli, Grade Separator-cum-over-bridge over S. S. Light Railway on G.T. Road, Shahdara and road under-bridge connecting Ashok Vihar with Wazirpur Industrial Area and the widening of bridge near Kakrola at Najafgarh Road were in hand.

##### *Modernisation of sanitation*

5.62 As the services for the removal of garbage from various areas have been mechanised, about 4,000 metric tonnes of garbage is being removed daily. Sanitation drives including cleaning of drains, replacement of missing manhole covers and gully

gratings were launched from time to time. 174 nallas were desilted in addition to the desilting of sewers.

### *Medical Relief and Public Health*

5.63 A 24 room modern nursing home in Hindu Rao Hospital has been opened, as also an emergency centre consisting of five major specialities viz., Medicine, Surgical, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics and Gynaecology has been completed. In order to ease the accommodation problem for the senior and junior residents and nurses, a nine-storeyed block in Kasturba Hospital had been completed. Three Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened during the year. As a result of intensive anti-malaria drive, the incidence of malaria has come down. An effective check on the recurrence of cholera and gastro-enteritis cases was continued to be maintained. During the year about 125 new parks were developed, 26 new tubewells installed and 4.46 lakh trees and shrubs planted. In order to arrest industrial pollution, 493 hazardous/pollutant/obnoxious factories running without licences under the jurisdiction of MCD have been brought to book.

### *Education*

5.64 During the current financial year 37 new schools were opened. The total number of schools has now increased to 1,632 with 6.56 lakh students. Two lakh children from resettlement colonies, slum areas and J.J. colonies are covered under the Mid-day Meal Programme. Under Welfare Schemes, free text books are supplied to all students, free uniforms to about 30,000 children and scholarships to talented students.

### *Delhi Fire Service*

5.65 Delhi Fire Service acquired one Hydraulic Platform of 61.5M height for tackling fires in multi-storeyed buildings more efficiently. In order to fight fires in oil installations etc. one chemical powder tender of 2000 kg. capacity has also been positioned.

### *Pondicherry*

5.66 Pondicherry, the only Union Territory with Legislature, consists of four regions, geographically isolated, with an overall area of 492 Sq. Km. and population of 6.04 lakhs (16% S.C.). Keeping the need of the development programmes, the original outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan has been increased from Rs. 170 crores to Rs. 237 crores.

### *Agriculture and Allied Sectors*

5.67 An amount of Rs. 292.73 lakhs is expected to be spent during the year towards implementation of developmental programmes (including centrally sponsored schemes) as against Rs. 290.64 lakhs in the previous year. Sugarcane growers were paid a more remunerative price by the sugar industry. Veterinary services continued to be provided through two well equipped hospitals, 14 dispensaries and 4 mobile dispensaries. Fishermen were provided various facilities for training and a subsidy of 33-1/3% on procurement of fish transports. 2229 cases of irrecoverable loans, amounting to Rs. 21.25 lakhs extended to small and marginal farmers and Scheduled Castes families was written off to provide debt relief to economically poor sections of the society.

### *Public Works and Urban Development*

5.68 Rs. 78.00 lakhs and 58.00 lakhs have been provided to local bodies for executing 60 development works in urban areas (with a special thrust to S. C. areas) and two Commune Panchayats respectively. Problem of water supply in Mahe and Yanam has now been solved.

### *Power*

5.69 Two Sub-Stations of 230/110 KV capacity and 110/11 KV capacity were commissioned at Villianur and Mahe respectively.

### *Industry*

5.70 By 31-10-1989, 170 small scale industries, 4 medium scale industries and 1 large scale industry had started functioning providing employment to 1775 persons. Rs. 345.38 lakhs have been sanctioned to 47 industries as loan/financial assistance. To foster self-employment, under special scheme of self-employment programme 1719 persons were sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 369.93 lakhs.

### *Transport and Tourism*

5.71 Constructions of Ariyankuppam Port and 2 light Houses at Karaikal and Mahe was in progress. Pondicherry was put on the air map of India on 2-9-1989 when the Civil Airport was inaugurated. Vayudoot is providing service between Madras and Pondicherry. A Yatriniwas with a bed

strength of 60 was constructed at Pondicherry. Construction of a Guest House with a bed strength of 24 (with 2 VIP suites is in progress at Madras. Pondicherry Tourism Development Corporation has started a new Restaurant and a bus service linking Mahe and Guruvayur.

### *Education*

5.72 1 Primary School, 1 Middle School, 23 additional sections and 12 next higher standards were started on the elementary side, in addition to upgrading some middle school on the secondary education side. 28,000 poor children were supplied free text books, stationery items and uniforms. Special efforts are being made to encourage teaching of science in institutions by strengthening the laboratories and supplying of educational TV sets to Middle/High/Higher Secondary Schools. Post Graduate Centre for all discipline has been opened.

### *Health and Family Welfare*

5.73 Green Card Scheme and Model Mother's Scheme have been introduced in the territory to encourage eligible couple toward small family norms. A Mobile Eye Unit has been opened and mini-eye camps are organised at rural areas. Three Community Health Centres, consisting of 30 beds and equipped with X-ray and Laboratory facilities have been established. Scheme under I.C.D.S and S.N.P. for the benefit of children and expectant mothers continued to be implemented.

*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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,019</b>	<b>76,61,806</b>

*Annexure-II*

*Plan Outlays of Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan  
(1985-90) and Annual Plan (1989-90)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	Annual Plan (1989-90) outlay
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00	80.00
2.	Chandigarh	203.00	51.50
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.17	11.06
4.	Daman & Diu	26.17	12.34
5.	Delhi	2,000.00	620.00
6.	Lakshadweep	43.83	21.00
7.	Pondicherry	170.00	63.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,774.17</b>	<b>858.90</b>

## CHAPTER VI

### CIVIL DEFENCE

6.1 Civil Defence aims at saving life, minimising damage to property and maintaining continuity of industrial production, 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 requirement in case of impending hostile attack, a reliable and flexible network both on line and radio (HF/VHF) have been established in categorised Civil Defence towns and cities. Better communication facilities, again on line and radio (VHF), have also been established in most of the categorised Civil Defence towns/zones for command and control, co-ordination and liaison purpose. Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace-time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on voluntary basis, in various constructive activities including assistance to the administration in relief work during natural calamities like flood, earth-quake, cyclone and drought etc. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 106 categorised towns spreaded over 24 States and Union Territories. The present target of Civil Defence Volunteers is 5.23 lakhs out of which 2.98 lakhs have already been raised and 2.80 lakhs have been trained.

6.2 Civil Defence training is conducted in the country on a three tier concept, i.e. at local/town level, at State level and at National level. National Civil Defence College, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry conducts various courses in Civil Defence and Disaster Relief Management. Upto December, 1989, the College had conducted 14 courses imparting training to 529 trainees. Since inception of the College in 1957, the College has so far trained 26,127 trainees.

6.3 During the financial year 1989-90, Rs. 3.80 crores were allocated for reimbursement to the States on Civil Defence which had subsequently been enhanced to Rs. 4.07 crores during Revised Estimate stage. Reimbursement of Rs. 3.48

crores have already been settled and balance of the allocated fund is likely to be utilised during the current financial year.

### *Home Guards*

6.4 Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a country-wide organisation and its members are drawn from all walks of life. Besides attending to their normal avocations, the Home Guards place their services voluntarily at the disposal of the authorities to assist the civil administration and the community at large. Against the authorised target strength of 5,25,336 Home Guards volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4,51,506 which includes Border Wing Home Guards. The Home Guards organisations are administered and organised under State Home Guards Acts and Rules.

6.5 During the year, Home Guards were utilised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to supplement their Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards were deployed to guard international borders along with the Border Security Force, both in the western and eastern sectors. During the general elections to Lok Sabha in November, 1989, some of the State Governments were permitted to raise 1,55,005 additional Home Guards beyond their authorised target strength of Home Guards to meet their requirements for law and order duties for the purpose. In addition to above, 3,14,147 Home Guards were permitted to be deployed for election duty in November, 1989 in various States/Union Territories out of authorised strength. Some State Governments utilised the services of Home Guards for welfare activities, such as Harijan welfare, adult education, services to the public during fairs, festivals and exhibitions, fire-fighting, rendering first-aid and medical check-up of pilgrims; free eye operation camps, tree plantation, blood donation, flood rescue operations, sports activities, construction and repairs of approach road and evacuation of casualties.

6.6 In order to discuss various problems of the organisation and to decide suitable measures, the 10th All India

Biennial Home Guards and Civil Defence Conference was held from 11th to 13th September, 1989 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi. Delegates from almost all the States and Union Territories attended the Conference. 13th All India Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet was held at Srinagar from 16th to 23rd October, 1989, hosted by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. Contingents from 19th State/Union Territories took part in it.

6.7 A sum of Rs. 19 crores was provided in the budget for 1989-90 on account of Central share of assistance to State Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Further, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores was provided in the budget towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for deployment of Home Guards for duties during the Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

#### *Fire Service*

6.8 Fire Service is administered by the States/Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance training facilities and general coordination in the activities of the Fire Services. During the VII Plan period 1985-1989, Rs. 7,713.00 lakhs have been allotted to the State Governments for modernisation of fire services.

6.9 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur has imparted training to a total 9,691 candidates including 71 from overseas countries upto July, 1989. The 8th batch of candidates of B.E. (Fire) Degree Course completed their training course in March, 1989. The 9th batch will appear in Final Examination in March, 1990. Four Fire Officers from Indian Fire Service and National Fire Service College have been sent abroad in the second half of 1989 for training under technical cooperation training programme.

#### *Home Guards, Civil Defence and Fire Service Medals*

6.10 President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Distinguished Services, 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 Guard and Civil Defence Medal :	15-8-89	26-1-90
(i) Gallantry	—	—
(ii) Distinguished Service	2	2
(b) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal :		
(i) Gallantry	—	—
(ii) Meritorious service	16	31

6.11 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 are conferred on members of Fire Services organised and administered by Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Municipal and other autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings. These are also announced every year on Independence Day and Republic Day. The number of medals awarded is as under :—

(a) President's Fire Service Medal :	15-8-89	26-1-90
(i) Gallantry	4	—
(ii) Distinguished Service	1	—
(b) Fire Service Medal :		
(i) Gallantry	—	—
(ii) Meritorious Service	20	23

## 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 and Kashmir, Pakistani nationals who had entered Rajasthan and Gujarat during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971 and Tibetan Refugees. Relief and Rehabilitation Schemes are implemented directly as well as through the State Governments.

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

#### *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 these objectives, various assets and institutions were created in 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 in the project and it was decided to wind up the activities of the project in a phased manner. Pursuant to this decision, assets and institutions of the four zones, viz Paralkote and Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote and Malkangiri in Orissa have been transferred to the respective State Government during the period 1985 to 1989. The administration and management of these assets and institutions are now looked after by the respective State Governments. The Dandakaranya project had about 4,800 employees in 1982, when it was working in full swing. The strength will now reduce to 20 by April, 1990. The staff are being declared surplus in a phased manner and being redeployed in other Central Government Departments and offices.

### *Settlement Wing*

7.4 This organisation deals with 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 earlier transferred to the State Governments. The work relating to disposal of undisposed of urban and rural evacuee properties in Delhi has also been transferred to the Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1-5-1989.

#### SETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN

##### *(A) Settlement of old migrants in West Bengal*

7.5 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 lakh 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 scheme for acquisition of land in approved squatter's colonies and grant of title deeds, scheme for grant of House Building loans to remaining ex-camp site families are under implementation. Under the Scheme for regularisation of 607 Squatters' Colonies approved in February 1987, 1808.22 acres of private land and 6478 acres of land belonging to State and Central Government have been acquired so far and 6,700 title deeds have been issued upto 31-12-1989.

##### *(B) Settlement of new migrants outside West Bengal and Dandakaranya Project*

7.6 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 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. All the projects set up in these States have since been normalised. During the current year, 116 families have been settled in Agriculture. The work of rehabilitation of new migrants families

in agriculture and small trade/business is more or less complete except for the families admitted in the 'Permanent' Liability Homes.

7.7 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.

(C) *Per Capita Expenditure as on 31-3-1988 in case of displaced persons from former East Pakistan*

7.8 Upto 31-3-1988, an expenditure of Rs. 822.03 crores had been incurred by Government of India on relief and rehabilitation of 41.17 lakhs old migrants and 5.14 lakhs new migrants from former East Pakistan. This includes expenditure incurred by Ministries of Home Affairs (Rehabilitation Division), Commerce, Urban Development and Welfare. The per capita expenditure works out to Rs. 1,775/-.

#### *Repatriates from Burma*

7.9 Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and the imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, about 2,10,007 persons (about 70,100 families) of Indian origin returned to India upto 1988. About 69,750 families have been given resettlement assistance so far.

#### *Repatriates from Sri Lanka*

7.10 Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964, 1974 and 1986, Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship and to accept repatriation of 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin in 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 31-10-1984. After this date, there has been no organised repatriation. However, 1,126 more repatriates together with natural increase of 200 persons have arrived in India, of their own over the five years preceding December, 1989.

7.11 By November, 1989, 94,769 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. Sanctioned schemes are in hand to take care a further arrivals in the event of resumption of repatriation from Sri Lanka.

### *Refugee from Sri Lanka*

#### **Phase-I**

7.12 In the wake of ethnic disturbances in Sri Lanka which erupted in July, 1983, 1,34,053 Sri Lankan refugees arrived in India from 24th July, 1983 to 30th November, 1987. Of these, 39,918 destitute refugees were accommodated in various camps in Tamil Nadu where relief facilities aggregating Rs. 700/- per month per family were provided. The remaining refugees preferred to stay outside without seeking any Government assistance. After the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 29th July, 1987, 19,581 refugees had returned to Sri Lanka. The process of organised repatriation began on 24th December, 1987 and thereafter in 50 batches till 31st March, 1989, 25,585 refugees were returned to Sri Lanka under the arrangement of the Government of India.

7.13 Of the Phase-I arrivals, 777 refugees now remain in the two camps in Mandapam and Kottapattu. These refugees are not eligible for being sent back to Sri Lanka as they are in possession of Indian Passports/Emergency Certificates and necessary action for rehabilitating them in India is in progress. 88,106 refugees are reported to be residing outside the camps. They have been advised from time to time to register themselves with the District authorities for eventual repatriation to Sri Lanka. So far, 9,783 refugee identity certificates covering 17,092 persons have been issued. Till December, 1989 an amount of Rs. 15.08 crores has been spent on providing relief assistance and other facilities to these refugees.

#### **Phase-II**

7.14 2,682 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka between 26th August, 1989 and 2nd February, 1990 as a result of renewed ethnic violence. Of these, 2,523 refugees have been admitted in the refugee camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu and are being provided normal relief facilities. The remaining 159 refugees have left on their own.

*Tibetan Refugees*

7.15 At present, according to available information, there are about 80,000 Tibetan refugees in India. Of these, 68,231 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 was undertaken. As a result of the screening about 1029 families have been found eligible in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Delhi and Karnataka. Of these, 35 families have already been resettled in Himachal Pradesh. At present, agricultural/vocational and housing schemes for about 1100 Tibetan refugees are under implementation in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The concerned State Governments have been requested to identify land for resettlement of families found eligible as a result of screening.

Progressive Expenditure on Rehabilitation  
(Upto 31-3-1989) is as under

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan . . . . .	773.85
2. Displaced persons from former West Bengal . . . . .	407.10
3. Refugees from Bangladesh . . . . .	291.16
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka . . . . .	116.19
5. Repatriates from Burma . . . . .	28.13
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam . . . . .	1.66
7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak Conflict :	
(i) 1965 . . . . .	16.33
(ii) 1971 . . . . .	86.73
8. Tibetan Refugees . . . . .	9.07*
9. Remission of 50% of pre-74 loans . . . . .	0.44
10. Miscellaneous items of expenditure . . . . .	2.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1732.95</b>

\*This figure does not include a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores incurred by the Ministry of External Affairs prior to 1-9-68 i.e. before transfer of the work relating to Tibetan Refugees to the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation. In addition to an expenditure of 6—750 HA/89

Rs. 1732.95 crores, an amount of Rs. 131.33 crores (loan) outstanding as on 1-4-85 against various State Governments given for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates etc. was written off in pursuance of recommendations of Eighth Finance Commission. Besides, an amount of Rs. 9.15 crores outstanding as on 1-4-85 as loans advanced through DNK Project and CDPRA, Jammu was also written off.

7.16 During 1989-90, Rs. 33.43 crores (Rs. 18.00 crores Plan and Rs. 15.43 crores Non-Plan) was provided in the Budget for Rehabilitation Division.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CENSUS

8.1 The main functions of the office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India are : (1) to conduct the decennial population censuses under the Census Act, 1948 and (2) Central Coordination of the work relating to registration of births and deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

#### *1991 Census of India*

8.2 The schedules to be canvassed in the Houselisting Operations in 1990 and the main census operations in 1991 have been finalised, after taking into account the past experience, views of the data users, recommendations of the Advisory Committee on technical issues connected with the 1991 Census and the results of the two pretests conducted in selected enumeration blocks in States/UTs. It is proposed to integrate the Third Economic Census of the Central Statistical Organisation with the houselisting operations of the 1991 Census to be held in 1990. Necessary Notifications have been issued declaring that a census of the population of India shall be taken in the year 1991 and appointing the Census Commissioner and Directors of Census Operations.

8.3 The preparatory work for census had started in full swing in all the States and Union Territories. Instructions were issued to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to ensure that no changes whatsoever are made in the boundaries of the administrative units during the period from 1st January 1990 to 30th June 1991 for the efficient conduct of the 1991 Census of India. In most of the States/UTs, the Director of Census Operations were appointed for conducting the 1991 Census. They were also trained in the organisation of the census in general and in conducting the houselisting operations in particular in the First Conference of Directors of Census Operations held in November, 1989. This conference was also attended by the Directors of the Bureaux of Economics and Statistics from States/UTs, since they would be associated with the houselisting operations in the context of the integration of the economic census with houselisting operations. The Directors

of Census Operations will in turn train the other functionaries including District Census Officers and Charge Officers who will be associated with the census operations. The preliminary items of work relating to house numbering by local bodies and training of field staff in houselisting have commenced. The second conference of Directors of Census Operations was held during February 5-8, 1990 to review the arrangements made for houselisting operations in States/Union Territories and to train the Directors of Census Operations with regard to the instructions to be issued to enumerators and supervisors for filling up the Census Schedules in the main enumeration in 1991. The Second Data User's Conference is programmed to be held in March, 1990.

#### *Data Processing*

8.4 The 1981 Census schedules were manually edited and coded in different Directorates and then sent to Direct Data Entry Centres (DDE) for keying in of the data. There are 32 Direct Data Entry Systems with 16 terminals each. The keyed-in data received from DDE centres were brought to the headquarters for mainframe computer processing. Steps for procurement/installation of mainframe computer and four remote micro work stations for processing the 1991 Census schedules have been initiated.

#### *Demographic Studies*

8.5 During the year several analytical studies on the demographic aspects were brought out by the Demography Division. On the basis of 20 percent sample data of 1981 Census, analysis of fertility and child mortality data at district and State levels were undertaken. Reports in respect of the States of West Bengal, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh have been published as occasional papers. A national level report entitled "Fertility in India—An analysis of 1981 Census data" has been published.

8.6 A summary report entitled "Child Mortality, age at Marriage and Fertility in India" has also been published.

#### *Mapping*

8.7 The Map Division has been formulating plans and programme pertaining to various pre-census and post-census mapping work at the Headquarter and at the Directorates of Census Operations in the States/UTs. The Census Atlas-1981 (National Volume) containing 93 plates portraying the various

demographic structure, trend and variation of population is under print. Census Atlases of several States/UTs have also been brought out. As regards Plan Scheme entitled "Regional Divisions of India—A Cartographic Analysis", volumes pertaining to most of the States/UTs have been brought out.

### *Social Studies*

8.8 The Social Studies Division attended to the preparation of District Census Handbooks including State and All India Town Directory and delineation of rural and urban areas, urban agglomerations and standard urban areas. The Division also conducted socio-economic studies covering a wide range of subjects like study on towns and villages, ethnographic studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. "Study on the Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanisation" is another major project implemented as a Plan Scheme.

### *Language*

8.9 In addition to the processing, classification and rationalisation of the 1981 Census language/mother tongue data, the Language Division had undertaken the following Plan Schemes :—

1. Intensification of Research on Indian Languages on the basis of Census Data.
2. Linguistic Survey of India.

Investigation and analysis of unidentified mother tongues/languages returned in the 1981 Census were also undertaken

### *Vital Statistics*

8.10 The broad functions of the Vital Statistics Division are : (i) to co-ordinate the activities of State Governments on registration of births and deaths and to render advice for improvement of the system (ii) to take up follow-up action for effective implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and (iii) to disseminate the information on vital statistics through various publications. In addition, the Division is also operating schemes such as Sample Registration System to provide reliable estimates of vital rates and other indicators of fertility and mortality; Survey of Causes of Death (Rural) and Medical Certification of Cause of Death, to obtain cause of death statistics.

8.11 Sample Registration and Civil Registration Systems continue to be under constant review both at national and regional levels. Follow up action is being taken for implementing the recommendations made by the Technical Committee of Sample Registration system.

8.12 Several publicity measures such as documentary films, Cinema Slides, T.V. Spots, printing of message on postal stationery, wall hangers, advertisements in the newspapers/magazines etc. are being continued to create awareness among the public regarding registration of births and deaths. In addition, two quickies "Pate Ki Baat" and "Apni Suvidha Apne Hath" as well as the coloured T.V. video spot are also being telecast from various Doordarshan Kendras. In addition a new coloured cinema film on the importance of registration of births and deaths has been produced.

8.13 A system of awards to registration centres/districts/states for good performance has been instituted by the Registrar General, India with a view to promoting registration of births and deaths in the country. On the basis of the performance of registration work for the calendar year 1987, 32 districts, 106 municipalities and 198 rural registration centres were selected from 14 States and Union Territories for grant of awards.

8.14 The annual report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for the year 1987 has been brought out. The Vital Statistics of India for the year 1984 has been published. Data on medically certified causes of deaths are being published every year in the form of a publication entitled "Mortality Statistics of Causes of Death". The report for the year 1985 has been published. The report on Survey of Causes of Death for the year 1987 has been brought out. The vital rates obtained from the Sample Registration System (SRS) are published biannually in SRS Bulletins. Other reports published were "Age at Marriage differentials in India, 1984", "Birth order differentials in India, 1984" and "Birth Interval differentials in India, 1984".

## CHAPTER IX

### OTHER MATTERS

#### *Freedom Fighters*

9.1 The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme has been in operation since 1972. The scheme was renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980, after liberalisation of certain provisions of the Scheme. At present the amount of pension granted to freedom fighters and widows of deceased freedom fighters is Rs. 750/- p.m. The Government is also providing pension @ Rs. 1,000/- p.m. to the political sufferers who were incarcerated in Andaman Cellular jail and @ Rs. 750/- p.m. to the widows of such freedom fighters. It has been recently decided to enhance the pension of Ex-Goa freedom fighters at par with Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners.

9.2 Out of 4.46 lakhs applications that were received by the prescribed date i.e. upto 31st March, 1982, pension has been sanctioned in 1,55,387 cases. A special drive was launched from 12-8-1989 to 19-11-1989 during which a total of 5,630 freedom fighters were sanctioned pensions.

9.3 Various Non-Official Screening Committees were set up to screen and scrutinise the case of freedom fighters belonging to special categories such as INA, Arya Samaj Movement, Hyderabad Border Camp, and those whose areas of activities were in erstwhile East Bengal, West Punjab and Sind for which official records are not available. These committees have held a number of meetings and follow-up action is being taken on the cases recommended by them.

9.4 The freedom fighters have also been made eligible to avail themselves of free Railway Pass facility for life. This facility has been extended to widows of freedom fighters also.

9.5 Free medical facilities are available to freedom fighters in all Central Government Hospitals and also in the hospitals run by the Public Undertakings under the control of the Bureau

of Public Enterprises. Recently, the Government has decided to extend C.G.H.S. facilities to freedom fighters and their dependents in those cities where this scheme is functioning.

9.6 The expenditure on account of implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is met from the Central Revenues. The budget grant for the year 1989-1990 is Rs. 115.56 crores which is exclusive of expenditure on free Railway Card Passes to freedom fighters.

### *Foreigners*

9.7 According to the returns received upto December 89, 5,36,643 foreigners were granted visas to visit India in 1989. The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners' Act, 1939 who were reportedly resident in India is as under :

<i>As on 1st January</i>	<i>Registered foreigners</i>
1988	92,090
1989	95,330

9.8 Certain further facilities have been extended to foreign tourists like opening up the Leh-Manali Road between 15th July to 25th October every year and extension of duration of short term tourist visas from 90 days to 120 days. Restrictions imposed on foreign nationals for entering/staying in Punjab were also removed. It has also been decided to grant five years extension of stay at a time in the case of foreign nationals who were residing in India for 20 years or more and to foreign spouses of Indian nationals except Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

9.9 Clearance was given to the holding of 485 international conferences/seminars/workshops etc., in India during the year 1989.

9.10 During the year ending 31st December, 1989, 480 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. 197 persons married to Indian Citizens were granted Indian Citizenship under Section 5(1) (c) of the Citizenship Act. 92 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(4) of Citizenship Act, 1955.

### *Pakistani nationals*

9.11 As a result of the Sub-Commission IV of India-Pakistan Joint Commission meeting held in Islamabad in the month of July, 1989 the following further liberalisation was effected in the India-Pakistan visa regime on a reciprocal basis:—

#### *Visa*

- (i) The number of places that can be visited by Pakistani national has been increased for the present from four to eight.
- (ii) Pakistani nationals with visas valid for upto 14 days are exempted from police reporting. This visa will be non-extendable.

#### *Tourism*

- (i) In the case of group tours organised by tour operators/travel agents approved by either government, entry and exit points could be different if tours are pre-paid, itinerary is pre-determined and the group travels by air.
- (ii) In addition to the provision of the existing protocol on tourism between the two Governments, it has been agreed that private tour operators/travel agents, duly approved by the respective Governments, will also be permitted to operate group tours.
- (iii) It has also been decided that groups may consist of ten or more persons. The tourists from either country would be granted non-extendable tourist visas valid for upto 14 days and for a maximum of eight places. While individual members of the group will not be required to register with the police, the tour operators will furnish copies of the itinerary and other relevant information to the registration authorities of the places of visit.

*Pilgrimages*

9.12 It has been decided to raise the number of pilgrims from Pakistan to the Shrines in India to the extent indicated below :—

	From	To
(i) Shrine of Hazarat Moiauddin Chishti, Ajmer Sharif	300	500
(ii) Shrine of Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia, Delhi	180	200
(iii) Shrine of Hazrat Amir Khusro, Delhi	120	200
(iv) Shrine of Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani at Sirhand Sharif	120	200
(v) Shrine of Hazrat Kh. Alauddin Ali Ahmad Sabir at Kalyar Sharif	120	200

The Shrine at Agra (Hazarat Hafiz Abdullah Shah) will now be opened for 150 pilgrims for one visit in a year.

9.13 As a measure of reciprocity, the Government of Pakistan have agreed to raise the number of Hindu pilgrims to Hyat Pitafey from 200 to 400 with extension in stay from 5 to 10 days. It has also been agreed to allow Indian pilgrims to visit Katasraj Shrine twice a year instead of the present one visit every year. The timing of the visit will be decided in consultation with the local authorities.

*Foreign Contribution Regulation Act*

9.14 The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs to regulate the receipt and utilisation of the foreign contributions by certain persons or associations with a view to ensuring that recipient organisations/persons, working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a Sovereign Democratic Republic.

9.15 Foreign contribution can be accepted by associations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme after registration under the Act or with the prior permission of the Central Government. During the

year ending 31-12-1989, 322 associations were registered bringing the total number of registered associations to 12,314. Prior permission for acceptance of foreign contribution was granted in 340 cases, refused in 172 while 214 applications were rejected summarily.

9.16 During 1988 the account returns/records/intimations of the foreign contributions were scrutinised and as a result 17 associations/persons were placed under prior permission category while 10 associations were prohibited from receiving any foreign contribution. As a result of review, orders in respect of 3 associations placed in prior permission category were revoked. Orders in the case of 3 organisations, prohibited from accepting contributions, were also revoked. 2 cases of violation of the provisions of the Act, referred to C.B.I. have been registered for investigation.

9.17 The computerisation of data about receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by the associations has been completed upto 1987 while data for the year 1988 is being computerised.

#### USE OF HINDI IN THE MINISTRY

9.18 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 monitored with reference to the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language by convening various meetings and organising workshops and training programmes and by carrying out inspections from time to time.

##### *Meetings*

9.19 Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry was reconstituted and a Meeting was convened on 31-3-1989. Consequent upon the formation of 9th Lok Sabha, the Hindi Salahakar Samiti is in the process of being reconstituted. The day to day progress of the use of Hindi in the Ministry is periodically reviewed by the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry.

##### *Inspections*

9.20 The officers of the Ministry inspected 29 Attached and Subordinate offices of the Ministry during the period from 1-4-89 to 31-12-89 in order to assess the progress made

in the implementation of the Official Language Act and Official Language Rules and corrective measures were taken wherever necessary.

### *Hindi Workshops*

9.21 For imparting 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 and Shield Yojna*

9.22 Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued this year also. During the year, six employees were awarded cash awards. Further under a Shield Yojna which was introduced to encourage the use of Hindi in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, the office of the Registrar General of India was selected for the first prize and Central Industrial Security Force and Border Security Force were selected for the second and third prize respectively.

### *Hindi Week*

9.23 As in the previous years, 'Hindi Week' was organised this year also from 18th Dec., 89 to 22nd Dec., 89 and an appeal was issued to all the Officers and employees of the Ministry to do their maximum official work in Hindi. Beside, as Hindi essay as well as Hindi noting, drafting competition was organised on this occasion. In this competition ten competitors were selected for award of prizes.

### *Correspondence*

9.24 Maximum correspondence was made in Hindi with the various offices located in region 'A' and 'B' and almost all letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. All 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*

9.25 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 while in Government service, respectively. On 26th January, 1990 the President announced the award of 6 Padma Vibhushan, 25 Padma Bhushan (including 1 posthumous) and 69 Padma Shri to persons who have distinguished themselves in various fields.

#### *Jeevan Raksha Awards*

9.26 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 1989-90; the President approved the award of 2 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 1 posthumous) 8 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 4 posthumous) and 60 Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 1 posthumous) to persons from different strata of life for saving lives of fellow human-beings.

#### *Gallantry Awards*

9.27 These Gallantry Awards are announced every year by the Ministry of Defence among others to civilians for display of acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of the enemy. On 26th January, 1990, the President announced the award of 1 Kirti Chakra and 8 Shaurya Chakra (4 of which were posthumous) to civilians from different walks of life for showing extra-ordinary gallantry in odd circumstances. No Ashok Chakra (civilian) was announced.

#### **VIGILANCE**

9.28 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.

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

9.30 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 1-1-1989 to 31-10-1989 are given below :—

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1. No. of disciplinary/Vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-89	60	60	132	134
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-89 to 31-10-89)	27	26	239	241
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31-10-89)	14	15	202	205
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-89)	73	71	169	170
5. Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of				
a. Dismissal	1	1	21	21
b. Removal	—	—	9	9
c. Compulsory retirement	1	1	4	5
d. Reduction in rank/pay etc.	1	1	22	22
e. Withholding of Increment	1	1	39	39
f. Withholding of promotion	1	1	1	1
g. Recovery ordered from pay	—	—	6	6
h. Censure	1	1	50	50
i. Warning	—	—	13	13
j. Displeasure of Govt. conveyed	—	—	5	5
k. Exoneration	1	2	7	9
l. Transfer of cases	—	—	7	7
m. Proceedings dropped	6	6	18	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>205</b>

### *Kudal Commission of Inquiry*

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

9.32 The Commission submitted Six Interim Reports and a Final Report. The First, Second and Third Interim Reports alongwith the Action Taken Memorandum have been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 4th December, 1985 and 7th May, 1986. Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim Reports and Final Report have also been laid on the Table of both the Houses on 7th August, 1989 alongwith the Action Taken Memorandum.

9.33 The cases investigated by the Commission in all the Reports have been referred to the concerned Ministries/Departments/CBI/State Governments for taking necessary follow-up action.

### *Thakkar Commission of Inquiry*

9.34 A Commission headed by Mr. Justice M. P. Thakkar, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India, was set up on 20th November, 1984 to inquire into specified matters connected with the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister on 31st October, 1984 under Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952 (60 of 1952).

9.35 The Commission was required to complete its inquiries and report to the Central Government within a period of six months. The life of the Commission was extended upto 31st March, 1986.

9.36 The Interim Report of the Commission was submitted on 19th November, 1985. The Final Report was submitted on 27th February, 1986. The Interim Report and Final Reports of Thakkar Commission of Inquiry alongwith the

Action Taken Memoranda have also been placed in both the Houses of Parliament on 27th March, 1989.

*Legislations enacted during 1989.*

9.37 Following legislations were enacted during 1989 :

1. Punjab Pre-emption (Chandigarh and Delhi) Repeal Act, 1989.
2. The Chandigarh Disturbed Area (Amendment) Act, 1989.
3. The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Act, 1989.
4. The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989.
5. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1989
6. The Constitution (Sixty-Third) Amendment Act, 1989.