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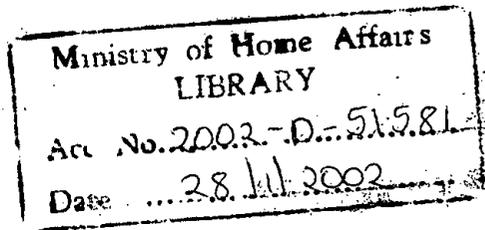
Annual Report

1991-92

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

ANNUAL REPORT

1991-92



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
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SECURITY,
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CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

1.1 'Law & Order' is a state subject. The role of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this area is of a regulatory nature. It oversees the trends and developments and closely monitors the law and order situation in the country. It renders advice and assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in tackling specific situations. It is also the nodal Ministry for the administration of Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs is entrusted with the task of ensuring that the administration of the States is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is also concerned with relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

1.2 The Ministry performs its assigned role through its different departments, viz., the Department of Home, Department of States, Department of Rehabilitation and Department of Official Language. The Ministry also administers and controls various para-military forces like the Assam Rifles (AR), the Border Security Force (BSF), the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the National Security Guard (NSG). The National Security Guard was raised to meet the emergent threats of extremism and terrorism including hijacking. Besides, organisations like the Intelligence Bureau (IB), the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D), the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (DCPW), National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA) are under its administrative control.

1.3 During the period under report, general elections to the Lok Sabha were held and a new Congress (I) Government was formed at the centre

1.4 The assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Congress (I) President and the former Prime Minister in a bomb blast at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu on 21st May, 1991 evoked widespread reaction and led to country wide protests and large scale violence in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. Two Commissions, one to look into the security lapses and the other to inquire into the conspiracy aspect, have been appointed.

1.5 The gazetting of the Interim Award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal on December 11, 1991 led to widespread violence mainly in Karnataka which resulted in the exodus of a large number of Tamilians from Karnataka into Tamil Nadu. There were also some incidents of violence in Tamil Nadu which led to exodus of some Kannadigas from Tamil Nadu to Karnataka.

1.6 Fissiparous, communal and fundamentalist forces continued to plague some parts of the country. The situation in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir continued to be grave. The pressure on the terrorists was kept up and the Government announced in Parliament that elections in Punjab would be held by February, 1992. In keeping with this commitment, the elections in Punjab were successfully held and a popular Government assumed office on 25-2-1992. In Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan is fighting a "Proxy War" through the terrorists and militants trained, armed, guided and controlled by it. However, the security forces achieved some notable gains and large quantity of sophisticated weapons were recovered.

1.7 Elections both to the State Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha were held in Assam in June, 1991 and popular Government was formed. However, the violent activities of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) continued unabated. Their activities were mainly directed against the non-ethnic Assamese businessmen, executives of tea estates, officials of public sector undertakings and policemen. The whole of the State of Assam was declared 'disturbed area' and army was inducted to assist the civil authorities. After elections in Assam, the ULFA stepped up their violent activities and on a request of the State Government the army was re-inducted in the State on September 15, 1991 in aid of civil authorities. "Operation Bajrang" was launched as a result of which ULFA announced a unilateral ceasefire on December 17, 1991.

1.8 Elections were also held in Tamil Nadu and Haryana and popular Governments assumed office in these two States. Meghalaya was placed under President's Rule on 11-10-1991 but the popular Government was restored on 5-2-1992. A proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 7-1-1992 in relation to the State of Manipur and the State Legislative Assembly was kept under suspended animation.

1.9 A brief account of the various activities of the Ministry is given in the following chapters.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

General

2.1 The overall law and order situation in the country during the year continued to cause serious concern due to terrorist and secessionist activities, communal conflicts and violence by left wing extremists. The Sikh terrorist activities in some States registered increase and posed problems for the law enforcing agencies during the year. The year was also marked by caste related tension and agitations on reservation for backward classes in some States. The communal front which had aggravated in an unprecedented manner in 1990, remained disturbed and vulnerable and further vitiated the law and order situation in the country. The issue of gazette of the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal by the Central Government on December 11, 1991, sparked off violence in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi

2.2 The assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Congress(I) President and the former Prime Minister, in a bomb explosion at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, on May 21, 1991 night, in which 17 others were also killed, evoked widespread reaction and indignation in the country. The incident led to country-wide protests disrupting normal life in different parts of the country from May 22 to 26, 1991. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura witnessed large scale violence. In more than 2000 violent incidents in the country, 35 persons lost their lives. Eleven instances of self-immolation were also reported.

2.3 A Commission headed by Shri Justice J.S. Verma, a sitting Judge of Supreme Court of India, was appointed on 27th May, 1991 to look into the security lapses etc. in connection with the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Another Commission headed

by Shri Justice M.C. Jain, retired Chief Justice of Delhi High Court was appointed on 23rd August, 1991 to inquire into its conspiracy aspect.

Poll Violence

2.4 The general elections to the tenth Lok Sabha and to the State Legislative Assemblies in May and June 1991 witnessed violence and incidents of booth capturing, rigging and snatching of ballot boxes/papers; attacks on poll officials were also reported. More than 350 persons lost their lives in about 3300 poll related violent incidents.

2.5 In subsequent bye-elections on November 16, 1991, 195 violent incidents were reported.

Students and Youth Front

2.6 The situation in the educational institutions in the country remained by and large peaceful during the year. The agitations were confined to local issues and demands which did not pose any major law and order problems.

Anti-Reservation Stir

2.7 The re-issue of the Ordinance by the Uttar Pradesh Government providing 27% reservation for Backward Classes and the decision of the Central Government on job reservation, sparked off a series of agitations in 10 States and 2 Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The agitation petered out subsequently.

Cauvery Water Dispute

2.8 The gazetting of the Interim Award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal by the Government of India on December 11, 1991 led to widespread violence in a number of districts in Karnataka, particularly in Mandya, Mysore and Bangalore. Much of the violence was targeted against the local Tamil people and the Central Government establishments. A state-wide bandh was

called on December 13, which was marked by violence. The anti-Tamil violence in Karnataka resulted in the exodus of a large number of Tamils from Karnataka into Tamil Nadu creating tensions in the latter State. Incidents of arson and violence were also reported in Periyar district and Gobichettipalayam in Tamil Nadu. The National Integration Council in its meeting held on 31-12-91 expressed its deep concern over violent disturbances over Cauvery Water issue and appealed to the Governments and people of the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to restore normalcy.

Caste Tensions

2.9 The communal situation remained surcharged during the year 1991-92. Communal violence occurred during the general election (May-June, 1991) in some towns of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Communal violence also broke out during the observance of festivals of Muharram, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dussehra, Durga Pooja, Diwali and Kali Pooja in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. There has been considerable loss of life and property.

2.10 The Central Government is resolved to maintain communal peace and harmony in the country and has from time to time issued guidelines to the States for the promotion of communal harmony. It also shares its intelligence with the States and provides Central forces when necessary.

2.11 The need to set up Special Courts for trying cases arising out of communal riots has also been impressed upon the States and some progress has been achieved in this regard. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Delhi Administration have reported the setting up of Special Courts.

2.12 A National Foundation for Communal Harmony has been set up to take care of children of families affected by communal violence, so that they do not grow up into disgruntled members of society and are integrated into the mainstream of society.

2.13 Government has instituted the 'Kabir Puraskar' to honour persons who display conspicuous courage in saving the life and

property of members of another religious group during communal clashes.

2.14 The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act 1991 has been enacted to maintain the status-quo of places of worship as it existed on 15th August, 1947 so as to avoid any new controversies relating to such places.

National Integration

2.15 A meeting of the National Integration Council was held on 2nd November, 1991 to discuss the matter of communal harmony in the context of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. The meeting succeeded in lowering tensions arising out of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. Another meeting of the National Integration Council was held on 31st December, 1991 to discuss the situation in Jammu & Kashmir and the situation in Punjab.

2.16 In another meeting held on 31st December, 1991, the council expressed its anguish on the continuing violence in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab and condemned the killings.

2.17 A Standing Committee of the National Integration Council with the Union Home Minister as Chairman has also been constituted. The terms of reference of the Committee are :—

- (a) to meet at short notice to discuss matters of important and urgent nature and make necessary recommendations to the Government or the National Integration Council; and
- (b) to review the action taken on the decisions of the National Integration Council.

2.18 A Grant-in-aid scheme is being operated for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations for undertaking activities in the cause of National Integration.

Agrarian Unrest

2.19 Agrarian unrest in the country which remained on a low key in the first six months, picked up momentum during the third

quarter of the year. The agitations were generally due to land disputes, forcible harvesting of crops, non-payment of minimum wages and rivalry among Kisan organisations. The hike in fertilizer prices remained the main irritant affecting the psyche of the farming community.

Left Wing Extremist Violence

2.20 The year witnessed escalated left wing extremist violence. The extremists were responsible for over 1870 violent incidents in which 473 lives were lost. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar continue to be worst affected followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Peoples' War Group (PWG) has been mainly responsible for the violence. A marked escalation in targeted attacks on suspected police informers and local leaders irrespective of their class or caste background, increase in the attack on Government property including banks and railway stations etc. were the main features. Intensive use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) against Government property has been a cause for concern.

2.21 It was felt necessary to evolve a coordinated and integrated approach to tackle this problem in consultation with the affected States. The Union Home Minister and Chief Minister of the affected States met in August, 1991 for an in-depth discussion about the matter. A Joint Coordination Committee has been set up.

Punjab

2.22 The situation in Punjab continued to engage the attention of the Government. Pressure was kept up on the terrorists. Raids were conducted to apprehend the terrorists, their harbourers and supporters and to recover illicit arms and ammunition. As many as 1196 encounters with the terrorists took place between January and November, 1991. 2030 terrorists were killed and another 1842 apprehended by the security forces in their counter terrorist campaign. In the process, 474 members of the security forces got killed. A large quantity of arms and ammunition including sophisticated weapons were seized.

2.23 Taking all the relevant factors into consideration, the Election Commission postponed the elections, which were scheduled

to be held on June 23, 1991 to September, 1991. Thereafter Parliament passed the Cancellation of General Elections in Punjab Act, 1991 (38 of 1991), on September 17, 1991. Simultaneously, Parliament also passed the Resolution for extending the period of President's Rule in the State for a further period of six months beyond 10th November, 1991. The Government, however, announced in Parliament that elections in the State would be held by February, 1992. The elections in Punjab were held on 19-2-92 and a popular Government assumed office on 25-2-92.

2.24 Efforts are continuing to improve the law and order situation in the State and to create a congenial atmosphere. Army and para-military forces will however continue to be deployed to check infiltration of terrorists and smuggling of arms from across the border, providing assistance to the civil authorities, giving a sense of security to the people and remove the fear psychosis of coercion and intimidation.

2.25 Apart from these efforts on the law and order front, a number of schemes have also been worked out for generating employment and for the overall economic development of the State.

2.26 The Government believes in finding an amicable solution to all problems through peaceful means, dialogue and discussions. The Home Minister convened a meeting of sitting Members of Parliament from Punjab on November 28, 1991. A further meeting with Members of Parliament and prominent persons from Punjab was held on December 12, 1991 to arrive at a consensus for dealing with the situation in the State.

Jammu and Kashmir

2.27 The security situation in the Kashmir Valley continued to be grave. The State was put under Governor's Rule on 19-1-90 and is under President's Rule since 18-7-90. A 'Proxy War' has been started by Pakistan through the terrorists and militants trained, armed, guided and controlled by it. Earlier the terrorists adopted hit and run tactics, but now, armed with sophisticated weaponry, they can engage the security forces for long durations.

2.28 The security forces have achieved notable gains both at the border and in the hinter-land. A number of Pak trained terrorists

including their top leaders have been killed and many others apprehended. Large quantities of arms and ammunition have also been recovered. The people are also getting disenchanted with the terrorists. But the terrorists are still in large number and have a large quantity of sophisticated weapons with them. They still have the capacity to strike anywhere at will.

2.29 Due to fear of gun and acts of deliberate intimidation, a political vacuum has been created in the Valley. To bring back normalcy, the Government has, however, expressed its readiness to hold talks with anyone provided they shun violence and declare their allegiance to the integrity and sovereignty of the country.

2.30 As a fall-out of the fundamentalist and terrorist activities, sizeable number of people have been forced to leave their homes in Kashmir Valley. Government is providing relief to meet basic needs at Delhi, Jammu and other places to those who have sought assistance from the Government. It is hoped that these migrants will be able to go back to their homes in the Valley with the improvement in the situation there.

2.31 A meeting of the leaders of the political parties and political personalities of Jammu & Kashmir was convened by the Union Home Minister on 13th November, 1991 at New Delhi. In an unanimous resolution adopted in the meeting a clear message has been conveyed to the people that the cult of violence has no place or relevance in our democracy and that sincere efforts are being made in trying to meet the aspirations of the people and remove their genuine and legitimate grievances. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir was also discussed in a meeting of the National Integration Council held on 31st December, 1991. While expressing anguish over the killings of defenceless people by terrorists, the active support being given by Pakistan to the terrorists was strongly deplored and the need to evolve consensus to fight the 'Proxy War' was emphasised by the Council. An appeal was made to the youth of the State not to permit themselves to be exploited by the forces from across the border.

2.32 As the State Legislative Assembly stands dissolved, the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983, was

amended twice by the Parliament during 1991, thereby extending the time limit from six months to eighteen months available to the Statutory Tribunal for giving its decision on references made by the State Government regarding certain organisations which have been declared as "Unlawful" under the Act.

Manipur

2.33 The violence by the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) undergrounds increased during the year. In 27 violent incidents committed by NSCN in the State up to 25-12-91, 42 persons were killed. During the year the NSCN undergrounds looted Rs. 73.20 lakhs and 14 weapons from the security forces. The Meitei Extremist organisation, namely, the Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA) indulged in 114 acts of violence in which 54 persons including 15 security force personnel lost their lives. The operation of the security forces against the extremists resulted in the arrest of 3 persons belonging to NSCN and 71 persons belonging to Meitei extremist organisations. It also resulted in the surrender of 2 NSCN undergrounds and 8 Meitei extremists.

2.34 The Meitei extremist organisations were declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 for a further period of 2 years with effect from 26-10-1991.

Nagaland

2.35 The NSCN committed 34 incidents of violence up to 25-12-91 in which 16 persons were killed. They also looted Rs. 2.11 Lakhs and some weapons. The sustained pressure of the security forces also led to the arrest of 56 and surrender of 21 NSCN extremists. 4 NSCN extremists were also killed in the encounters with the security forces.

Tripura

2.36 With a view to satisfying the aspirations of the tribals of Tripura for a greater share in the governance of the State and the fulfilment of the commitment made under the Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura signed by the Government of India,

Government of Tripura and Tripura National Volunteer on 12-8-1988, a proposal for reservation of 20 seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Tripura Legislative Assembly has been approved.

Assam

2.37 The violence by the militant organisation, the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), considerably increased in Assam during the year 1991. The number of violent incidents attributed to the ULFA in 1991 was over 278 resulting in 130 killings, as against 137 incidents (53 killings) in 1990 and 42 incidents (39 killings) in 1989.

2.38 This organisation resorted to violence selectively which was mainly directed against the non-ethnic Assamese businessmen, executives of tea estates, officials of Public Sector Undertakings and policemen. The whole State of Assam was declared 'disturbed area' and army was inducted in aid of civil authorities. As a result of the pressure created by 'Operation Bajrang' the ULFA announced on 28th February, 1991 that they would maintain peace and would not interfere in the electoral process. The elections both to the State Assembly and Parliament were held in Assam in June, 1991. The ULFA utilised this period to recoupe its losses which it had suffered during 'Operation Bajrang'. The ULFA's quest for arms took it to Bangladesh and Nepal. The ULFA forged alliance with the various insurgent groups in the North East like the NSCN and the Meitei extremist organisations.

2.39 The ULFA made a spectacular return to the politics of violence and coercion soon after the formation of the present Government. 14 persons including senior officials were kidnapped from various places in Assam on 1st July, 1991. The State Government made all possible efforts including offer of talks with the ULFA and release of about 500 ULFA detainees to resolve the hostages issue. The State Government's efforts did not yield the desired results. The ULFA, on the other hand, killed three of its hostages and stepped up its violent activities. Between July 1 and September 15, the ULFA indulged in 102 acts of violence which resulted in 34 deaths.

2.40 In view of the fast deteriorating situation, at the request of the State Government the army was reinducted in the State on September 15, 1991 in aid of civil authority. The army launched the 'Operation Rhino'. In 'Operation Rhino', till 31st December, 1991, 4219 ULFA activists have been apprehended, 1023 weapons seized and Rs. 65.86 lakhs have been recovered. The 'Operation Rhino' has resulted in the death of 12 ULFA activists. 336 ULFA activists have surrendered to the security forces.

2.41 Under the pressure of the 'Operation Rhino' the ULFA announced a unilateral ceasefire on the 17th December, 1991, released all the six remaining hostages, kidnapped on 1st July, 1991, and expressed a desire for negotiations.

Assam Accord

2.42 Various steps have been taken to implement the Assam Accord and as a result there has been further progress in implementation of various clauses of the Accord. Economic and industrial development of the State has been receiving special attention in this context. The implementation of the Assam Accord and related matters were reviewed on a number of occasions at various levels.

Construction of Roads/Fence on Indo-Bangladesh Border

2.43 In terms of Clauses 9.1 and 9.2 of the Assam Accord, a project for construction of roads/fence on the Indo-Bangladesh border has been taken up to prevent infiltration. By the end of October, 1991, roads for a length of 207 Kms. and fence for a length of 37 Kms. have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,000 lakhs approximately. A length of 507 Kms. has also been identified for erection of fence in West Bengal Sector which was not considered necessary earlier. Due to revised projections of roads/fence and increase in the prices of construction material and labour etc., the project is now likely to cost Rs. 831.17 crores. As per the revised programme, the project will be completed by March, 1998.

2.44 The Government of India has also approved scheme for issue of identity cards in the specified areas in the States of Assam,

Mizoram, Tripura and West Bengal with a view to checking illegal migration of Bangaladeshi nationals into the country.

Bodo Agitation

2.45 The Plains Tribals and Bodos have been demanding a separate state comprising areas on the North-Bank of river Brahamaputra in Assam. The Government had appointed a Three-Members Experts Committee to determine the areas of Bodos and other Plains Tribals to the North of river Brahamaputra and to make recommendations as to the autonomy and the legislative, administrative and financial powers that may be given to them. Further effort will be made to solve the problem on receipt of the report of the Committee.

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.

3.2 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 (IPS)

3.3 The 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 cadre strength of the IPS as on 1st January, 1992 was 3,380.

3.4 The strength and composition of IPS cadres of Andhra Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur & Tripura, Rajasthan and West Bengal was considered by the Triennial Review Committee during the year.

Modernisation of State Police Forces

3.5 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme for modernisation of state police forces for the past 20 years. The

scheme, provides financial assistance to the State Governments for meeting expenditure on transport, communication, forensic science equipment, police training equipment and scientific aids to investigation. The scheme is presently in its third phase. Government have decided that the scheme would be continued for a further period of 10 years from 1990-91 to 2000 A.D. The annual allocation for 1991-92 is expected to be Rs. 15 crores while for the period 1992-95, a sum of Rs. 30 crores would be allocated annually. The pattern of assistance continues to be 50% loan and 50% grants-in-aid. Under the third phase the State will be allocated funds for items like police training—renovation of buildings and acquisition of training equipments; Forensic Science Laboratories, Centres for Questioned Documents, Finger Print Bureau construction/renovation of buildings and acquisition of training equipments; Light weaponry, aids for crowd control, traffic control and VVIP Security; mobility-acquisition of new vehicles; communication and aids to investigation.

Police Training

3.6 In addition to the probationary training for IPS Officers, several inservice courses such as management courses, training seminars and vertical interaction courses are also being conducted for IPS Officers. 9 Management courses and 30 vertical interaction courses are being conducted at the leading training institutions in the country in a year. Approximately 700 IPS Officers attend these in-service courses. Apart from the domestic training programme, police officers are also sent for certain specialised training courses in foreign countries such as U.K., Japan, U.S.A., Australia, Sweden and Canada.

Central Police Organisations (CPOs)

Assam Rifles (AR)

3.7 The Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. The force comprises HQ, DGAR, one IG (Sector) seven Range HQ, 31 Battalions, one training centre, three Maintenance Groups, three workshops and a few ancillary units. Bulk of the force continues to operate in the North-East in counter-insurgency role under operational control of the army. 5 battalions and 2 companies are performing internal security duties under the operational control of the Governments of Nagaland, Mizoram and Assam. Of the remaining battalions which are under Army's operational control, 2 battalions are in Kashmir valley assisting the army in operation 'RAKSHAK' since April, 1990.

Border Security Force (BSF)

3.8 Apart from its primary role of guarding the Frontiers of the country with Pakistan, Bangladesh, and a part of Burma, covering about 7,200 Kms., BSF was also engaged in internal security duties specially in the North East, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir to combat insurgency and terrorist violence.

3.9 During the period upto Decemeber, 1991/January 1992, BSF while deployed on the borders of various States, seized contraband goods worth of Rs. 14,53,98,436/- on the Indo-Pak border and Rs. 18,89,45,156/- on Indo-Bangladesh border. Besides, 86,010 intruders including 260 extremists were apprehended while attempting to cross the border and 876 intruders were killed in self-defence during exchange of fire with them. In the anti-smuggling/

anti-infiltration operations, the BSF seized 334 Acknov Kalshnikova 1947 (AK-47) Rifles, 539 Acknov Kalshnikova (AK-56) rifles, 33 Acknov Kalshnikova (AK-74) Rifles, 23 Carbines, 110 Rifles, 655 Pistols/Revolvers, 38 Rocket Launchers, 213 Gun/Air Guns, 2 Grenade Launchers, 91 Guns/Pipe-Guns, 23 Universal Machine Guns (UMG), 7 Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPG), 18 General Purpose Machine Guns (GPMG), 4 Turkish Sub-Machine Guns (TSMG), 1 Medium Machine Guns (MMG), 4 Light Machine Guns (LMG), 2 Sub-Machine Guns (SMG), 2 Browning Machine Guns (BMG), 22 Self Loading Rifles (SLR), 4 AK Series Rifles, 7 Toy Pistols and 1,59,955 rounds of Ammunition.

3.10 As a part of the measures to deal with the problems of trans-border movements of terrorists and smuggling of fire-arms, a series of meetings were held with Pakistan counterparts at various levels.

3.11 In recognition of services rendered, 1 President's Police Medal for gallantry, 28 Police Medals for gallantry, 06 President's Police Medals for Distinguished service, 64 Police Medals for meritorious service, 2 Prime Minister's Police Medals for life saving, 1 Shaurya Chakra and 1 Sena Medal were awarded to BSF Officers and men during 1991-92.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.12 The Central Reserve Police Force raised in 1939 has now 123 duty Battalions including one Mahila Battalion. These are deployed to re-inforce 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 large number in Punjab and Srinagar to fight terrorism.

3.13 During the period from January, 1991 to December, 1991, 678 Extremists/Hostiles/Undergrounds were killed, 37 injured and 2711 arrested by the CRPF. Similarly, 1567 Nos. of Arms and 38063 Nos. of Ammunition were captured during the period under report.

3.14 In recognition of the services rendered, 9 Nos. of President's Police Medal for Gallantry, 23 Police Medals or Gallantry, 6 President's Police Medal for distinguished Service, 54 Police Medal for Meritorious Service and 3 Prime Minister's Life Saving Medals were awarded to the Officers and men of the force during 1991.

3.15 A welfare scheme known as Risk Fund introduced in March, 1981 benefited families of 335 force personnel who died or were invalidated out from service during the year 1991. A sum of Rs. 1,01,49,000/- was sanctioned to them out of the fund. In addition, the nominees of the deceased persons are also paid a sum of Rs. 400/- per month for a period of 20 years. Those rendered invalid 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 the CISF has been inducted, went up from 200 to 208 during the year. The total strength of the force during the year increased from 74,334 to 79,620.

3.17 During the year 1991, 4,253 cases of thefts/involving property worth Rs. 1,13,09,146/- were reported from the Undertakings where the CISF has been inducted. About 2,761 persons were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 2,18,56,207/- recovered.

3.18 CISF also provided fire cover to 6 more Public Sector undertakings during the year raising the number of such Undertakings where CISF Fire wing have been established to 58.

3.19 During the year, CISF Fire Wing attended 6,290 fire incidents including 2,462 special calls.

3.20 An amount of Rs. 126.15 crores including some of the recoveries of the previous years was recovered from the User Undertakings during the period from 1-4-1991 to 31-12-1991

against Rs. 126.14 crores for which bills were raised during this period.

3.21 The CISF participated in National and International sports events during the year. In International events, CISF personnel in the Indian team secured 2 gold, 7 Silver and 2 bronze medals in wrestling, weight lifting, athletics and track events which were held in New Zealand, Iran, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), Indonesia, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

3.22 The following financial assistance/grants were given to the deceased personnel of the force from the Risk premia Fund/Central Welfare Fund:—

(1) Lump-sum grant	Rs. 46,27,926/-
(2) Recurring payments	Rs. 22,58,473/-
(3) Ex-gratia payments	Rs. 1,30,160/-
(4) Non-refundable financial assistance and loan etc. were also provided to the needy personnel of the force from the Welfare Fund as per rules.	

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.23 The Indo-Tibetan Border Police completed 29 years on 24-10-1991 and has now 28 battalions, including 4 support battalions. 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, Law and order and Bank Security duties in Punjab. Security cover to the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka is also provided by this force. During the year, the officers and men were awarded 3 President's Police medals for Distinguished Service, 16 Police Medals for Meritorious Service. The force is sending expedition to Mount Everest during the year 1992.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

3.24 The National Crime Records Bureau was set up in 1986 on the recommendation of the National Police Commission. During the year 1991, the Bureau continued to make progress in collection and dissemination of information of inter-state and international criminals from and to the investigating agencies and in collection and processing of crime statistics at the national level. During the year one more Crime Records Bureau was set up in the State of Karnataka. During the year, 1297 arrested persons were linked up against the wanted criminals with the help of computer based "Wanted—Arrested Information System". The data size of the wanted persons on the computer masterfile was also enlarged from the last year's 37,535 to 41,077.

3.25 A project for computerising the crime criminal-information at the district, state and national levels at an approximate cost of Rs. 29.12 crores to be implemented over a period of three years has been sanctioned. The Bureau has also developed certain PC-based police applications software, out of which 4 have been released and implemented in the States of Orissa, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep. Software packages on Terrorist Information System, Counterfeit Currency System and Portrait Building System have been modified and successfully tested in field operations by the CBI and the Delhi Police.

3.26 The data bank of lost/stolen fire arms and motor vehicles is being constantly updated. As a result, a total of 967 fire arms were coordinated with the stolen fire arms cases and 811 motor vehicles were coordinated with the stolen motor vehicle cases in the year 1991.

3.27 During the year 1991 a total of 1003 police officers were trained in various technical as well as general nature of computer courses by this organisation.

3.28 During the year 1991 the publications "Crime in India 89 & 90" were brought out which included a variety of statistics on crime and criminals. Another Annual publication "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" has been brought out upto 1988.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (DCPW)

3.29 During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication links with all States and Union Territories. Advance sophisticated and automatic equipments have been introduced to modernise the wireless system and for quicker & error-free clearance of traffic. The police wireless network has entered into a new era of sophistication by introducing computerised digital communication technology.

3.30 Assistance was given to various States by arranging wireless sets from other States/CPOs and from the Directorate's reserve stores during urgent needs. Modern sophisticated equipments such as packet controller, electric teleprinters, Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX), automatic communication system for speedy communication were introduced. Maintenance of antenna system and installation of lightning arrester at T × Station H/Tomb and ISPW Stations at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Panaji, Madras, Shillong, Imphal, Jammu, Port Blair, Hyderabad, Kohima and Bangalore were done. 8 Nos. of existing speech channels between New Delhi & various State capitals are being fully utilised with the installation of electronic exchange in communication centre. Data-supers installed at Bombay, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Shillong and New Delhi are effectively used for message switching. Data-supers are under installation at Madras, Trivandrum and Imphal. A total number of 15,490 cryptographic documents collected from the joint Cipher Bureau, M/o Defence and a total number of 8,629 locally produced documents were distributed to the States & Interstate Police wireless (ISPW) stations during the year 1991 for producing cipher cover to their classified communications.

3.31 During the year 1991-92, the Central Police Radio Training Institute of the Directorate conducted 19 Nos. of various

upgradation and special training courses and 435 candidates were trained during the year. 2 candidates from Nepal Police and 2 from Bhutan Police were trained in upgradation courses under Colombo Plan.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D)

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

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

- (a) Efforts are on to introduce the CR gas for riot control purposes. CR gas is more effective than the ON gas being used at present. Production of limited quantity of the CR shells/Grenades is under progress at Tear Smoke Unit (TSU) and further trials will be carried out on receipt of the stores.
- (b) Production of quantity 4.25 lakhs of 38 Rubber bullet is under progress with the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. They have almost completed the supply of this ammunition to States/U. Ts.
- (c) A prototype of Mounted Water Cannon in association with the Defence authorities was subjected to limited trials. The Ministry of Home Affairs has now constituted a committee to evaluate the performance of this type of vehicle, before it is cleared for large scale production.
- (d) Presently there is a requirement of 43.46 lakh rounds as initial requirement and 26.96 lakh rounds, as annual

requirement of modified .303". Special Police Ammunition (SPA) cartridge based on the data received from 23 States. BPR & D are in constant touch with the Director General Ordnance Factory (DGOF) to start the early manufacture of this ammunition.

- (e) A committee constituted by the Ministry carried out the evaluation of 9 MM Pistols in order to select a suitable pistol for supply to Indian Police.
- (f) 7.62 MM Plastic Bullet developed by Terminal Ballistic Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh, was subjected to firing trials at Delhi using wooden planks as the target. The result was found to be encouraging. Further scientific studies were carried out at CFSL Calcutta. The Preliminary result indicates that the bulk is lethal. Detailed report is awaited from CFSL Calcutta.
- (g) A Delhi based firm has developed Ring Sights, which according to the manufacturer could enhance the accuracy of the firer in the day light as well as low light level condition. The evaluation will be carried out shortly.
- (h) Evaluation of this item, developed by Pune firm was completed in collaboration with BSF and CRPF. Recommendations are being finalised.
- (i) M/s Detective Devices, Hyderabad was contacted to develop printer Attachment with the existing Alcometer-93, which has already been evaluated by BPR & D. The firm had intimated that they had taken up the matter with their principal in U.K. and the work is in progress.
- (j) For having a print out of the over-speeding vehicles for the purpose of producing evidence in the court, Printer Attachment for speedet Radar system is under development by HAL Hyderabad.
- (k) BPR & D had identified the Transjam equipment which could be utilised for jamming of Radio frequencies which are generally used in remote control devices

meant for detonating the explosives. Department of Electronics and other public sector undertakings are in the process of finalising the feasibility study in this regard. M/s BEL, Hyderabad has recently intimated that they would give a token demonstration in the near future.

- (1) Recently special Protection Group (SPG) had developed securitised Identity card system for the access control in high security areas. This system was evaluated and found useful for Central Police Organisations specially for the purpose of field areas and VIP duties. The report has already been submitted to SPG.

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

1. Use of Bombs & Explosives in Crimes of violence.
2. Socio-Economic background of the offenders in Jails (Report being drafted)
3. Interference of courts in Police investigations (Report being drafted)

3.35 Besides, the BPR & D are working on a major project on 'Development & Crime' assigned to it by the United Nations Inter Regional Crime & Justice Research Institute, Rome. The Project document is being prepared.

3.36 In addition, the Division is also working on the following research projects :—

1. Victims of personal violent crimes.
2. Training of the Constabulary and Sub-Inspectors—Need for review.
3. Public Complaints against police personnel.
4. Functioning of Crime Against Women Cells in States.
5. A Survey of Welfare schemes in the police forces.
6. Beat patrolling in urban areas.

3.37 The following projects have been framed out to outside agencies :—

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (1) | Stress, health and performance—A study of police organisation in Uttar Pradesh | Department of Psychology,
Allahabad University |
| (2) | Personality Profile of the IPS Officers | National Institute of
Criminology & Forensic
Science |
| (3) | A study on the Special Police Officers Scheme of the Delhi Police | Indian Institute of Public
Opinion. |

3.38 The Central Detective Training Schools (Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad) function under the supervision of the Training Division, BPR & D. These Schools impart Training in the advance intensive course on Scientific investigation (for the rank of Inspector of Police) and in the Advance Scientific Method of Crime Investigation (for the rank of A.S.I. and S.I. of Police) for the benefit of Police officers of the States/Union Territories/Central Police Organisations and other organisations. There are three Scientific Laboratories at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. These Laboratories examined 1367 cases with 23,253 exhibits during the year. The three Government Examiners of Questioned Documents under the BPR & D which are located at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Shimla, examined during the period under report 1255 cases with 1,40,827 exhibits.

National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS)

3.39 The National 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 NICFS runs 26 different courses, which are being attended by senior officers from the judiciary, Police, prosecution and correctional services, etc., as also by forensic scientists. During the year 1991, 43 courses were conducted and 709 senior officers from all over the country attended these courses. Consultancy services were also rendered by the Institute to various departments.

3.40 During the year 1991, the following research projects have been taken up :—

1. Personality profile of IPS Probationers.
2. Bio-Chemical and Serological Study of Lectins.
3. Application of Antigen, Antibody Technique in Forensic Science.
4. Study of Metabolites of Drugs and Poisons.
5. Fixing the Room of Fire-arm discharge.
6. Effects of Different Contamination on Polymorphism Enzyme System.

3.41 The Institute shifted to its own premises in Rohini, Delhi on 5-3-1991. The Institute was declared as National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science by the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)

3.42 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 Bank, etc. Additional 4787 cases were received during 1991. In all during 1991, 7460 cases were reported upon. 279 scenes of crime were visited by the experts of the laboratory for assisting investigators.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA)

3.43 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 Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police who are posted or likely to be posted to police training institutions in the State/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 659 officers underwent the various courses conducted by the Academy.

National Police Commission Report (NPCR)

3.44 The National Police Commission set up in 1977 to make a comprehensive review of the police system submitted eight reports during the period February, 1979 to May, 1981.

3.45 '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 kept in touch with the State Governments regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Commission. A good measure of action has been/are being taken by them. Decisions on most of the recommendations concerning Central Government have been taken.

Police Medals

3.46 During the year 1991, the following medals were awarded:—

(a) 'Gallantary Medals'

(Awarded when an act of gallantry is performed)

(1) President's Police medal for gallantry	16	Up
		to
(2) Police Medal for gallantry	117	31-12-1991

(b) 'Service Medals'

(Awarded on the occasions of Republic Day 1991 and Independence Day, 1991)

President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	73
Police Medal for Meritorious Service.	681

CHAPTER IV

CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

Sarkaria Commission on Centre State Relations

4.1 The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre State Relations were considered by the Government. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission, an Inter-State Council has already been set up under article 263 of the Constitution.

4.2 As decided in the meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 10-1-1990, a Sub-Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted on 27th December, 1990 to examine in detail various recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and offer its recommendations to the Inter-State Council. It was re-constituted on 20th August, 1991. The meetings of the Sub-Committees were held on 26.9.1991, 7.12.1991 and 18.1.1992.

Commission of Inquiry on Meham Incidents

4.3 A Commission of Inquiry has been constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the following matters:—

- (a) the circumstances immediately preceding and resulting in the death, during the night of 16th/17th May, 1990, of Shri Amir Singh, one of the candidates in the bye-election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly from Meham Constituency;
- (b) facts relating to the violent incidents in village Madina and the role of the Police authorities therein; and
- (c) any other matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

4.4 Shri Justice D.P. Madon tendered his resignation on 7th December, 1990.

4.5 Shri K.N. Saikia, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India has been appointed to head the Meham Commission of Inquiry on 8th August, 1991. The work of the Commission is now in progress.

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

Punjab

4.7 The State of Punjab continued to remain under President's Rule. The proclamation issued on 11th May, 1987, was due to expire on 10.5.1991. As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, Article 356 of the Constitution was again amended by the Constitution (sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991 to enable extension of President's Rule for a total period of five years. Accordingly, with the approval of both the Houses of Parliament, proclamation issued on 11th May, 1987 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab was extended for a period of six months w.e.f. 11.5.1991 and again w.e.f. 11.11.1991. Elections in Punjab were held on 19.2.92 and a popular Government assumed office on 25.2.1992.

Jammu & Kashmir

4.8 The State of Jammu & Kashmir continued to remain under President's Rule during the period under report. As the law and order situation in Jammu & Kashmir continued to be disturbed, President's Rule in the State has been extended with the approval of both the Houses of Parliament for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3rd March, 1992. The current spell of President's Rule in the State is due to expire on 2nd September 1992.

Tamil Nadu

4.9 The Proclamation issued on 30th January, 1991 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu was

revoked on 24.6.1991 after elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on 15.6.1991 and a popular Government assumed office.

Assam

4.10 The President's proclamation issued on 27.11.1990 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam was revoked on 30.6.1991 after the elections to the State legislative Assembly were held on 6th and 8th June, 1991, and a popular Government assumed office.

Haryana

4.11 The Governor of Haryana in a report dated 2.4.1991 submitted to the President stated that the Government of that State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Accordingly a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 6-4-1991 in relation to the State of Haryana and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved. Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 20.5.1991. President's Rule was revoked on 23.6.1991, and a popular Government assumed office.

Meghalaya

4.12 On receipt of report from the Governor of Meghalaya on 8.10.1991 and 9.10.1991 that the Government of that State could not be carried on in accordance with provisions of the Constitution, a proclamation under Article 356 of the constitution was issued by the President on 11-10-1991 in relation to the State of Meghalaya and the State Legislative Assembly was kept under suspended animation. The proclamation was revoked on 5.2.1992 and a popular Government assumed office.

Manipur

4.13 On receipt of report from the Governor of Manipur that the Government of that 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 7.1.1992 in relation to the State of Manipur and the State Legislative Assembly has been kept under suspended animation.

Jharkhand Movement

4.14 In order to find ways and means of arriving at a viable solution to the Jharkhand problem, the Ministry constituted a Committee on Jharkhand Matters on 23.8.1989. The Committee submitted its report to Union Home Minister on 18.5.1990. The Committee could not reach unanimity on a single politico-administrative body for the area. The experts have recommended a politico-administrative structure endowing a certain measure of autonomy to the region within the State of Bihar. A Central team of officers visited Patna on 20th and 21st February, 1991 and held a series of discussions with the officials of the State Government. Broadly it was agreed that a draft Bill on the lines of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council would be prepared by the State Government at the earliest for creation of a Jharkhand General Council which will symbolise greater autonomy for the area, dealing with certain specified subjects. Subsequently the Bihar Legislature have passed a Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill.

4.15 While the Government of India are holding discussions at the level of Union Home Minister and Home Secretary, the Movement has revived its agitation. Bandhs and blockades are being organised and there is large scale violence. The State Government is taking measures to contain the agitation.

State Legislation

4.16 With a view to providing more adequate safeguards and protection to public servants employed in connection with the affairs of a State against frivolous or vexatious prosecution for acts done in the discharge of official duty during the period when a proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution was in force in that State, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1991 amended Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 to provide for the previous sanction of the Central Government instead of the sanction of the State Government.

4.17 During the year 1991, 101 State Legislative proposals were finalised. A statement showing the various types of State Legislations finalised is given below:—

1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded.	55
2. Bills to which assent was withheld.	1
3. Bills returned with a message from the President.	1
4. Bills withdrawn.	6
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.	3
7. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government before introduction in the State Legislature.	15
8. Regulations for administrative approval.	—
9. Ordinances.	20
Total	101

Mercy Petitions

4.18 During the period from 1.4.91 to 31.12.91, 13 petitions for mercy by the President of India for commutation of death sentence under Article 72 of the Constitution were received and considered. All these petitions were disposed of within three months from the date of receipt by the Government.

4.19 7 remission cases under Article 72 of the Constitution were also considered and disposed of during this period.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

North Eastern Council (N.E.C.)

5.1 The North Eastern Council was set up 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 in reducing the regional imbalances and thereby removing the feeling of neglect 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	Approved Expenditure outlays (Rupees in crores)		
	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
(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	779.80
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
Annual Plan 1990-91		202.00	196.95
Annual Plan 1991-92		230.00	219.50
			(Anticipated)

5.4 The Council continued to give emphasis for the development of infrastructure like transport and communication, power development and man-power development. Since the requirement of funds for the ongoing schemes, continuing from the Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 is quite heavy, no new scheme has been taken up under the NEC Plan during the year 1991-92. Therefore, completion of the ongoing projects has been given priority. During the year under report a 6 MW Hydro Electric project (Nuranang) in Arunachal Pradesh has been approved for execution by the State Government with an

estimated cost of Rs. 9.85 crores. Adequate funds have been made available for the Ranganadi Hydro-Electric Project, Dyoang Hydro-Electric Project and their transmission projects which are under execution.

5.5 The North Eastern Council had its 31st, 32nd and 33rd meeting on 3.4.1991, 11.8.1991 and 28.10.1991 respectively.

Committee of Ministers for the Economic Development of North Eastern Region

5.6 The 14th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for the Economic Development of North Eastern Region was held at Guwahati on 2nd April, 1991 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The meeting discussed various problems relating to development of telecommunication, road, rail and air communication, tourism etc. The suggestions made by the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States were followed up with the concerned Central Ministries and Departments.

Union Territories

5.7 There are Seven Union Territories comprising of a total area of 11,019 sq. kms., with a population of 1,13,69,511 (provisional) as per 1991 Census. The approved plan outlays of the union territories for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) and Annual Plan (1992-93) are Rs. 2774.17 crores and Rs. 1285.50 crores respectively. Details regarding area, population and plan outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (1992-93) are given in Annexures I and II appended to this chapter.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5.8 The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of about 300 islands within an area of 8249 sq. kms. spread over a length of 700 kms. and a breadth of 250 kms. This Union Territory is administered by the President of India through the Lt. Governor who is appointed by him under Article 239 of the Constitution. The Pradesh Council, which is an Advisory Body, was constituted for this Union Territory in June, 1981. From out of the members of

the Pradesh Council, Administrator appoints five Counsellors, to advise the Administrator from time to time on matters referred to them by the Administrator.

Transport and Communication

5.9 As the Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands are situated far away from the Mainland, deep into the Bay of Bengal, shipping is the life-line of this territory. An amount of Rs. 82 crores was sanctioned for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for purchase of vessels/ships. In addition to 2 ships i.e. M.V. Akbar and M.V. Harshwardhan already operating on Mainland Islands Service, 3 new ships having capacity of 1200 passengers and 1500 MT Cargo were ordered to be obtained from a Polish firm. The first of these 3 ships i.e. M.V. Nicobar has joined the fleet on the Mainland Island route. The inter-island service continued to be provided by 5 vessels. However, one vessel M.V. Cargo has been scrapped recently.

Power

5.10 There are 30 power houses in South Andaman, 10 in North and Middle Andaman and 14 in Southern Group of Islands. Besides, there are three other smaller power houses owned by Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS), one each at Strait Island in Middle Andaman, Bugong Creek in Little Andaman and Shompen Complex in Great Nicobar. The total installed capacity and derated capacity of 30 Power Houses as on 30-9-91 was 25.049 MW and 21.177 MW respectively.

5.11 With the assistance of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, 19 solar power plants of 5 KW each will be installed during the current financial year.

Agriculture

5.12 Out of a total geographical area of 8249 Sq. Kms. of this territory, an area of approximately 49700 hectares is available for agriculture. In order to maximise production from available limited land, 23 schemes under agriculture production, soil

conservation and minor irrigation, were taken up during the year. Agro-climatic conditions of these islands are favourable for cultivation of tropical fruits, spices and plantation crops. The cultivators are encouraged to cover maximum area under these crops for utilising the vacant hilly land, with the supply of inputs at subsidised rates. It is targeted to produce 32,550 MT rice and to cover 2600 hectares under pulses, 1300 hectares under oil seeds and 2740 hectares under vegetables.

Animal Husbandry

5.13 An outlay of Rs. 156 crores was sanctioned under this sector. In order to upgrade the genetic make-up of cattle, artificial insemination is being done by using frozen semen technology. To meet the growing demand of milk, the U.T. Administration had set up one re-constituted Milk Chilling Centre at Port Blair with a capacity of 5000 litres per day. Under Poultry Development programme, the Administration is maintaining 5 Poultry Farms 4 Hatcheries and 2 Duck Farms. 360 private Poultry farms are also being run in the Islands.

Industries

5.14 The whole of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been declared as industrially backward area and classified under Category 'A'. Industrial policy of the Administration aim at a planned development of large and medium scale centres, small scale industries, house and village industries, handicrafts centres as well as handlooms centres without disturbing the ecology and environment of the area and also to generate maximum employment opportunities. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation which was established in 1988 extended its activities by undertaking distribution of reconstituted milk in addition to distribution of petroleum products, liquor, palm oil and iron and steel materials. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi & Village Industries Board continued to extend financial assistance to artisans/entrepreneurs to set up their own unit. The Board has a programme to assist 320 units during the year 1991-92, which is expected to provide employment to about 1220 persons with an estimated provision of Rs. 47 lakhs under Village Industries and Rs. 5 lakhs under Khadi Industries.

Fisheries

5.15 The Administration is implementing 12 schemes at a total outlay of Rs. 188.20 lakhs. For the speedy development of traditional fishing, the department has supplied essential fishery requisites worth of Rs. 9 lakhs to the bonafide fishermen, fishermen Co-operative Societies and tribals on 50% subsidy. 20 mechanised boats are also under construction for distribution to them. The department is running one Fisheries Training Centre at Port Blair for imparting training to local youths in mechanised fishing. An expert team on Pole and Line Fishing Training is visiting the islands to train tribals on Pole and Line Fishing. Administration has produced 6 lakhs of fish seed. Financial assistance for renovation of the ponds is given to 20 beneficiaries @ Rs. 2000/- each. The production of Marine fish has increased from 1735 tons (in 1978-79) to 13840 tons in 1991-92.

Education

5.16 There are 40 Senior Secondary Schools, 27 Secondary Schools, 41 Middle Schools, 186 Primary Schools and 23 Primary Schools including 5 Primary Schools newly opened, 5 Primary Schools upgraded to Middle level and 5 Middle/Secondary Schools upgraded to Secondary/Senior Secondary levels during 1991-92, functioning in this territory with an enrolment of 73,564 students and 3604 teachers. Various financial concessions are being given to the students in the form of free uniforms, free boarding, free travel concession and free stationery, etc. Hostel subsidy was also provided as stipends to students living in the Hostels. For higher education there are two Government Colleges, one at Port Blair and the other at Car Nicobar. 2 Polytechnics, one B.Ed. College and one ITI are also functioning in this territory. 3686 adult learners were imparted functional literacy with the help of 2000 student volunteers of different schools of these islands,

Health

5.17 Free health coverage is provided to residents through a network of 5 Civil hospitals (including one referral hospital at Port Blair) 16 Primary Health Centres, 90 Sub-Centres and

7 dispensaries in the Islands. 2 District hospitals including the G.B. Pant Hospital at Port Blair, has been provided with modern facilities for health care.

Civil Supplies

5.18 Controlled items such as rice, wheat and sugar are procured from the Food Corporation of India in Madras and Vizag and distributed to the consumers through a network of 311 Fair Price Shops scattered all over the territory at fixed prices. The LPG which was introduced in the municipal area of Port Blair during 1988 and subsequently extended to Car Nicobar, provided 5150 nos. domestic connections upto the period under report. For augmenting the storage facilities, the construction work of a 5000 M.T. capacity godowns by the Food Corporation of India is expected to be completed shortly.

Tribal Welfare

5.19 In this Union Territory, there are six races of Scheduled Tribes viz. Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese, of them the Nicobarese tribe is well established on the path of progress. The others are primitive. An Autonomous Body called Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) is functioning under this Administration to look after the welfare of primitive tribes. The Tribal Welfare Department provides cent percent grant-in-aid to the AAJVS for welfare schemes of the primitive tribes out of the fund under Special Central Assistance (SCA) sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare. Against the target of 425 Scheduled Tribe families to be assisted economically during the year 1991-92, 72 Scheduled Tribe families had been assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and other schemes under Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) upto September, 1991.

Tourism

5.20 The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has tremendous potential for tourist development. In order to give it boost, tourism has been declared as industry. Under the Sector

'Tourism', an amount of Rs. 61 lakhs in both the Plan and Non-Plan schemes has been sanctioned. The tourism activities have been transferred to Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation (ANIIDCO) since 20-8-91. At present, we have 299 bed capacity under Government sectors and 836 bed capacity under private sector to provide accommodation to tourists of different economic categories. The construction of 60 bed Yatri Niwas at Havelock Island is also in progress. 7 more islands are proposed to be opened for foreign tourists shortly.

CHANDIGARH

Law and Order

5.21 The year 1991-92 witnessed an increase in terrorist related incidents in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Police had recovered stolen property worth Rs. 58 lakhs besides a large quantity of arms and ammunitions from the anti-social elements.

Relief to the terrorist violence victims

5.22 A sum of Rs. 16.24 lakhs was disbursed on account of ex-gratia grant/relief to the dependents of the persons killed in the terrorist violence and to the victims who were injured.

Health/Sanitation

5.23 The health services were continued to be provided in the Union Territory through a network of a 500-bed hospital besides 30 Primary Health Centres, 33 Allopathic Dispensaries, 4 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Homoeopathic Dispensaries and one Mobile Dispensary and one 10-bed police hospital. In addition, another 500-bed hospital is under construction. Sewerage facilities were provided in 8 villages and steps for providing such facilities in the remaining 12 villages have been taken. Efforts were also made to improve sanitary conditions in all villages. As a measure of cleanliness drive on regular basis, Centres for Garbage Collections were set up. Polythene bag system introduced and certain modern equipments were also purchased. Eight Sulabh Shauchalayay were constructed in various rehabilitation labour colonies.

Water tanks in all schools were cleaned. Special drive for anti-cholera was launched w.e.f. 15-3-91. The sewerage treatment plant with treatments capacity of 30 Million Gallon Daily (MGD) upto secondary level was commissioned.

Housing

5.24 All the 118 Cooperative Housing Societies, registered up to 31-3-91 are being provided land for construction of flats for their 12,000 members.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.25 The production of foodgrains has increased from 3340 MT in 1980-81 to 5244 MT in 1990-91 in spite of the reduction of area under cultivation. About 1.75 lakh plants were planted over an area of 250 hectares, under afforestation scheme of the Administration. Construction of six salt detection dams were undertaken.

Rural Development

5.26 Five bio-gas plants are being installed during the year 1991-92. All the 22 villages in the Union Territory have drinking water facilities, paved streets, drains and street lights etc.

Tourism

5.27 The Administration observed the year 1991 as a "Year of Tourism" on the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. To monitor and coordinate various activities under Tourism Section, the Administration has set up 'Tourism Advisory Committee'. To provide better tourist information, it has been decided to provide a full-fledged tourism information centre near the Bus Stand. During the year 1991-92, about 300 foreign tourists arrived in Chandigarh besides about 2 lakh domestic visitors.

Industries

5.28 The Territory has 2860 registered small scale units and 15 large and medium units. Rs. 20.47 lakhs have been provided for granting loan/financial assistance to 59 industrial units during the

year. 20 sheds at Mani Majra, 48 sheds in Maloya, Hallo-Majra and Mauli villages have already been allotted to village entrepreneurs.

Education

5.29 4 Schools were opened and one upgraded in 1991. Two model schools were also opened in rural areas. Vocational courses have been provided in 9 schools at plus 2 stage in 22 streams. Administration also organised Indira Gandhi International Memorial Hockey Tournament, National School Games, Rowing Championship and International Equestrian Meet this year.

Uplift of the Poor

5.30 All the slum colonies in the City are being resettled in a planned manner. The existing re-settled colony has been provided with all civic amenities. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided to Chandigarh Housing Board in 1991-92 to construct 40 houses for the Scheduled Caste. Financial assistance/loan for such purpose is also provided by the Chandigarh Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation.

Electricity

5.31 Out of the 7 numbers proposed, 66 K.V. sub-stations falling on the ring around the city, 5 sub-stations are already in position and the 6th sub-station near the Punjab and Haryana Civil Secretariat is likely to be commissioned by 31-3-1992. The Electricity department has been able to reduce transmission and distribution losses from 21.3% as prevailing in 1984-85 to 15.62% during 1989-90 and was awarded gold medal for getting first position on all-India basis.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5.32 Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a small Union Territory (area 491 sq. kms. and population 1.38 lakhs—80% tribal) with its capital at Silvassa. People's participation in the governance and developmental activities of the Union Territory is being ensured through a system of Pradesh Council.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.33 Agriculture is the main occupation of the local population. Hence various schemes for the benefit of farmers are in operation. Agricultural developmental activities such as supply of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, use of manure and fertilizers, pesticides supply of fruit grafts and improved implements have increased production. The area covered under HYV increased by 350 hectares. A total of 938 farmers/cultivators were trained in the modern methods of agriculture. There was 300 hectares increase in the area under Multiple Crop. 26,522 fruit grafts were distributed. 1,35,000 trees/plants were planted under its afforestation programme. Veterinary services continued to be provided through 1 hospital, 1 mobile centre and 9 aid-centres. By October, 1991, 40 small and village poultry units had been set up.

5.34 Reforestation of 458 hectares of degraded forests was done. 12 kms. road line was covered under road-side-plantation programme. Under its Social Forestry, 3 lakh fruit bearing species were distributed for plantation.

5.35 The number of cooperative societies went upto 99 with working capital of Rs. 522.04 lakhs. The Sugar Factory Project was a major agro-based industry being piloted by Cooperative Society as a Joint Sector Venture.

Rural Development

5.36 Schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)/Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)/Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)/Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) were implemented vigorously. 15 houses were constructed under Indira Awas Yojana. 1.67 mandays employment was generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and 33 unemployed youths were trained under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) by October, 1991. Greater emphasis was laid on the exploitation of sources of non-conventional energy by installing solar streetlights, Solar Stills biogas plants etc.

Irrigation, Power and Public Works

5.37 During the year 49 lift irrigation schemes, 19 open-wells, 2 tubewells and 18 checkdams were constructed under the Minor Irrigation Programme. 998 hectares of area was brought under irrigation command area. The schemes of sewerage and water supply were continued by the Irrigation Department during the year.

5.38 The Khadoli sub-station has been put into use. A total number of 80 agricultural and 1009 domestic connections were released by October, 1991.

5.39 63 villages were connected with all weather roads and 5 villages with fair weather roads.

Industry

5.40 66 provisional and 13 permanent small-scale industries registration were issued for manufacturing various items raising the employment potential from 8975 to 9140 persons. Present annual production of 333 small-scale industries and 118 medium-scale industries touched above Rs. 414.20 crores.

Public Health

5.41 Medical and Public health services were continued through the network of one 50-bed District Level Cottage Hospital, 5 Primary Health Centres, 5 Dispensaries and 34 Sub-Centres, equipped with the specialist services and sophisticated instruments.

Education

5.42 Schemes such as free education upto Higher Secondary, supply of Education material, mid-day meals upto Standard VII, two pairs of clothes and one pair of shoes and socks to SC/ST students were continued. Literacy rate went up to 39.46%. There are 162 Primary Schools (20260 enrolments) and 12 Secondary or Senior Secondary Schools (4228 enrolments). More than 600

students received cash awards in various disciplines. 10 Social Welfare Hostels, one Ashram Shala and 2 girls hostels are being run in the Union Territory in which SC/ST students are given free lodging/boarding facilities. Industrial Training Institute continued to provide free job-oriented training to the youths.

Civil Supply

5.43 2 more Fair Price Shops were opened and 4300 new ration cards were issued in 1990-91 and 501 upto October, 1991. Administration continued to supply essential items through its network of Fair Price Shops.

Daman and Diu

5.44 Following the attainment of Statehood by Goa, the Union Territory of Daman and Diu (area 112 sq. kms., population 1,02,000 Headquarters at Daman), comprising two isolated land blocks, separated approximately by 800 kms. came into existence on 30-5-1987.

Revenue

5.45 The major revenue sources are Sales Tax, Vehicle and Goods Tax, State Excise, Stamp and Registration. Total revenue collection was Rs. 33.43 crores in 1990-91 and is estimated to be Rs. 34.36 crores for 1991-92. 151 new dealers were registered under Local Sales Tax Act and 150 under Central Sales Tax Act raising the number of dealers upto 2432 and 1941 respectively.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.46 The scheme of distribution of fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, tools and implements were continued. Horticultural developmental activities were given more thrust with the expansion of farm at Daman to provide extension and demonstration services to the farmers. The area of the farm has been increased from 29,649 sq. mts. to 51,283 sq. mts.

5.47 Veterinary services were provided through veterinary aid centres and dispensaries. The scheme of providing milch animals is being implemented under the tribal sub-plan to increase milk production and improve the economic conditions of tribals. 2,25,000 trees were planted and 1 lakh seedlings were distributed by November, 1991 under afforestation programmes. 10 hectares of coastal area 7 kms. roadside and 2 kms. green belt in industrial area was covered under plantation programme. Marine fishing catch was worth Rs. 24 crores during the year 1990-91. 54 new nets and 32 new boats were registered. Scheme of providing subsidy/loan for purchase of fishing requisites was continued.

Rural Development

5.48 Under the anti-poverty programme, it is expected to provide financial assistance to 625 families. 121 persons were trained under TRYSEM. 1,67,000 mandays employment will be generated by the end of March, 1992 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The anti-sea erosion works relating to construction of protection wall of 250 mts. length in Daman District were completed and additional works for 125 mts. length was taken in hand.

Power and Industry

5.49 The second 2.10 MVA 66/11 KV sub-station at Dhelwada in Daman was completed and commissioned, 805 new HT and 7 LT connections were provided and 8 transformers were erected. Works for creation of infrastructure of tourist camp site and tourist complexes were undertaken. Water sports is a new activity being introduced. With the development of tourism domestic tourist traffic has increased to 1 lakh numbers which has resulted in increased indirect employment opportunities and expansion of trade in the related fields.

Education

5.50 A special drive was undertaken whereby enrolment in the school increased to 24,139 during the year. Enrolment of girls increased from 10,699 children in 1990-91 to 10,935 during the current academic year. Coaching classes for tribal students to

bring about qualitative improvement in them were also introduced. Incentive scheme like supply of books, stationery etc. were continued. Workshop building and class-rooms in the Technical Training Institute were completed. The Government Polytechnic College started functioning from 1991 in the disciplines of Civil, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering.

Public Health

5.51 Two Community Health Centres and 2 Primary Health Centres were opened. With this the Union Territory has now 2 Community Health Centres, 4 Primary Health Centres, 19 Sub-Centres, 3 Mobile Dispensaries and one Cottage Hospital at Daman. Construction of all five newly set-up sub-centres was completed and construction of Leprosy Home and additional Primary Health Centres was in progress.

Tribal Development

5.52 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. 15.68 crores will be spent during 1991-92 on the socio-economic development of the region. Tribal students were given training in typing, tailoring etc. Schemes under RLEP, NREP, IRDP were also implemented.

DELHI

Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi Set-up

5.53 On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi set-up, the Constitution (Sixty Ninth) Amendment Act, 1991 and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 (1 of 1992) have been enacted for establishment of a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Administrative Reforms

5.54 The Administrative Reforms Department conducted 17 work measurement studies for assessment of staff requirements and three method studies regarding simplification of existing procedure in various departments of the Administration.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.55 The targets for 1991-92 for production of milk, fish and eggs are indicated in the Table below :

	Target for 1991-92	Production upto October, 1990
	(Thousand MT)	(Thousand MT)
Milk	250	155
Eggs	90 million	32 million
Fish	3.40 thousand MT	2.86 thousand MT

The target for production of foodgrains for the year 1990-91 is 177 thousand MT against the production for 172.5 thousand MT during 1990-91. Vegetable production target has been fixed at 645 thousand MT. Against the target of plantation of 10 lakh trees for 1991-92, 7.46 lakh trees have been planted upto October, 1991. During 1991-92, 7 Panchayatghars, 11 Chaupals for harijans and 7 village wells were developed.

Health and Family Welfare

5.56 In order to augment the medical facilities to the residents of Delhi, S.G.M. Hospital at Mangolpuri, Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital at Jaffarpur and six other hospitals at Khichripur, Jahangirpuri, Siraspur, Pooth Khurd, Maidan Garhi and Raghubir Nagar are at various stages of planning/construction.

Social Welfare

5.57 1169 destitute, neglected, delinquent and mentally retarded children were rounded up and 798 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. Moreover, about 3.80 lakhs children in the age-group 0—6 years, lactating and nursing mothers in urban slums/JJ Colonies and economically backward areas were catered through supplementary nutrition. 1232 beggars were rounded up, out of which 801 beggars were sent to various beggars' homes. In addition, 1457 leprosy affected persons were given facilities of free ration, accommodation, medical treatment etc. the Probation Officers attached to various courts submitted 1765 Social Investigation reports to the Courts and 11 persons were placed under the services of probation services. Under the various financial assistance schemes, assistance to the tune of Rs. 21,62,811 was given to the needy, old and infirm tuberculosis patients and sick persons and other deserving socially and physically disabled.

Civil Supplies

5.58 Essential commodities are distributed to the food card holders through the widespread network of 3546 Fair Price Shops, 1840 Kerosene Oil Depots and 600 Coal Depots. Regular inspections are carried out and special drives are also launched to detect cases of violation of orders.

Education

5.59 During the year 17 new middle schools were opened, 17 middle schools upgraded to secondary level and 26 secondary schools upgraded to senior secondary level. 28 existing secondary/senior secondary schools were converted into composite (Model) schools. In Adult Literacy Programme, about 90,000 illiterates are likely to be benefited during 1991-92 for which an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been kept.

Technical Education

5.60 There are 13 ITIs and 1 Commercial and Secretariat Institute in which training in 49 Engineering and Non-Engineering trades are imparted. Total seating capacity in the Institutes have been increased from 7636 to 7996. New Sections of Electronics,

Computer, Tool and Die Maker, Motor Mechanic and Photography have been introduced in the Industrial Training Institutes. During the year, four diploma courses namely, Plastic Technology, Mechanical Engineering, with specialisation in Maintenance Engineering, Garment Fabrication Technology and Diploma Course in Pharmacy for Women have been introduced in Polytechnics.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

5.61 SC trainees in ITIs continued to get scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60/- p.m. and Rs. 100/- p.m. in case of those staying in hostels. Meritorious scholarships @ Rs. 300 p.a. and Rs. 400/- p.a. to the scheduled castes and other backward classes students of classes 9 to 12 are given to those who secured 55% and 60% marks respectively in their previous annual examinations. For their economic development, sewing machines and Dhobi presses are provided to the members of SCs. Housing subsidy to the tune of Rs. 4,500/- is provided to SC/ST persons living in urban as well as rural areas in the Union Territory of Delhi for construction of a dwelling unit. The Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial and Development Corporation advances margin money, loans and subsidy to SC/ST people and also arrange bank loans for them for income generating schemes. The upper limit of the loan amount which was earlier Rs. 12,000 was raised to Rs. 35,000 during 1990-91.

Legal Aid

5.62 Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board was constituted for providing legal aid and advice to the weaker sections of the society. Lok Adalats are also being organised by this Board. So far, 15 Lok Adalats have been organised by the Board in which 5934 cases have been settled involving awards/decrees involving a sum of Rs. 30,81,53,344/-.

Sales Tax

5.63 Sales Tax revenue of Rs. 371.90 crores has been collected upto 31-10-1991. The Enforcement Wing of the Sales Tax Department conducted 868 surveys during the period ending October, 1991 and

detected 27 dealers carrying on business without registration when they were liable to do as per Delhi Sales Tax Act. Cases were instituted against them under Section 236 of the Delhi Sales Tax, 1974.

Excise, Entertainment Tax and Prohibition

5.64 35 cases were detected by Excise Intelligence Bureau in which 36 persons were arrested and seizure of 1474 bottles of liquor, 5000 kgs. of charas and 6.00 kgs. of opium was made. Six cars engaged in smuggling of IMFL from adjoining States were impounded.

Labour

5.65 During the period from 1-4-91 to 31-10-91, out of 7806 conciliation cases, 625 cases were settled, 1109 cases closed and 2502 failure reports were sent to Administration for reference to adjudication. 23224 industrial disputes and 22918 applications were received in 3 Industrial Tribunals and 8 Labour Courts; 2112 industrial disputes and 1538 applications have been disposed of.

Industries

5.66 In 1991, the number of Industrial units in Delhi was estimated at 85,050 with an investment of Rs. 1659 crores and employing 7.29 lakhs persons. Till 31st October, 1991, 3,50,551 Small Scale Industrial Units were registered permanently and 995 SSI units were registered on provisional basis. The Industries Department advances grant-cum-loan for modernisation/renovation of the handloom industry. As marketing assistance, an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been reimbursed as rebate on sale of handloom cloth to handloom agencies. 12 apprenticeship training schemes in traditional handicrafts, were started from September, 1991. In all, 71 trainees are getting stipend @ Rs. 250/- p.m. during the training period. The Department is also setting up a Testing and Development Centre for Electronics at Okhla which will be operated by the Department of Electronics, Government of India. The Centre will provide testing in development facilities to

Electronic Centres not only in Delhi but to all the Electronic Centres in the Northern region of the country. During the year, the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation have allotted 1535 industrial plots in the Narela Industrial Complex.

Cooperative Societies

5.67 As on 31-10-1991, there were 6299 registered Cooperative Societies. This comprises 1373 Industrial, 1173 Urban, 225 House Building, 2012 Group Housing, 699 Package and 812 Consumer Stores. These Societies have share capital of about Rs. 31.42 crores; membership of 12.84 lakhs and deposits of the order of Rs. 422.38 crores. During the period, April, 1991 to October, 1991, 25 Societies were registered. At the end of October, 1991, 436 cooperative stores were functioning in different parts of the capital including resettlement colonies. The sale of the primary urban consumer cooperative store from April, 1991 to October, 1991 is about Rs. 68.11 crores. The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd., has advanced total loans amounting to Rs. 176.77 crores to 241 cooperative group housing societies for the construction of over 38,848 flats.

Employment

5.68 As on 31st October, 1991, a total of 8,86,950 candidates were on the Live Register. During 1991-92 up to October, 1991, a total of 1,10,255 candidates were registered with the Employment Exchange in Delhi. A total of 18,137 vacancies were notified by the various employers. 'Choose your Career Campaign' is organised every year during the summer vacation and 61,236 candidates were benefited by this campaign during the year 1991.

LAKSHADWEEP

5.69 The approved outlay for the financial year 1991-92 in respect of Union Territory of Lakshadweep is Rs. 22.96 crores for the plan and Rs. 25.47 crores for Non-Plan.

Introduction of Democratic set up

5.70 On 6th April, 1990 elected bodies of Islands Council were set up for the first time in all the ten inhabited Islands. At the Union

Territory level, a Pradesh Council was constituted comprising of elected members of Islands Council and some officials. The Pradesh Council has to be summoned at intervals not more than six months. First session of the 1st Pradesh Council was held in May, 1990 and till date four sessions have been held. The tenure of the Pradesh Council is two years whereas the tenure of the Islands Council is four years.

Agriculture

5.71 Coconut continues to be the main crop of the territory. During 1990-91 the production of coconuts in this territory was 25.2 millions. Improved seeds and quality seedlings and saplings are distributed to the cultivators at 50% subsidy. Fertilizers, manure, fencing materials, agriculture implements etc. are also supplied at 50% subsidy. Adequate emphasis has also been given for increasing vegetable and fruits production by inter-cropping coconut gardens.

Animal Husbandry

5.72 The emphasis under this sector is to shift from departmental production to farmer oriented programmes. More emphasis is given to poultry development activities by providing poultry, poultry feeds and equipments at subsidised rates. During the current year, 15,071 birds have been supplied to farmers till date. There is a proposal to distribute 20 numbers cross-breed milch cows to farmers during the current year. Two exhibitions have been conducted till date to educate the farmers. Regular disease-survey and vaccination programme are undertaken by the department against poultry and cattle diseases through out this Union Territory. A Veterinary Sub-Centre was commissioned in May 1991.

Cooperation

5.73 The consumer requirements of essential commodities were met through 10 Primary Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies. These Societies distributed Rs. 36.56 lakhs as loan to the farmers. Apart from these Co-operative Societies, there are other

types of Co-operative Societies also in the U.T. of Lakshadweep. They have varied activities like marketing of agricultural products, public distribution, distribution of co-operative credits. etc.

Education

5.74 There are 54 educational institutions in the Islands with about 14,000 students. Mid-day meals are provided to 11,214 ST students. Navodaya Vidyalaya was opened at Minicoy with classes upto 8th standard. All out intensive efforts are being made to achieve 100% literacy among 15—35 age groups in all Islands in phases. This target has already been achieved in respect of Minicoy, Kalpeni and Bitra Islands. Two inservice courses for Primary Teachers and one for Graduate Teachers were also conducted.

Health

5.75 Lakshadweep Administration with two hospitals and 7 primary health centres with bed strength of 140 continued to provide health cover to the people. In addition to the above, there are 14 sub-centres.

Fisheries

5.76 The harvestable fishery resources of 20,000 sq. kms. territorial water and 4,00,000 sq. kms. Exclusive Economic Zone of this Union Territory are estimated as one lakh tonnes of tuna and an equal quantity of shark per-annum. The annual landings of fish have already risen to 7,600 tonnes in 1990-91 against the meagre catch of 500 tonnes in 1960. 406 Mechanised Boats have been issued so far. This has given an employment opportunity to 4,000 persons directly.

5.77 In order to overcome the shortage of live baits, it is proposed to create an artificial habitat in the lagoon of Minicoy Island for facilitating breeding of live baits in 1991-92.

Rural Development

5.78 Under IRDP against the target of 150 families for the year, 57 families had been assisted by 31.10.91. Of these 21 were women. Total subsidy provided works out to Rs. 2.503 lakhs.

5.79 Under the Wage Employment Programme of JRY, against a target of 2.62 lakhs man-days, daily wage employment to extent of 1.21 lakhs man-days paying a total wages of Rs. 22,869 lakhs has been achieved so far during the financial year. Of this 28,200 is women-days up to 31.10.91.

Shipping and Transport

5.80 The all weather ships M.V. Tipu Sultan and M.V. Bharat Seema continued their services both for mainland-Islands and inter-Islands. The Shipping Corporation of India vessel M.V. Amindivi has been withdrawn from the Lakshadweep waters on completion of her life span on 30.6.91; fair weather ship M.V. Dweep Setu is also carrying out the regular service between mainland and islands. M.V. Island Pride, a chartered cargo vessel started operation between islands and mainland from 15.7.91 onwards. Two high speed vessels, constructed in Netherlands have also been put into operation. Vayudoot service between Agati and Cochin is running twice a week. There is also inter-islands helicopter service operating in these islands.

Industries

5.81 7 mechanised coir fibre factories, 5 coir production centres and one curling unit are functioning in this Union Territory. The production during the last 6 months was about 102 mt. of fibre, and 9 tonnes of coir yarn. The anticipated production during the year is about 200 mts. of fibre and 20 mts. of coir yarn. Under the small scale industries sector there is a proposal to conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programme during December 1991 in which 25 to 30 entrepreneurs will be trained. The Hosiery Factory at Kalpeni produced about 4,000 nos. of different size banyans during the current year. Anticipated achievement during the year is about 9,000 nos. of different varieties of hosiery banyans. During the period under report a Khadi and Village Industries Board, has been set up in Lakshadweep.

Tourism

5.82 The Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports (SPORTS) looks after domestic tourism as well as

international tourism. Package tours are conducted by this organisation. Bangaram island is open to international tourists. Some more islands are likely to be opened for international tourists. A water Sports Institute is being set up at Kadmat to promote various discipline of water sports like skiing, wind surfing, sailing, kayaking, yatching, canoeing, rowing, swimming and water pole. A floating restaurant on country craft is also being constructed at kavaratti.

Pondicherry

5.83 Pondicherry is the only Union Territory with Legislature. The Union Territory of four regions, geographically isolated, with an overall area of 492 sq. kms. and population of 7.89 lakhs (16% SC). Keeping in view the need of the development programmes there has been steady increase in per capita plan expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 80.75 crores has been provided under Annual Plan 1991-92.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

5.84 With the favourable monsoon during 1991-92 and adequate release of canal water to Karaikal regions, targeted foodgrains production of 1,15,000 MT is likely to be fully achieved. Under the centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Programme for Rice Development" an amount of Rs. 26.67 lakhs was sanctioned during the year 1991-92. 17.85 hectares of land was acquired to undertake certified seed production on a larger scale. An amount of Rs. 476 lakhs has been earmarked for implementation of development programme during 1991-92. Food grains and seeds were provided to the farmers at subsidised rates. Treatment was given to infertile animals and 25 camps were conducted for the purpose upto September, 1991. An outlay of Rs. 205 lakhs under Fisheries Sector has been provided for implementing various schemes during 1991-92. 20% government subsidy amounting Rs. 9 lakhs will be provided for 9 wooden mechanised boats. 8.50 million fish seeds will be produced. Fishermen are also provided other requisites at subsidised rates. A Brackish Water Fish Farm is under construction at Yanam. Rs. 16 lakhs will be released as share capital, loan and managerial subsidy to 34 primary

cooperative societies, one Marketing Union and one State fishermen Cooperative Federation. 1200 fisherwomen, 20 fishermen and 5 fisheries personnel will be imparted training. Interest free loan and subsidy will be provided to 62 beneficiaries for construction of houses. Fishermen Group accident insurance scheme is being continued.

5.85 392 Cooperative societies with a total membership of 2.40 lakhs were functioning in the Territory. The Consumer Cooperatives were having a sales turnover of Rs. 25 crores per annum. A Cooperative Building Centre for sale of all building materials at reasonable rates under one roof, was started this year for the benefit of members of Group Housing Societies.

5.86 Letters for 96 house-sites were issued to landless labourers for construction of houses. 1200 pressure cookers, 1869 full efficient wool burning stoves and 650 Nutan stoves were issued at subsidised rates to rural population. Solar water heating system were also installed in Karaikal.

Public Works and Urban Development

5.87 Rs. 50 lakhs were released to local bodies for execution of 38 development works with special thrust to SC areas. Rs. 39.50 lakhs have been released to various panchayats for road, water supply and local development works. Road to the length of 109.56 kms. were laid/improved. Certain qualitative improvement was undertaken in 20 villages for the water supply. Under low-cost sanitarries programme, 218 latrines were constructed in 1990-91. Augmentation of water sources in Karaikal was also completed.

Power

5.88 An outlay of Rs. 1463 lakhs has been approved for various power development works during 1991-92. The research oriented project for generation of power from solar pond and other non-conventional energy sources is being implemented.

Industries and Employment.

5.89 Upto 31-10-91, 1 large, 4 medium and 181 small scale industries were started giving employment to 1478 persons. A sum of

Rs. 915 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of industries, during 1991-92. Incentives such as power subsidy, sales tax holiday etc. were offered to the entrepreneurs. Thrust was given to development of khadi and village industries, handicraft and coir industries. Financial assistance of Rs. 783.60 lakhs was sanctioned to 86 industries. A sick textile mill (Anglo French Textiles Mill) was taken over by Pondicherry Textile Corporation and now is functioning well.

Education

5.90 2974 students were enrolled as against a target of 2500 students during 1990-91. Three primary schools were upgraded into middle schools. 30 additional classes and 19 next higher standards were opened in 1991-92. Additional capacity for 625 students was created in Higher Secondary Schools by upgrading certain schools and opening new classes. 13 vocational courses were also introduced in three schools. Courses of B.A. (History) and B.Sc. (Zoology) were started in the Government Women's College; a three year evening course in LLB has been started in the Law College and M.A. (Historical studies) M. Phil (Botany, Zoology and Tamil) courses have been started in P.G. Centres. 18 months Post Graduate diploma courses in Computer Application has been started in Motilal Nehru Government Polytechnic.

5.91 Pondicherry achieved a breakthrough in adult education by becoming totally literate.

Health and Family Welfare

5.92 A very efficient system of medical care exists in the Union territory which consists of a General Hospital, 1 Maternity Hospital, 1 T.B. Sanatorium, 4 Community Health Centres, 10 primary health centres, 26 dispensaries and 73 sub-centres. In addition, a Teaching Hospital with a bed strength of 870 is also in operation in the Union Territory.

Welfare

5.93 10,000 slum dwellers will be benefited under the Environmental Improvement scheme in Urban Slums. For welfare of SC

students, hostel facilities, tutorial facilities, uniforms, text-books, scholarships, financial assistance to law and medical graduates for setting up of private practices are provided free house sites, and house construction, subsidy, construction of community halls for conducting common functions, incentives to intercaste married couple, distribution of modern tools and implements to poor labourers, free dhotis and sarees and grant-in-aid to local bodies for providing civic amenities in SC area are some of the other facilities provided for the economic betterment of SCs. The Pondicherry Scheduled Castes Development Corporation implements the income generating schemes exclusively for SC people and during the year 1000 people are expected to be benefited from it.

ANNEXURE I

Area and Population of Union Territories

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area (Sq. KMs.)	Population (1991 Census) (Provisional)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar islands	8,293	2,77,989
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,41,000
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,401
4.	Daman & Diu	112	1,01,440
5.	Delhi	1,485	93,70,000
6.	Lakshadweep	32	51,681
7.	Pondicherry	492	7,89,000
	Total	11,019	1,13,69,511

ANNEXURE II

Plan Outlays of Union Territories and Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) and Annual plan (1990-91)

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) Outlays	Annual Plan (1991-92) Outlays
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00	154.50
2.	Chandigarh	203.00	65.36
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.17	21.50
4.	Daman & Diu	26.17	16.18
5.	Delhi	2000.00	920.00
6.	Lakshadweep	43.83	22.96
7.	Pondicherry	170.00	85.00
	Total	2,774.17	1,285.50

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.

6.2 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 a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff establishment which may be augmented during emergencies. To meet the early warning communications requirement for impending hostile attack, a reliable and flexible network both on line and radio/wireless have been planned and established in categorised Civil Defence towns. Better communication facilities, again on line and radios, have also been planned and established in most of the categorised Civil Defence towns 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 floods, earthquakes, cyclones and droughts etc, by the State Government at their own.

6.3 At the moment, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 110 Nos. of categorised towns spread over 24 Nos. of States and Union Territories. The Present target of Civil Defence Volunteers is 5.56 lakhs, out of which 3.25 lakhs have already been raised and 3.01 lakhs have been trained.

6.4 Civil Defence training is conducted in the country in a three tier framework i.e., at local/town level, at State level and at

National level. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry conducts various courses in Civil Defence and Disaster Relief Management. Upto October, 1991 the College had conducted 18 courses imparting training to 507 trainees. Since inception of the College in 1957, the College has trained 26,270 trainees.

6.5 During the financial year 1991-92, Rs. 5.80 crores were allocated to DGCD for re-imbusement to the States on authorised expenditure on Civil Defence. The entire allocated fund will be utilised during the current financial year.

Fire Service

6.6 Fire is a State subject and Fire service are administered by the States/Union Territories under the State Governments Acts and Rules. The Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on fire protection, fire Prevention and fire legislation. The Ministry of Home Affairs arranges General Insurance Corporation loans for modernisation of fire Service in the States. During the VIIth plan period 1985—89, this Ministry arranged General Insurance Corporation (GIC) loans of Rs. 7,713.00 lakhs to State Governments. The GIC of India has further agreed to extend the loan scheme for a further period of Five Years during the eighth plan period 1990—94 at an enhanced rate of interest of 11.5% per annum and this Ministry arranged a GIC loan of Rs. 15.00 crores during 1990-91 to 10 (ten) State Governments for modernising the fire services in the country.

6.7 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur under this Ministry conducts different types of courses for training Fire Officers of various States/Union Territories, Central Ministries/Public Sector Undertakings and this is the only College in South-East Asia which trains Fire Officers of Foreign Countries also. This College has so far trained 9,682 Fire Officers including 71 Fire Officers from abroad in different professional courses. The College is also conducting BE (Fire) Engineering Course under Nagpur University. Since December, 1978 and upto June, 1991, 256 candidates have obtained BE (Fire) Engineering Degree from this College.

6.8 During 1989-90 and 1990-91 Japanese aid worth yens 740 Millions was arranged for the States/Union Territories of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and National Fire Service College, Nagpur for improvement of Fire fighting and Rescue equipments.

Home Guards

6.9 Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the State Governments and UT 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 Civil Administration and the community at large. Against the authorised strength of 5,42,460 Home Guards Volunteers for the whole country the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4,64,244 which includes Border Wing Home Guards. The Home Guards Organisations are administered and organised under the State Home Guards Acts/Rules.

6.10 During the year, Home Guards were utilised by the State Governments and UT Administrations to supplement their respective police 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 & Eastern sectors. During the mid-term elections, 1991 held in May-June, 1991, a total of 4,87,679 Home Guards were sanctioned to be deployed for election duties.

6.11 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 to the pilgrims, free eye operations camps, tree plantation, blood donation, rescue operations, sports activities, bundhs and strikes.

6.12 A sum of Rs. 20.90 crores was provided in the budget for the year 1991-92 on account of Central share of assistance to the State

Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Further a sum of Rs. 2.85 crores was provided in the budget towards re-imbusement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for deployment of Home Guards for duties during Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

Home Guards, Civil Defence and Fire Service Medals

6.13 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 Medals for Gallantry and Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious service are awarded every year while medals for distinguished and meritorious service are awarded on the 15th August and 26th January every year. The medals for Gallantry are awarded any time during the year. Medals declared during 1991-92 are as under:—

	26-1-91	15-8-91
(a) President's Home Guards and Civil Defence medal for Distinguished Service.	3	2
(b) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals for Meritorious Service.	35	24

6.14 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. The Medals declared during 1991-92 are as under:—

	26-1-91	15-8-91
(a) President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished service.	1	2
(b) Fire Service Medal for Meritorious service.	16	12
(c) During the year under report altogether 12 persons have been awarded Fire Service Medals for Gallantry.		

CHAPTER VII

REHABILITATION

7.1 The Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with formulation of policies and drawing up of programmes and schemes for relief and rehabilitation of people of Indian origin displaced from other countries. The Division has so far provided relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan), former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and repatriates from Sri Lanka, Burma, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire and Vietnam. The Division has also been responsible for providing relief measures to the Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees. Various relief and rehabilitation schemes are implemented by Rehabilitation Division through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Dandakaranya Project

7.2 The Dandakaranya Project was set up in 1958 for the resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan and for the integrated development of the areas' tribal population. In all, 25,231 families were settled in four zones, namely, Umerikote and Malkangiri in Koraput District (Orissa) and Paralkote and Kondagaon in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh). The assets and institutions of the Project were transferred during 1985—89 to the respective State Governments, who are now looking after the administration and management of these assets. The staff of the Project has been declared surplus and only a skeleton staff is looking after the residuary work from New Delhi.

Settlement Wing

7.3 This Wing functions as a Subordinate office of the Rehabilitation Division dealing with residuary matters of resettlement of

displaced persons from former West Pakistan under the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder. About 10 lakh permanent files/records relating to the verification of claims of displaced persons and payment of compensation are maintained and operated by this Wing.

7.4 In addition, Settlement Wing has been entrusted with the task of authorising ex-gratia pension and family pension to Pakistani pensioners and their widows; verification of claims and ex-gratia payment of compensation to repatriates from Mozambique and other former Portuguese Colonies, conferment of ownership rights to the shopkeepers in Lajpatrai Market, Delhi, resettlement of displaced persons occupying tenements near Ferozeshah Kotla monument and issue of sub-leases to the members of the Rehabilitation Ministry Employees Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.

Settlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan.

7.5 A wide range of rehabilitation measures were undertaken during 1948-61 for the resettlement of 31 lakhs out of 41.17 lakhs old migrants who arrived from former East Pakistan since partition till 31-3-1958 and stayed on in West Bengal. At present, a scheme for acquisition of land in 607 approved squatters colonies and grant of title deeds, is under implementation. As on 1-12-91, about 2300 acres of private land and 16300 acres of State and Central Government land have been acquired/transferred and 21639 title deeds have been issued.

7.6 About 11.14 lakhs persons migrated from erstwhile East Pakistan between the period 1-1-64 and 25-3-71. Of them, about 6 lakhs stayed in West Bengal who were declared ineligible for any relief and resettlement assistance in West Bengal. The other new migrants were settled in agriculture or small trade/business, mainly in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. All the projects set up in these States have been normalised. Now only families residing in Permanent Liability Homes remain to be resettled. The same will be resettled in agricultural and non-agricultural schemes, as and when they became eligible for settlement.

Repatriates from Burma

7.7 Upto August, 1991, 2,10,270 persons (about 70163 families) of Indian origin, returned to India, due to restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Burma. So far 70,066 families have been provided resettlement assistance.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

7.8 Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986, Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship and to accept repatriation of 5.06 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, were repatriated to India upto 31-10-84. There has been no organised repatriation after this date. However, 1351 repatriates together with natural increase of 413 persons have arrived in India, of their own, over the six and half years upto 31-10-1991.

7.9 By August, 1991, 93,149 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 of further arrivals in the event of resumption of repatriation from Sri Lanka.

Refugees from Sri Lanka

7.10 In the wake of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka during July, 1983 to November 1987, 1,34,053 refugees arrived in India (Phase-I) out of which 45166 refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka, 225 refugees with Indian travel documents have been treated as repatriates and provided rehabilitation assistance. Remaining 88,662 refugees are staying in India. Of these 552 are staying in camps and the balance 88,110 are staying outside the camps.

7.11 As a result of renewed violence, in Phase-II, 1,22,078 refugees arrived in Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka between 26th August, 1989 and 18th November, 1991. Of the Phase-II arrivals, 1,12,337 refugees have been admitted into permanent camps at

Mandapam and Kottapattu and in 186 temporary camps/relief centres spread over 19 districts in Tamil Nadu. In addition to the above, 218 Sri Lankan refugees are also residing in camps in Malkangiri Sub-Division of Koraput District in Orissa. Thus, as on 18-11-91, 2,10,958 refugees who arrived in Phase-I and Phase-II are residing in India.

7.12 The Government of Tamil Nadu issued Public notices in all the leading news papers directing the Sri Lankan Tamils to register themselves in the nearby police stations. Upto 19th July, 1991, 27,187 persons registered their names in the nearby police stations.

7.13 On arrival at Rameswaram Port, necessary custom checks are carried out and refugees are screened for registration. Adequate drinking water and medical facilities etc. are available at the Port. Necessary inoculation is also given at the Port. At the Port, they are provided food, coffee, milk till they are shifted to the refugee camps. In the camps, these refugees are being provided relief facilities, aggregating to about 1,000/- per month for a family comprising of five members which includes an element of cash doles, clothing, subsidized ration etc. Adequate drinking water, sanitation and medical facilities are available in the various camps. In the permanent camps like Mandapam, banking facilities, educational facilities and fair price shops are also available. Adequate security arrangements have been made in the permanent camps as also in the temporary camps/shelters. Since these refugees are not Indian citizens, they are required to be sent back to Sri Lanka and are not to be rehabilitated in India. As such, no expenditure has been incurred on their rehabilitation.

7.14 Since July, 1983 till September, 1991 an expenditure of Rs. 61.00 crores has been incurred on providing relief facilities and for carrying out various construction works in camps in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been released to the Government of Orissa for meeting expenditure on providing relief facilities and for carrying out various works in the camps in Malkangiri, District Koraput. The State Governments are the implementing agencies and the entire cost of relief and accommodation is being borne by the Government of India.

7.15 In pursuance of the talk held between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka during the SAARC Summit in Colombo, the Govt. of Sri Lanka had agreed to take back the refugees in manageable batches. Accordingly, a survey was conducted by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu of about 1.11 Lakhs refugees who were staying in the Camps in the State to ascertain their willingness to return to Sri Lanka. Out of these, initially about 30,000 refugees had indicated their willingness to go back to Sri Lanka. Later, some refugee Organisations objected to it saying that the willingness indicated by refugees cannot be treated as final since many of them had not understood the form in English on which their willingness was taken. Therefore, the Govt. of Tamil Nadu re-circulated the willingness form in English and Tamil and obtained willingness. In the process, only about 15,000 refugees showed keenness to return to Sri Lanka.

7.16 The process of sending back the refugees commenced with effect from 20th January, 1992, on board the ship M.V. Akbar. In the eight sailings upto 15th March, 1992, 6292 refugees hailing from Trincomalee, Vavyniya, Kilinochi Districts and Sri Lankan Govt. servants amongst the refugees have been repatriated. The process of sending back the refugees hailing from Mannar Island commenced on board the ship M.V. Ramanujam from Rameswaram with effect from 22nd February, 1992. In seven sailings upto 18th March, 1992, 3693 refugees hailing from Mannar Island have been repatriated. Thus, upto 18th March, 1992, 9985 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka. The process is still continuing.

Tibetan Refugees

7.17 At present about 80,000 Tibetan refugees are in India. Of these, 68,639 have been settled through self-employment and with Government assistance under agriculture and handicraft schemes. As a result of screening about 1200 families were found eligible for resettlement. Of these, 35 families have been resettled in Himachal Pradesh. Another 70 families are being resettled at Rabongla in Sikkim where 70 houses have been constructed. At present housing schemes for 850 Tibetan refugees are under consideration/implementation in Himachal Pradesh/Sikkim.

7.18 Progressive Expenditure on Rehabilitation upto 31-3-91 is as below :

	(Rs. in crores) (upto 31-3-1991) (Supplementary)
1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan	800.37
2. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan	407.98
3. Refugees from Bangladesh	291.16
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka	142.92
5. Repatriates from Burma	28.21
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam	1.69
7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak conflict:	
(i) 1965	16.33
(ii) 1971	86.83
8. Tibetan Refugees	10.37*
9. Remission of 50% of pre-74 loans	0.44
10. Miscellaneous items of expenditure	2.33
Total :	1708.63

* 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).

7.19. During 1991-92, in Revised Estimates, a provision of Rs. 44.11 crores has been made against provision of Rs. 50.67 crores in Budget Estimates 1991-92. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 8.68 crores has been incurred upto 30-11-1991.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

8.1 The main functions of the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India are: (1) to conduct the 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 and compilation of vital statistics.

Census of India 1991

8.2 The 1991 Census of India—the fifth Census after Independence was conducted in all the States/Union Territories, except Jammu & Kashmir, during February-March, 1991 with the sunrise of March 1, 1991 as the reference point of time. The provisional results of the 1991 Census have been published in the volumes mentioned below: 1. Paper-1 of 1991 : Provisional Population Totals; 2. Paper-2 of 1991 : Provisional Population Totals-Rural-Urban Distribution; and 3. Paper-3 of 1991 : Provisional Population Totals : Workers and Their Distribution.

Data Processing

8.3 For the 1991 Census tabulation, a judicious mix of manual compilation and computer processing has been adopted to bring out the data quickly. Primary Census Abstract (village-wise and ward-wise) for the entire population and also for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, table on ex-servicemen, tables on Mother Tongue, Religion and SC/ST-wise population are being compiled manually in 158 Regional Tabulation Offices in the country. All other tables based on Individual Slip are to be generated on the computer according to a time-schedule drawn for this purpose.

Post Enumeration Surveys

8.4 Closely following the census, Census Evaluation Studies were conducted to quantify the extent of coverage and content error in census and the extent of omission of children and mis-reporting of ages of young children. The report on these surveys is under preparation.

Mapping

8.5 Several programmes have been formulated relating to census mapping work at the headquarters and at the Directorates of Census Operations in States/Union Territories.

Social Studies

8.6 The work on the preparation of District Census Handbooks was continued in this year also both at the headquarters and in the directorates. The plan projects viz., "Study on the Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanisation" and "Census Data-Based Study on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" have also been initiated.

Vital Statistics

8.7 On the Vital Statistics side, the broad functions of this office are :

- (i) To coordinate the activities of State Governments on registration of births and deaths and to render advice for improvement in the system.
- (ii) To take up follow up action for effective implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969.
- (iii) To disseminate the information on vital statistics through various publications. In addition, two schemes, namely, Sample Registration System (SRS) and Survey of Cause of Death (Rural) are being operated with a view to provide estimates on fertility and mortality and also to obtain cause of death statistics.

8.8 The Civil Registration System and the Sample Registration System continued to be under constant review both at the national and regional levels.

8.9 Efforts to bring public awareness about the importance of registration of births and deaths through publicity media have also been continued.

8.10 As in the past, basic training courses in Civil Registration were held for the officials engaged in registration work at state/district/municipal levels. The following reports relating to Vital Statistics have been finalised/published during the year :

- (i) The annual report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for the year 1989.
- (ii) Vital Statistics of India reports for the years 1986 and 1987.
- (iii) The report on Mortality Statistics of Causes of Death for the year 1987.
- (iv) The report on Survey of Causes of Death for the years 1988 and 1989.
- (v) The Sample Registration System bulletins for June 1990, December 1990 and June 1991.
- (vi) The report on Sample Registration System for the year 1988.

Language Studies

8.11 Several language studies have been undertaken. The Linguistic Survey of India which is in progress seeks to prepare a full inventory of Indian languages with their linguistic and socio-linguistic characteristics.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Freedom Fighters

9.1 The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme has been in operation since 15th August, 1972 when it was introduced on the occasion of Silver Jubilee of our Independence. The scheme was renamed as 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980', after liberalisation of certain provisions. The scheme provides for grant of pension to those who had suffered at least six months of imprisonment/detention/externment/internment/abscondence etc. while participating in the national freedom struggle. At present, the amount of pension granted to freedom fighters and the 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 of Andaman Cellular Jail and @ Rs. 750/- p.m. to their widows.

9.2 Upto 31st November, 1991, a total number of 5.68 lakh applications were received including 4.46 lakh applications which were received by the prescribed date i.e. upto 31st March, 1982. Out of 5.68 lakh applications pension has been sanctioned in 1,59,826 cases till the end of November, 1991.

9.3 The freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters are also provided with free first class railway complimentary passes for life, to travel all over India. They are also provided free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in the hospitals run by the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. The Government has also extended C.G.H.S. facilities to freedom fighters and their dependents. Government Quarters are allotted to freedom fighters of All India Standing (with two years proven jail suffering), not owning any residential accommodation of their own or in the name of their family members, when in need of medical treatment in Delhi. The

Government has set up a Home for freedom fighters in New Delhi for those who have none to look after them.

9.4 The expenditure on account of implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is met from the Central Revenues. The budget grant of the scheme for 1991-92 is Rs. 125 crores which is exclusive of expenditure on free Railway Passes to freedom fighters.

Foreigners

9.5 According to information received so far, 4,83,931 foreigners were granted visas to visit India upto September, 1991. 1,20,832 foreigners registered themselves under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 as on 1-1-1990. This figure went upto 1,23,402 as on 1-1-1991.

9.6 The position in respect of Restricted/Protected area regime is revised from time to time in consultation with various State Governments and concerned agencies and suitable changes are made in accordance with their recommendations and permitting circumstances. On requests from State Governments and Tourism Ministry, an overall review of Restricted/Protected area regime was undertaken recently in respect of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh in North East region. Review in respect of Assam, Sikkim, Tripura and Manipur is under active consideration.

9.7 Clearance was given to the holding of 496 International Conferences/Seminars/Workshops/Sports events etc. in India during the year 1991.

9.8 During the year 1991, 358 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian citizenship by registration under section 5(1)(a)/5(1)(b) and 5(1)(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. 197 foreigners married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship under section 5(1)(c) of the Act. 101 foreigners were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation under section 6(1) of the Act and 7 persons were registered as Indian citizens under section 5(4) of the Act.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976

9.9 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is administered by FCRA Division to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of the foreign hospitality and foreign contribution by certain persons or associations with a view to ensuring that the recipient organisations/persons working in the important areas of national life, may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic.

9.10 Foreign Contribution can be accepted by associations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme after registration under FCRA or with the prior permission of the Central Government. During the period from 1-1-91 to 31-12-91, 758 associations were registered bringing the total number of registered associations to-13,934. Prior permission for acceptance of foreign contribution was granted in 558 cases, refused in 65 cases, while 153 applications were rejected summarily. 1077 requests for prior permission to accept foreign hospitality were considered.

9.11 During the period from 1-1-91 to 31-12-1991, the account returns/intimations of the foreign contributions in respect of 3210 associations were scrutinised and as a result one association was placed under prior permission category. As a result of review, orders in respect of four associations placed under prior permission category were revoked. Orders in case of two organisations prohibited from accepting contributions were also revoked. During the period, Accounts/Records of 26 associations were inspected.

9.12 The computerisation of data about receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by various organisations has been completed upto 1989.

Use of Hindi in the Ministry

9.13 During the year under review, all efforts were made to ensure the implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and the pace of progress made in this direction was monitored from

time to time with reference to the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language. The activities included organising workshops and training programmes and carrying out inspections from time to time.

Meetings

9.14 Three quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry were held on 27th March, 9th August and 30th December, 1991.

Inspections

9.15 The officers of the Ministry inspected 21 attached/subordinate offices located in Delhi and outside during the period from 1-1-1991 to 31-12-1991 to assess the progress made in the implementation of Official Language Act and Official Language Rules and necessary follow up action was taken.

Hindi Workshops

9.16 For imparting practical training in Hindi noting and drafting to the employees of the Ministry, Hindi workshops were organised during the year.

Cash Award Scheme and Shield Yojna

9.17 Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting was continued this year also. To promote the use of Hindi in attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry, the Shield Scheme was also continued.

Hindi Week

9.18 A 'Hindi Week' was organised from 9th September, 1991 to 13th September, 1991 in the Ministry. Hindi Essay, Hindi typewriting and shorthand competitions were organised on this occasion in which cash prizes and certificates were given to the winners of first, second and third positions. Cash prize was given for making best noting in Hindi during the year. An exhibition of Hindi books was also organised.

Correspondence

9.19 Maximum correspondence was made in Hindi with various offices located in regions 'A' and 'B' and almost all letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. All documents falling under Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, were issued bilingually. Most of the prescribed mechanical aids available in the Ministry are in bilingual form.

PADMA AWARDS

Bharat Ratna

9.20 The award of Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour, is given for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order. The President conferred the award of Bharat Ratna posthumously on Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 6th July, 1991 and 12th July, 1991 respectively. The President announced on 23rd January, 1992, the award of Bharat Ratna posthumously to Shri Subhash Chandra Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. On 26th January, 1992, the award of Bharat Ratna has been announced for Shri J.R.D. Tata and on 20-3-1992 for Shri Satyajit Ray.

Other Padma Awards

9.21 The awards of Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri are given for exceptional and distinguished service/distinguished service of high order/distinguished service in any field including service rendered by government servants, respectively. On 26th January, 1992, the President announced the awards of 10 Padma Vibhushan, 33 Padma Bhushan and 87 Padma Shri to eminent persons from different walks of life.

Gallantry Awards

9.22 Gallantry Awards are given, inter-alia, to civilians for display of acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of the enemy. On 26th January, 1992, the President announced the award

of 1 Kirti Chakra (posthumous) and 5 Shaurya Chakras (including 4 posthumous) for civilians.

Jeevan Raksha Padak

9.23 Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are given for conspicuous courage and promptitude under circumstances of 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 1991-92, recommendations received from various State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/Departments of Government of India etc. have been processed and the names of 2 persons for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak (posthumous), 6 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 3 posthumous) and 33 for Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 3 posthumous) have been approved by the President and will be notified in due course.

Vigilance

9.24 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 Co-ordinating 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 Central Bureau of Investigation.

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

9.26 Statistics in respect of Vigilance/Disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the period from 1-1-1991 to 31-10-91 are given below:—

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1. No. of disciplinary/Vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-91	92	85	231	231
2. Vigilance/disciplinary cases started (1-1-91 to 31-10-91)	32	34	196	199
3. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31-10-91)	28	28	234	239
4. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1-11-91)	96	91	193	191
5. Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of				
a. dismissal	—	—	24	24
b. Removal	1	1	13	13
c. Compulsory retirement	2	2	3	3
d. Reduction in rank/pay etc.	7	6	42	41
e. withholding of Increment	2	2	21	22
f. withholding of promotion	—	—	1	1
g. Recovery ordered from pay	1	1	20	20
h. Censure	3	4	45	48
i. Warning	2	2	22	24
j. Displeasure of Govt. conveyed	3	3	3	3
k. Exoneration	2	2	20	20
l. Transfer of cases	—	—	1	1
m. Proceedings dropped	5	5	19	19
Total (a) to (m)	28	28	234	239

Legislations Enacted

9.27 The following legislations were enacted during the year :—

1. The Constitution (75th Amendment) Bill, 1991.
2. The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991.
3. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1991.
4. The Jammu & Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment (2nd Amendment) Act, 1991.
5. The Places of Worship (Special Provision) Act, 1991.
6. The Special protection Group (Amendment) Act, 1991.
7. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1991.
8. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991.
9. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.

Policy Planning

9.28 A Policy Planning Unit has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs so as to have a mechanism to tap suitable specialised expertise available outside for helping in policy formulation. The unit will provide a structural/institutional arrangement within Ministry of Home Affairs for getting outside non-governmental input into the policy and decision making process and will take up studies in specified areas.

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E R R A T A

Page No.	Para No.	Line	For	Read
(iv)	-	7	dnd	and
Contents				
16	35	16	weaponary	weaponry
17	39	1	Decemeber	December
19	314	2	or	for
20	321	4	trac	track
20	322	3	welare	welfare
21	324	4	of	on
71	324	At the end - add.		Similarly, 967 fire-arms were coordinated with the stolen fire-arms cases and 811 motor vehicles were linked with the reported cases of theft.
34	53	1	approval	approved
45	540	5	croes	crores
52	563	1	when	which
62,	Annex II	2	1990-91	1991-92
	(Heading)			
64	66	8	1985-89	1985-90
65	611	6	bundhs	bandhs