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REPORT

1985-86



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

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CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for Law and Order which is a State subject under the Constitution. The Ministry keeps a continuing watch on trends and developments affecting law and order in various parts of the country.

1.2 The Ministry administers the Indian Police Service and also several para-military forces, namely, Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Assam Rifles (AR) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). The Ministry also controls certain attached organisations like the Intelligence Bureau, the National Police Academy, and the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

1.3 The Ministry supervised the implementation of the welfare schemes for the members of weaker sections till the month of September, 1985 when Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Development and Tribal Development Divisions alongwith Communal Harmony Division were transferred to the newly created Ministry of Welfare. In order to further streamline the working of Ministry of Home Affairs, it was reorganised into three Departments, namely Department of Internal Security, Department of States and Department of Home.

1.4 The conclusion of Punjab and Assam Accords were two land-mark events during the year in the direction of finding satisfactory solutions to the difficult situations which had developed in these two important States. Following these accords, elections were held to the Legislative Assemblies in both Punjab and Assam and to fill the Lok Sabha seats from the two States. The elections were conducted in peaceful and orderly manner.

1.5 On March 7, 1986 the President received a report from the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and solicited the President's concurrence to issue a proclamation immediately under Section 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. The President was pleased to give concurrence as required under the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution for issuing the said proclamation on the same date.

1.6 The former Department of Rehabilitation continues to be a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year, provision of relief to over 25,000 refugees who came from Sri Lanka in the wake of ethnic violence there constituted a major task for the Division.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

The law and order situation showed an improvement with the signing of the Punjab and Assam Accords and the holding of elections free of violence in both these States. The anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat was controlled in July, 1985 leading to improvement in the law and order situation in the country.

Communal Situation

2.2 The communal situation during latter half of 1985 remained comparatively peaceful throughout the country. Two incidents, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh occurred. The anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat which had got intertwined with communal incidents was controlled by a series of administrative measures and political initiative.

Labour Situation

2.3 Though there has been a numerical increase in the number of agitations by industrial workers there has nevertheless been a reduction in the percentage of violent incidents. There has been a declining trend in this regard during the last few years as can be seen from the statistics given below:

Year	Total No. of incidents	Percentage of violent incidents
1980	3028	17.9
1981	4182	18.9
1982	3690	17.6
1983	4175	16.0
1984	4163	14.8
1985	4666	13.8

Student unrest

2.4 In 1985 there were 11937 incidents including the anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat. This is as against 6603 in 1984 and 7018 incidents in 1983.

Left Wing Extremist Violence

2.5 551 incidents of left-wing extremist violence have come to notice in 1985. The majority of the incidents were in Andhra Pradesh followed by Bihar. Other States where incidents of extremist violence have been reported include West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. In this period 116 persons were killed in 93 incidents of murder. The number of dacoities have come down to 5, but there have been a number of attacks on Police and other Government officials numbering 128.

Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

2.6 The Notification dated 19-3-1984 declaring All India Sikh Students' Federation to be unlawful Association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 was cancelled by a notification dated 11-4-1985.

Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981

2.7 The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 which was to expire on 22nd September, 1985 has been extended for a further period of five years by means of the Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 1985:

Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984

2.8. The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984 enacted in the background of wide-spread violence in Punjab and Chandigarh and the atmosphere of terror and fear created by the terrorists, was amended in August 1985 in the changed situation and also as a follow-up measure of the Memorandum of Settlement signed by the Prime Minister with late Shri H. S. Longowal, President Shiromani Akali Dal on July 24, 1985.

The amended Act provides for restricted application of the provisions of the Act only to extremely serious offences viz. waging of war (Sections 121, 121-A, 122 and 123 IPC) and hijacking (Sections 4 and 5 of the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982).

Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985

2.9 The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 was enacted in May 1985 in the immediate background of escalation of terrorist activities in many parts of the country in May 1985. The Act has all India applicability. The Act seeks to deal with terrorist and disruptionist activities by providing deterrent punishment for such acts. The Act, apart from defining terrorist acts and disruptive activities, provides for the constitution of a specialised machinery by way of designated courts for speedy and expeditious trial of offences. Stringent punishment like death penalty for terrorist acts resulting in death and terms of imprisonment extending to a term of life and fine has been provided in the Act (in other cases including conspiracies, advocacy, abetment, incitement or facilitating the commission of terrorist act or disruptive activity have been provided for). 67 designated courts have been set up and 50 cases have been registered under the Act in various States/Union Territories.

Thakkar Commission of Inquiry

2.10 A Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice M.P. Thakkar was appointed on 20-11-1984 to go into the circumstances leading to the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. An interim report was submitted by Justice Thakkar on 19-11-1985. The term of the Commission has been extended till 31st March, 1986. Final report was submitted on 27.2.86.

Punjab Situation

2.11 It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to restore peace and normalcy in Punjab. In July 1985, the

Government took a major initiative to resolve the complex and difficult problems in Punjab. The Memorandum of Settlement on various Punjab issues was signed by the Prime Minister and late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, President Shiromani Akali Lal (L) on 24th July, 1985. After the signing of the accord elections in the State were announced. The elections were held in a peaceful and orderly manner and a popular Government assumed office in the State on 29th September, 1985.

2.12 Government have taken steps to implement the Memorandum of Settlement in right earnest. Out of 11 items, covered by the Memorandum of Settlement, 7 items have been fully implemented. These items relate to compensation to innocent persons killed (Item No. 1), Army recruitment (Item No. 2), enquiry into November incidents (Item No. 3), rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army (Item No. 4) disposal of pending cases (Item No. 6), Centre State relations (Item No. 8) and representation of minorities (Item No. 10).

2.13. Regarding formulation of an All India Gurdwara Bill (Item No. 5), the State Governments have been requested to furnish their views in the matter.

2.14. Regarding territorial claims (Item No. 7) it may be mentioned that paragraph 7.1 and 7.3 of the accord are interconnected. Paragraph 7.1 deals with transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and transfer of certain areas of UT Chandigarh to Punjab and Haryana respectively. According to paragraph 7.3 the actual transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab will take place simultaneously with the transfer of areas in lieu of Chandigarh to Haryana. The Mathew Commission which was appointed pursuant to paragraph 7.2 of the Accord submitted its report on 25th January, 1986. The Commission found that it cannot recommend transfer of any Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to Haryana because the villages and towns in the Fazilka-Abohar areas of Punjab identified by it as Hindi-speaking do not satisfy the criterion of contiguity. The Mathew Commission has observed that it is for the Government of India to take such

suitable steps as it deems fit including the appointment of a Commission, to give effect to the general intention of Smt. Indira Gandhi to transfer some Hindi-speaking territories in Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. In pursuance to this, the Home Minister has held discussions with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana with a view to deciding the further course of action.

2.15 Regarding sharing of river water (Item No. 9.1 and 9.2) the President promulgated an Ordinance on 24th January 1986; in pursuance of this Ordinance, the Central Government constituted on 25th January 1986 a single member tribunal called 'The Ravi and Beas waters Tribunal' and referred to it the matters specified in Item Nos. 9.1 and 9.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab. On further consideration the above Tribunal is being changed into a three-member tribunal by suitably amending the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Act is in the process of being amended.

2.16. Regarding completion of SYL Canal (Item No. 9.3) a number of special steps were taken by the Central Government. Funds to the tune of Rs. 43 crores (Rs. 30 crores by way of advance plan assistance from Centre, Rs. 10 crores from Haryana and Rs. 3 crores from Punjab) were released to meet immediate requirements of the project. Steps to procure cement and steel required for the project on priority basis were also taken. There was an agreement that further funds would be made available for its speedy completion. The work on construction of the canal in its middle portion has not progressed on account of demand of the farmers of the area to change the alignment of this canal. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Punjab to ensure that impediments if any, in the completion of the canal are removed expeditiously. The progress of the canal is also being monitored regularly.

2.17. As regards promotion of Punjabi language (Item No. 11) the Ministry of Human Resources Development has identified the areas in which action is required to be taken and

various steps in this regard have been initiated.

2.18. The Government of Punjab is keeping a watch on the law and order situation in the State. The Central Government is in constant touch with the State Government. Paramilitary forces have been made available to the State Government to assist the State Police for internal security purposes. Security arrangements on the Punjab-Pak border have been strengthened.

ASSAM SITUATION

Assam Accord

2.19. An important event during the year 1985-86 was the signing of the Assam Accord on 15th August, 1985, which brought an end to the six-year-old agitation on the foreigners issue. The accord represents the fulfilment of the assurance given by the Prime Minister in his broadcast to the Nation on 5th January, 1985 that 'earnest efforts will be made to settle the foreigners' issue in Assam and that the give and take of the conference table can yield victories which confrontation cannot'.

Elections in Assam

2.20. Following the Accord the State Assembly was dissolved and arrangements were set into motion to hold fresh elections to the State Assembly and to the Lok Sabha seats in Assam. Special arrangements were made by the Election Commission to prepare fair electoral rolls in the context of the problem of infiltration in Assam. The process of intensive revision of electoral rolls was completed successfully and the final rolls published on 7th November, 1985. Elections were held to the State Assembly and to the Lok Sabha seats in Assam on 16th December, 1985. All the political parties both national and regional took part in the elections which were held in a peaceful atmosphere.

Implementation of Assam Accord

2.21. Vigorous steps have been taken to implement the various provisions of the Assam Accord. The main steps are:

- (i) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 was enacted to give legal shape to the provisions relating to the foreigners issue which form the core of the Accord. The Act came into force on 7-12-1985. As a result, all those who came to Assam from Bangladesh upto 1st January, 1966 and have been ordinarily resident there since then have become Indian citizens while those who came between 1-1-1966 to 24-3-1971 will upon registration become Indian citizens after 10 years following detection, but will enjoy, in the meanwhile, same rights as a citizen of India, excepting the right to vote.
- (ii) In order to strengthen the machinery for this purpose. 18 posts in the rank of Supdt. of Police have been sanctioned for appointment as Special Registration Officers in respect of 1966-71 entrants one in each district, together with nucleus staff.
- (iii) Measures for intensifying patrolling along the international border have been taken. Similarly, arrangements have been made to undertake the work of construction of road along the border and to reinforce other antiinfiltration measures.
- (iv) The work of detection of the post 24th March, 1971 illegal entrants from Bangladesh is continuing apace in accordance with the provisions of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983. An Appellate Tribunal has been set up at Gauhati during the year, over and above the 20 Tribunals already functioning.
- (v) The Central and the State Governments have completed review of disciplinary cases against their

respective employees in connection with the agitation.

- (vi) The State Government have completed a review of cases of detention and criminal cases in connection with the agitation.
- (vii) The power to issue Citizenship Certificates in respect of persons of Indian origin, which is at present vested in the Collectors, is being taken over by the Central Government in accordance with the Assam Accord. A centralized office is being set up at New Delhi for this purpose.
- (viii) In order to bring about the speedy all round development of Assam, an enhanced allocation of Rs. 2,100/-crores has been made for the State during the Seventh Plan as compared to approved outlay of Rs. 1,115/- crores during the Sixth Plan. The Plan would be almost entirely financed through central assistance amounting to Rs. 2,065/- crores. The allocation for Annual Plan 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 500/- crores as against Rs. 410/-crores for 1985-86, thereby marking a step up of about 22 per cent. Action is in hand for the reopening of Ashok Paper Mill, the Cooperative Jute Mill and for setting up an oil refinery and an I.I.T. in Assam, in terms of the Assam Accord.

Assam Nagaland Border Dispute

2.22. A clash took place between the police forces of Assam and Nagaland in Merapani area of Assam-Nagaland border in the first week of June, 1985.

2.23. Immediate steps were taken to effect a ceasefire and bring about disengagement of the police forces of the two States. In pursuance of the decision arrived at by the two Chief Ministers at Imphal on 7th June, 1985, Central para-military forces were immediately inducted into the affected area.

2.24. The Central Government sanctioned an assistance amounting to Rs. 162.30 lakhs to the Government of Assam towards rehabilitation of civilian population affected by the disturbances. In addition, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided from the Prime Ministers Relief Fund.

2.25 A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, with Shri R. K. Shastri, formerly Secretary to the Government of India as Sole Member to go into these incidents and to probe into the conduct of the officials of the two State Governments including their uniformed personnel and to suggest measures to prevent recurrence of such clashes. The Commission whose headquarter is at Shillong is expected to submit its final report by 31st July, 1986.

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN THE NORTH EAST.

2.26 The overall situation in regard to law and order in the North-Eastern region has generally been satisfactory. As a part of the strategy to deal with the extremists in the North-Eastern region, the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, were used and certain extremist organisations were declared 'unlawful' under the said Act. Vigilance on the borders was stepped up to check infiltration/exfiltration of the extremists from across the border. The State/UT Governments were asked to utilise the provisions of Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985, to curb the activities of extremists. The intelligence set up in the region was also geared up to effectively deal with the extremist elements.

Manipur

2.27 The intensified operations by the Security Forces against the extremist groups in Manipur resulted in the arrest of 46 extremists and surrender of 2 extremists. Tullachandra, a prominent leader of PREPAK, an underground extremist group of Meiteis was killed in an encounter with the SF/Police in November, 1985. A number of steps have been taken by the

State Government to speed up the prosecution of the cases against the extremists who have been arrested. These include constitution of a special Co-ordination Committee under D.I.G. range to deal with and contain the activities of extremists released on bail, amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, empowering executive magistrates to try certain category of offences, entrusting responsibility on District Superintendent of Police for expeditious investigation and follow up and close and effective coordination with the Security Forces. The Meitei extremist organisations viz. PLA, PREPAK, KCP and other bodies set up by them, have been declared 'unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, by a notification of this Ministry dated 26-10-1985.

Nagaland

2.28 Effective operations by Security Forces resulted in the arrest of 77 extremists and surrender of 28 extremists. Nagaland remained generally peaceful during the year barring a few stray incidents of violence. In order to curb the activities of the extremist organisation known as the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), the existing 5 Kms. 'disturbed' area belt along the Indo-Burma border, was extended to 20 Kms. in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh by a notification of this Ministry dated 18-10-1985.

Tripura

2.29 Though the number of violent incidents by the Tripura National Volunteers, an extremist organisation in Tripura dropped to 47 from 72 reported in 1984, the persons killed in these incidents increased from 64 to 66. During 1985, 15 TNV extremists surrendered, 4 were arrested and 1 killed in an encounter with SF. With a view to inspiring confidence among the tribals in general and fulfilling their demands for the application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to the tribal areas of Tripura, the Constitution 49th Amendment Act was passed in 1984. Subsequently, elections to the Autonomous District Council under this Act were held

in June, 1985, and the elected Autonomous District Council came into being in July, 1985.

Mizoram

2.30 The situation in Mizoram remained peaceful during the year consequent upon the understanding reached with Shri Laldenga regarding cessation of violent activities by MNF. However there were reports about collection of 'donations' by MNF.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

2.31 During the period from January, 1985 to November, 1985 the total crime reported and registered under the various sections of the I.P.C. was 26,633 as against 27,164 during the corresponding period for the year 1984.

2.32 During the year, Delhi hosted important international conferences like the Six Nations Summit Conference, Ministerial Level Conference of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries etc for which Delhi Police made successful security arrangements. Consequent upon the steps taken by the Police, the Gallu Gharra Week also went off peacefully. Barring some incidents, which include gruesome murder of two important public figures, Shri Lalit Maken and Arjun Dass and series of bomb explosions rocking the capital on 10-5-85, the law and order situation generally remained under control. Delhi Police intensified the drive launched against the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and a number of seizures were made. An Act known as the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act came into force with effect from 14-11-1985 in the Union Territory of Delhi.

2.33 Delhi Police received the sanction of the Government of India for the creation of about 3,000 posts for augmenting the existing strength of Delhi Police. Sanctions for opening of 12 new Police Stations, setting up of a Special Cell for dealing with crime against women, setting up of a Cell for Anti-Terrorist

Surveillance, strengthening of Police Control Room etc. have been received. To increase the mobility of the Police force, 400 vehicles of different kinds were also sanctioned.

2.34 The target and the raised strength of the Home Guards and Civil Defence volunteers in the Union Territory of Delhi is given as under:—

	Target	Raised
1. Home Guards Volunteers	9350	8869
2. Civil Defence Vos.	40022	29551

2.35 63 Mohalla Nigrani Committees were set up throughout the Union Territory of Delhi by the Area Organisers, Civil Defence. These Committees have started functioning as a Public Action Committee against terrorism and anti-national elements.

National Integration

2.36 Government has been giving utmost importance to the promotion of National Integration and Communal Harmony. In his broadcast to the Nation on 5th January, 1985, the Prime Minister has assured the Nation that Govt.'s first duty is to safeguard the life, property and legitimate rights of citizens belonging to every faith. Efforts in this direction were made and various Ministries were requested to reorient and improve their policies with a view to promote the cause of National Integration. All the State Governments|Ministries|Departments were requested to take special steps to formulate comprehensive programmes to promote constant awareness and to do something tangible for the National Integration. Response has been quite encouraging.

2.37 The Government has been vigilant on the Communal front and all efforts have been made to preserve and restore communal harmony throughout the country. State Governments were requested to review the matter at the highest level and to ensure that the administrative machinery is attuned to res-

pond to the first signs of Communal tension and that adequate steps should be taken to prevent such tensions in the initial stages itself. To achieve this, comprehensive guidelines for combating communal disturbances and promotion of communal harmony were circulated to the States earlier. These guidelines were examined afresh. Certain modifications in the guidelines were made and the same issued in July, 1985 to the State Governments|U.T.'s.

CHAPTER—III

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Introduction

The Police forces of the States and Union Territories are responsible for maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crime. The Central Government have established the Border Security Force (BSF) and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) for protecting the border. The Central Reserve Police Force is meant to re-inforce the State Police Forces in the event of large scale civil disturbances. The Home Ministry also administers the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) which is deployed in public sector undertakings to perform protective and preventive duties.

3.2 Ministry of Home Affairs is the Cadre Controlling Authority for the Indian Police Service. It looks after service matters like appointment to IPS, deputation to the Centre, training, fixation of seniority, pay etc. The authorised strength of the I.P.S is nearly 2,900.

Upgradation and Modernisation of Police

3.3 On the basis of the recommendations made by the 8th Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance have approved an outlay of Rs. 258.95 crores to 15 States for construction of housing units for police personnel, buildings for police stations, setting up of new police stations, creation of posts of women constables and construction of headquarters for the IIInd Armed Police Btn. of Meghalaya.

3.4 The pattern of Central Financial assistance for the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces which was revived for another period of 10 years in 1980 continues to be 50 per

cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. This is intended to be utilised to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, training equipment, and scientific aids to investigation. The funds are being released to the State Governments as per the provision made in the budget every year.

National Police Commission

3.5 Implementation of the report continued to receive priority attention of the Government. All State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to expedite completion of action in this regard.

Central Police Organisations

Assam Rifles

3.6 The Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. Assam Rifles comprises one IG (Sector) Headquarters, five Range Headquarters, 22 Battalions, a Training Centre and a few ancillary units. Two more Range Headquarters and nine Battalions are to be raised spread over 1985—88. The bulk of the force continues to operate in the North East under the operational control of the Army.

3.7 Rules governing the general superintendence and control of the Assam Rules have been framed under section 3 and 12 of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 and were issued on 17-10-1985.

Border Security Force

3.8 The Border Security Force, raised in December, 1965, has entered its 21st year. Apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the actual line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, it provided effective assistance to the local Administration in the maintenance of Law and Order in the Punjab State. During the year the force remained preoccupied with various tasks assigned to it. It also contributed in apprehending a total of

21,059 persons for clandestine border crossing in addition to 2,497 persons for smuggling of contraband goods valued at Rs. 25.52 crores.

Government have sanctioned five year programmes, commencing from 1986-87, for strengthening and expanding the BSF on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders for more effective surveillance. The programmes envisage raising of additional manpower setting up of additional border out-posts and observation towers, as well as equipping the Force with sophisticated equipment and improving mobility of the border patrols.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police

3.9 This force has a strength of 14 battalions (i.e., 10 service battalions and 4 support battalions) and continues to be deployed on the border with Tibet (China).

Central Reserve Police Force

3.10 The Central Reserve Police Force Battalions are deployed to re-inforce State/Union Territories Police Forces in the maintenance of law and order and in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc. To meet the growing demands of States/Union Territories for assistance of CRPF, 12 additional battalions of CRPF were sanctioned in May, 1985, out of which 11 battalions are likely to become operational in March—April 1986.

3.11 The welfare scheme known as 'Risk Premia Fund' introduced in April, 1981 benefited 330 families of those who died or who were invalided out of service on medical grounds during the year 1985.

Central Industrial Security Force

3.12 The CISF has so far been deployed in 151 Public Sector Industrial Undertakings. During the period from 1-4-1985 to 30-11-1985, 1716 cases of theft of property were reported from the undertakings where CISF is inducted. About 1676 persons

were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 38.5 lakhs was received during this period. The crime situation has been kept well under control in the undertakings wherever CISF is inducted.

3.13 So far 2022 officers and men have been trained in specialised and crime detection training courses. There have been no instances of any serious sabotage in the undertakings where CISF is deployed, except for three cases of suspected sabotage in Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation, Haldia during the year.

Directorate of Coordination Police Computers

3.14 The Director of Coordination Police Computers was created in 1976 for coordination of all computers activities of the police force in India in the light of the decision of the Government of India to introduce computers in the work of Police under the scheme of modernisation of the police force. The Directorate also runs a National Police Computer Centre for State and Central Police Organisations. It has got a systems group to identify areas of computerisation, design required systems and implement the same in Central Police Organisations and States, besides laying down standards in computerisation, ensuring the enforcement of standards in systems. The Directorate also organises training programmes for the personnel of the police forces of the States and the Centre.

3.15 During 1985-86 a Super-16 Computer was installed at Bhuvaneshwar for Orissa Police. The installation of computer at Calcutta for West Bengal Police, which was long overdue, was also completed. At present computers are operational in 12 States i.e. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh besides the one at Delhi under aegis of this Directorate. On-line enquiry system was already operational in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh facilitating the computer in the HQs of

these States being connected to the Teleprinter terminals at the District HQs in the respective States for processing enquiries. The on-line system was commissioned in Kerala and Punjab during this year.

3.16 The Directorate have also developed a number of computer applications like Crime Statistics, Personnel Information System, Pay roll system, FCRA System, Name index system, Integrated traffic management system, Travel Control System, Law reference system, System for History sheeters and bad characters and property coordination system, and implemented these systems in various State and Central Police Organisation. The Computer systems in this Directorate are functioning round the clock and have achieved performance rating of 97 per cent.

3.17 With a view to improving the operational efficiency of the law enforcement agencies, it is imperative that the existing crime record system should be streamlined and modernised. The National Police Commission accordingly recommended the establishment of a National Crime Record Bureau at the Centre as well as Crime Record Bureau at the State and District levels to collect the information of crimes and criminals at different levels. Accepting this recommendation of the Commission, a National Crime Record Bureau has been set up at the Centre. The Bureau comprises of the existing Directorate of Coordination Police Computers, the Central Finger Print Bureau and inter-State Crime Records of the Central Bureau of investigation, crime records of the Central Bureau of Investigation, crime records and statistics of the Bureau of Police Research and Development. The State Government have also been asked to set up State Crime Record Bureau and the District Crime Record Bureau on similar lines.

3.18 During the year 1985-86 the Directorate conducted 11 courses in the training division in Delhi and also organised 5 courses separately for State Police and Central Police Organisations. In these training courses 306 officers have been imparted training in various aspects of computerisation.

Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless

3.19 During the year, the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless continued to provide uninterrupted Wireless telegraphy and teleprinters communication facilities to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State/UTs Govts. Steps have been taken to modernise the Inter State Police Wireless system by inducting sophisticated equipment using microprocessor controlled technology which would ensure error-free clearance of traffic at high speeds. Provision for modernising restructuring of the Police Wireless network has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan and an Expert Committee was constituted to examine proposals in this regard.

3.20 The Directorate arranged the supply of adequate number of Wireless equipments to the State Police during the elections in Assam and Punjab.

3.21 The Directorate has also arranged supply of more than 300 Nos. VHF sets to Delhi Police to meet its law and order requirements.

3.22 The Research and Development wing of DCPW has continued to work in the development of items required of the Police Wireless systems to improve the efficiency of operation. These include Universal Inter-face unit for the fabrication of VHF Repeaters, Antenna multicoupler, automatic scanning system for use with multichannel VHF systems and high gain antennas for better HF and VHF communications.

3.23 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CRTI) of DCPW has during the year trained 290 technical personnel from the State/UTs/CPOs and also a few from developing countries like Mauritius, Sierram Leone, etc.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

3.24 The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was established in the year 1971 with the objective of conducting re-

search and imparting "Inservice Training" to the functionaries of the Criminal Justice System and to organise post graduate courses in Criminology and Forensic Science. During the year 1985, 33 courses were conducted and 585 persons attended these courses.

Bureau of Police Research and Development

3.25 The Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up in 1970 with a view to promoting the modernisation of systems, methods and organisation of the police in the country. The Central Forensic Science Laboratories (Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh) and the Govt. Examiners of Questioned Documents (Simla, Calcutta and Hyderabad) also function under the BPR&D. The C.F.S.L. and the G.E.s Q.D have been identified as Science and Technology Institutions by the Planning Commission under the VII Five Year Plan.

3.26 The Bureau has developed stun shells and stun grenades which are under field trial. The BPR&D in collaboration with the Armament Research and Development Establishment, Pune has developed a 1.5" stun bag cartridges for riot control operations. The technical trials of the subject item are being conducted at Pune. Evaluation trials in respect of .38 special VIP Security ammunition (Developed in collaboration with Armament Factory, Kirkee) have been completed, and the ammunition has already been distributed to the States. In collaboration with the Central School of Weapons & Tactics, Border Security Force, Indore, the BPR&D has developed a riot gun (modified version of .303 rifle) and plastic pellets to act as intermediary weapon for riot control operation.

3.27 The Research Division of the Bureau has completed projects on 'Service of Summons' and "Compensation to the Victims of Crime", and these are being published. Ten other projects are in hand. The training Division of BPR&D has been evaluating the existing training programmes, co-ordinating the standards, improving training techniques, devising new courses

and assessing the future needs of the training. It has also been monitoring and identifying police training programmes for Indian Police Service. Officers outside the country and training programmes for police officers visiting India from abroad. The Directorate of Training has also undertaken production of educative literature on training in order to actively assist the police trainees in developing their lecture notes. The Central Detective Training Schools (Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandiragh) are also under the general supervision of the Training Directorate. During the year, the BPR&D organised the 6th All India Forensic Science Conference at Madras, the 19th All India Police Science Congress at Shillong, the 1st All India Seminar of Police-Public Relations (in co-operation with the Maharashtra Police) at Bombay, and the Conference of Prosecuting Officers at New Delhi.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

3.28 During the year, CFSL continued to provide the facilities of examination of Crime exhibits for expert opinion in the cases forwarded by the CBI, Delhi Police, Government of India, Departments, Public Undertakings, State Governments State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed Forces, Banks, Courts of law etc. About 1696 police officers, judges, scientists and others availed themselves of the training and orientation facilities provided by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel National Police Academy Hyderabad

3.29 The Academy imparts training to Police officers of the senior level in general and IPS officers in particular. The Academy is conducting the following trainig courses :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Basic Course for IPS Probations | 11½ month
duration |
| 2. Basic Training Terminal Course for IPS Officers with
3 to 5 years service | 4 weeks
duration |
| 3. Senior Officers Course for Officers of the level of Supdt.
of Police. | 10 weeks
duration |

4. Top Management Development Programme for the Officers of the level of Deputy Inspectors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police 2 weeks duration
5. Training of Trainers Course for Officers of the level of Deputy Superintendents of Police working in various Police Training Institutions in the country in two phases.
 - First phase 4 weeks duration
 - Second phase 4 weeks duration
6. Training Administrators Course for officers of the level of Superintendents of Police or Deputy Inspectors General of Police who are posted to head various police Training Institutions. 4 weeks duration
7. Basic Course for Cadet sub-Inspectors of the CBI 9 months duration
8. IPS Orientation course for SPS Officers who are in the select list of IPS. 6 weeks duration

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

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

3.32 Three inservice courses have also been introduced from the year 1986. The Junior Management Course is to train officers of 6 to 10 years of service, the Middle Management Course for officers of 10 to 16 years of service and Top Management Course for officers of above 16 years of service. Three such courses of each category would be organised each year.

Police Training

3.33 Training facilities were provided to police officers at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and in other

Civil and Defence Training Establishment. Police Officers were also deputed to certain institutions abroad for training. Under the Colombo Plan and Special African Assistance Plan, training facilities were provided in India to Police Officers from Zambia, Indonesia, Nepal, Mauritius, Fiji, Bhutan, Burma, Kenya and Malawi.

Deployment of Para-Military Forces

3.34 For the elections held in March, 1985 in 11 States and one Union Territory, Para-military and other Armed Police units were made available to the States/Union Territory for making law and order arrangements for the conduct of elections. Similar arrangements were made for the conduct of elections in Punjab in September, 1985 and in Assam in December, 1985. The co-operation extended by the various States in operating their State Armed Police units, transport, etc. for Punjab and Assam elections is to be appreciated.

3.35 To meet the growing demands of States/Union Territories for assistance of CRPF, 12 additional battalions of CRPF were sanctioned by Government in May 1985 out of which 11 battalions are likely to become operational in March/April 1986.

Police Medals

3.36 During the year 1985, police medals awarded as follows :—

(a) 'Gallantry' medals

President's Police Medal for Gallantry	16
Police Medal for Gallantry	113

(b) Prime Minister's Medal for life saving

Service medal on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day: President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	69
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Police Medal for Meritorious Services	480
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Welfare Grant for the C.P.Os.

3.37 In recognition of the commendable work done by the Central Police Forces in various spheres, a special ad-hoc welfare grant amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned during 1985-86 in addition to the normal welfare grant of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Civil Defence

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

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

3.40 Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measures in Civil Defence Towns, Civil Defence Volunteers are also employed on a voluntary basis during peace time in national building activities such as adult education, small saving schemes, national electrons, cleanliness drive, setting up of First-Aid—Posts in Melas, Blood Donation and other socio-economic activities.

3.41 Members of Civil Defence Corps also render assistance during natural calamities like flood, earth-quake, etc. on a voluntary basis.

3.42 At present Civil Defence Organisation is spread over 27 States/Union Territories in the country. The present target strength of total Civil Defence volunteers is 6.6 lakhs of which 3.73 lakhs have been raised and 3.60 lakhs have been trained.

3.43 During the year 1985 an intensive drive was launched for improving the efficiency, effectiveness of training for Civil

Defence Organisation. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur during this year conducted 14 courses for instructors, Staff officers, N.C.C. and IPS probationers and Officers from private and Public Undertakings including one Industrial Civil Defence Training Conference. 451 officers have been trained in the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur in 1985 and so far 23,076 officers have been trained since its inception in April, 1957.

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

3.45 The Ministry of Home Affairs share the expenditure on implementation of Civil Defence measures on authorised items by the States on 50:50 basis except in North Eastern States and five Northern Districts of West Bengal where Central Government bears all the expenditure incurred on Civil Defence. Rupees 3 crores have been provided in the budget for the year 1985-86 against Rs. 1.91 crores for the last year (1984-85).

Home Guards

3.46 Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a country-wide organisation and its members are drawn from all walks of life. Besides attending to their normal avocations, the Home Guards place their services voluntarily at the disposal of the authorities to assist the Civil administration and the community at large. Against the authorised target strength of 5,16,568 Home Guards volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 5,02,183 which includes Border Wing Home Guards..

3.47 During the year, Home Guards were utilised by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations to supplement their respective Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border wing Home Guards were deployed to guard international borders alongwith the Border Security Force, both in the western and the eastern sectors. Home Guards contributed a great deal in bringing about peace and normalcy in Gujarat, Punjab and Assam.

3.48 A large number of Home Guards were utilised by the State Government of Assam and Punjab for election duties during 1985 Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections, in these two States. In addition, 15 Companies of Home Guards from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were moved to Punjab for similar duties.

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

3.50 A sum of Rs. 17 crores was provided in the budget for 1985-86 on account of Central share of assistance to the State Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Further a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided in the budget towards re-imbursement of expenditure to the States for deployment of Home Guards during Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

Fire Services

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

3.52 During the VI Plan period Ministry of Home Affairs arranged Rs. 4373.60 lakhs of GIC loans for the State Fire Services with the coordination of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Insurance Division. During the VII Plan period Rs. 15 crores are proposed to be allotted to the State Governments for the same purpose each year.

3.53 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur has imparted training to a total of 8912 candidates including 71 from the overseas countries till the middle of December, 1985. The fourth batch of candidates of B.E. (Fire) Degree Course conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur completed their training course in December, 1985. Four Fire Officers are to be sent to U.K. in the first half of 1986 for training under technical cooperation training programme.

Award of Medals/Commendation Certificates

3.54 Five President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals for distinguished service; one Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for gallantry 50 Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for meritorious services and two Home Guards Civil Defence Medals for gallantry were awarded in the year 1985 to Home Guards and Civil Defence Personnel.

3.55 Three President's Fire Service Medals for distinguished service, four Fire Service Medals for gallantry and 59 Fire Service Medals for meritorious service were awarded to Fire Service personnel.

CHAPTER IV

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

The North-Eastern Council set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971, to ensure integrated economic development of the North-Eastern region is represented by the five States and two Union Territories in the North-East. It supplements the efforts of the constituent units in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional plan.

4.2. The Seventh Plan outlay for the North-Eastern Council schemes is Rs. 675.00 crores as against an outlay of Rs. 340.12 crores for the Sixth Plan. The Annual Plan allocation for 1985-86 is Rs. 125.00 Crores. The Sector-wise break up is given below:

(Rs. in crores)		
Sector	Outlay for NEC's Seventh Plan Proposals	Outlay for NEC's Annual Plan 1985-86
1. Agriculture & Allied Sector.	46.46	5.23
2. Water and Power Development.	278.08*	45.07**
3. Industries & Mining	10.60	3.25
4. Transport & Communication	297.53	59.33
5. Manpower Development	33.80	10.51
6. Social & Community Services	1.61	0.12
7. General Services	6.92	1.49
Total :	675.00	125.00

*Includes Rs. 100 crores as LIC Loan.

**Includes Rs. 10 crores as LIC loan.

4.3 During the year under report, the following major schemes have been followed up:

Kopili Hydel Project (150 MW):

4.4 This project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 149.02 crores. The first phase of this project (Khandong Power House Unit I and Unit II of 25 MW each has been commissioned in mid 1984 almost as per schedule. Phase IInd (2×50 MW) is expected to be commissioned in December, 1986 (Unit I and II). An amount of Rs. 7.5 crores was released to North Eastern Council till June, 1986 for this project.

Doyang Hydel Project (105 MW) and associated transmission Lines Project in Nagaland:

4.5 The scheme for execution of Doyang Hydro Electric Project (105 MW) and associated transmission lines project has been sanctioned in March, 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 128.61 crores and Rs. 40.87 crores respectively. Preliminary work on this project has already been started. The project is to be executed and managed by the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

2nd Bridge over river Brahmaputra

4.6 The work on the bridge at Teipur is now expected to be completed by December, 1986.

Roads:

4.7 The approved outlay for roads to be taken up by the North Eastern Council during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 289.08 crores, which includes a provision of Rs. 10 crores for new road schemes. During the Sixth Plan period the outlay on the roads was Rs. 109 crores against which expenditure of Rs. 102.71 crores was incurred.

North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology

4.8 The institute is being established at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh for developing technical skills mainly at the certificate

and diploma levels for meeting middle-level manpower requirements of the region. The Scheme was approved in September, 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.35 crores. The total expenditure on the Institute upto September, 1985 amounted to Rs. 273.05 lakhs.

4.9 A scheme for delegation of enhanced powers to the North Eastern Council Secretariat has been worked out so as to improve the functioning of the Council.

Committee of Ministers for economic development of North East

4.10 The Committee of Ministers for the economic development of North-Eastern Region has been re-constituted. Home Minister will be the Chairman of the Committee, Minister of Finance, Minister of Transport, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Minister of Programme Implementation, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of state in the Ministry of Labour, will be the members. Minister of state in the Ministry of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals will be a Special invitee. Chief Ministers of the States/UTs will also be special invitees and other Union Minister of States will be coopted/invited as per requirements of the agenda. A preliminary meeting was convened in the Ministry of Home Affairs by Minister of State (S) in January, 1986 to review the implementation of various central sector schemes in the North-East and North Eastern Council developmental programmes.

CHAPTER V

UNION TERRITORIES

There are nine Union Territories comprising a total area of 1,19,551 Sq. Kms. with a population of 97,91,362. The approved outlay of all the Union Territories for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is Rs. 3768.00 crores and for the Annual Plan (1985-86) is Rs. 641.56 crores. Details regarding area, population and outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (1985-86) are given in Annexure I and II.

Andamans and Nicobar Islands

5.2 As against an outlay of Rs. 96.60 crores approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 285 crores has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for the Annual Plan (1985-86) is Rs. 33.50 crores. Some of the significant development activities in various sectors are enumerated below:

Shipping

5.3 Shipping is the life-line of this Island Territory. A provision of Rs. 90 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purchase of new passenger-cum-cargo vessels so as to provide better communication facilities between the mainland and the Islands. To improve communications within the Islands during the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to purchase, inter alia one ship with the capacity of 300 passengers and 200 MT of cargo and 4 ships with the capacity of 200 passengers and 60 MT cargo of each. It is also proposed to buy 3 cargo vessels with the capacity of 100 MT each. The construction

of a 200-ton cargo vessel is in an advanced stage of progress and the work for the construction of a 200-ton oil tanker has been awarded.

5.4 During the year 1985, 2 vessels namely MV Panigat and MV Vanchi were acquired and new jetties at Port Blair and Little Andamans were commissioned. The work on the construction of jetties at Teresa, East Island and Oralkatcha and Campbell Bay, is in progress.

Road Transport

5.5 Bus services in the territory are operated by the Government. The Transport Department is operating buses on 95 routes with a total route length of 1950 Kms. On an average, the buses cover 9500 Kms. per day and about 40,000 passengers avail of the bus facility every day. 24 new bus chassis have been acquired and the work of body building is in progress.

Roads

5.6 The construction of Andaman Trunk Road in North Andaman, Aerial Bay jetty to Kalara Beach has been completed. The work on the Andaman Trunk Road in South Andaman is in progress. Earth work embankment formation has been completed for a length of 6 Kms. While 7.75 Kms. of rural roads have been constructed; 63 Kms. of roads are in various stages of construction.

Water Supply

5.7 The scheme to improve water supply to Port Blair by raising the height of Dhanikhari Dam has been administratively approved. The work relating to supply of water in 12 villages has already been completed and it is proposed to provide water supply to 32 villages during the current financial year. At the close of Sixth Plan, the number of villages provided with water supply stood at 311.

Power

5.8 At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the installed capacity was 10,666 KW. Additional capacity of 28,227 KW is proposed to be created during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Among various new schemes for power generation, there is a Hydro Electric Project on the Kalpong river in North Andaman. At the close of Sixth Five Year Plan, 242 villages have been electrified. During the year 1985-86, as against the target of 19 villages for the entire year, 12 villages have been electrified upto December, 1985. It is proposed to electrify 148 villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan-113 through Conventional Sources and 35 by Non-Conventional Sources.

Agriculture

5.9. During the year 1985-86 (upto December 1985), out of 12,000 hectares of land available for paddy cultivation, 7,800 hectares has been brought under high yielding varieties and 4,200 hectares under other varieties. In addition to about 40 MT paddy seeds, 82 rice mini-kits were distributed to farmers for popularising the new high yielding varieties of paddy. Besides, 4,900 mini-kits of pulses, 451 mini-kits of ground-nut and 120 mini-kits of mustard were also distributed to farmers free of cost. Fertilisers, liquid pesticides and power pesticides were also distributed to farmers through various centres. More than 51,000 coconut seedlings, 1,72,000 arecanut seedlings, 10,500 fruit plants, 30,000 banana suckers, 22,500 pepper cuttings, 6,200 cinnamon seedlings, 5,200 clove seedlings, 1,700 cashew seedlings and 3,300 coffee seedlings were also distributed to the farmers.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

5.10. During the year, 1 Veterinary sub-dispensary each at Shivpur (North Andaman) and Mile Tilak and Shoal Bay (South Andaman) were established. One poultry farm was established at Car Nicobar. With the addition of 13 poultry farms:

during the year, a total of about 118 poultry farms have come up in these Islands.

Industry

5.11 During the year, 37 new Small Scale Units have been established and 40 S.S.I. Units have been given professional registration. The establishment of mini cement plant is also under study of the Administration.

Fisheries

5.12 In the Annual Plan (1985-86), an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for fisheries. The target of fish production for the year is 6,000 MT. Fresh water fish fry seeds (4.2 lakhs) were distributed amongst the farmers during the year. Provisions has been made for distribution of 25 mechanised boats at subsidised rates during the current financial year.

Education

5.13 During the Year, 6 new Primary Schools were opened. 5 Primary Schools were upgraded to the status of Middle Schools, 2 Middle Schools to Secondary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary Schools. 5 Integrated Education of Disabled Children (I.E.D.) Centres have already been opened and 15 more Centres are proposed to be opened by the end of this year. 36 Adult Education Centres have been opened. Under the National Integration Scheme, a 10 day Community Singing Camp was organised by the N.C.E.R.T. as part of the National Integration Scheme introduced by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education).

Medical and Public Health

5.14 During the current financial year, 2 new Primary Health Centres are proposed to be set up. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the bed strength of hospitals/Primary

Health Centres was 774. The Union Territory has recently received an award of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Govt. of India for its performance in the Family Welfare Programmes.

Tribal Welfare

5.15 During the year 1985-86, as against the target of 675 families, 477 families have so far been provided with economic assistance under the Tribal Welfare Schemes.

Forestry

5.16 During the year 1985-86, the target is to plant 95 lakhs seedlings. The Forest Department aims at (a) management of forest in these Islands in a scientific and systematic manner so as to ensure assistance and supply of industrial wood and other forest wood in perpetuity and (b) conserving the eco-system in these Islands.

Cooperation

5.17 During the year 1985-86, 18 new Cooperative Societies have been opened so far.

Social Welfare

5.18 The facility to travel free of charge in the State transport buses has been extended to the physically handicapped persons. A group of 33 handicapped children was also taken to Madras for treatment.

Civil Supply

5.19 The State Trading scheme on 'No profit-no-loss' basis is operating under which controlled items like rice, wheat and sugar are brought in from the mainland for distribution through a net work of 224 Fair Price Shops. There is no quantitative restriction in regard to issue of wheat and kerosene oil.

New 20-Point Programme

5.20 The implementation of the programme is monitored by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor. Some of

the achievements during 1985-86 (upto December 1985) are indicated below:—

5.21 12 villages have been electrified and provided with water supply. 29 irrigation ponds have been constructed. 86 pump-sets have been distributed 189.4 hectares of land has been brought under irrigation. 1,09,435 mandays have been generated under NREP. The employment generated under RLEGP is 34,490. 477 Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted, and 65 persons have been given construction assistance. The achievements under sterilisation and I.U.D. insertions were 931 and 597 respectively. 246 T. B. patients have been diagnosed and the number of new leprosy cases detected is 85. 2,210 students of Class I to Class VIII have been supplied free uniforms. 38 new Adult Literacy Centres have been set up. 50 village and Small Scale Units were also set up. 1500 house sites are proposed to be distributed during the current financial year 1985-86. There is no bonded labour in the Islands.

5.22 A TV Relay Centre was opened at Car Nicobar in February, 1985.

Arunachal Pradesh

5.23 During the year an outlay of Rs. 73 crores was approved for Arunachal Pradesh. The progress made by the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh in various fields during 1985-86 is as under:—

Education

5.24 During the year 33 Primary Schools have been opened and 18 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Middle Schools. 7 Girls' Hostels and 50 non-formal Centres have been opened. There are 1865 Adult Education Centres in Arunachal Pradesh. 300 Centres have been opened under Rural Functional Literary Programme.

Agriculture

5.25 Food production target which was fixed at 1.95 lakhs MT received set back due to the flood and drought during the year and actual production is expected to be 1.88 lakhs MT. Against the target of 1500 tonnes for production of pulses, the achievement upto December 1985 is 509 tonnes.

IRDP

5.26 The number of beneficiaries covered upto December, 1985 is 1875 as against the annual target of 5200.

Drinking Water Supply

5.27 Against the annual target of 300 villages the achievement upto December, 1985 is 65 villages.

Rural Electrification

5.28 The villages covered upto December 1985 are 50 as against the annual target of 100.

Afforestation and Social Forestry

5.29 The trees planted upto December, 1985 under the Afforestation Programme are 27.514 lakhs. Under the Social Forestry the area planted is 298.76 hectares and under Farms Forestry Schemes 1.618 lakhs seedlings have been supplied.

Fair Price Shops

5.30 Against the target of 30 shops, 27 shops have been opened till December, 1985.

Chandigarh

5.31 Chandigarh being a Union Territory without legislature, several Advisory Committees exist to aid and advise the Administration in running its affairs.

Medical and Health

5.32 The main functions of the Health Department are to take preventive measures and provide curative and promotive

medical health facilities to the public in general. There is a 500 bed General Hospital and 30 out-door dispensaries (including Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic) functioning in different sectors of the city. A fully equipped and well staffed Chest Clinic-cum-Distt. T.B. Centre has been functioning in its own spacious building in Chandigarh.

Labour Department

5.33 The number of registered factories as on 31-10-1985 stands at 384. The total number of registered shops and commercial establishment stands at 11,196 as on 31-10-1985 which are giving employment to 17,239 workers. The industrial relations during the year remained peaceful and no case of violence was reported. There were also no incidents of strike in private sectors. There is industrial harmony in the UT of Chandigarh.

Cooperative Department

5.34 The Chandigarh Administration has floated a scheme for allotment of residential sites to Cooperative House Building Societies. The Administration has so far allotted 712 plots to 19 Societies. The Central Government has also provided a sum of Rs. 19.70 lakhs as Government assistance in the shape of share capital loan to these societies.

Education Department

5.35 Total enrolment of students in the age group of 6—14 in the schools is 99,250. Two middle Schools were upgraded to High School standard and one new Primary School was opened. A special orientation programme to train key level persons for imparting training to the teachers in Human Values was organised in the State Institute of Education, Chandigarh in August, 1985.

5.36 The Punjab Engineering College is affiliated to the Punjab University. The College offers 7 Under Graduate Courses and BSc. Engineering Degree.

5.37 Under the Chandigarh Engineering Education Loan Scheme, interest free loans were granted to encourage Engineering Education amongst the poor and deserving students.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5.38 Major development activities and significant events during the year are as follows:—

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.39 The existing schemes for distribution of improved seeds to farmers belonging to SC/ST communities and small and marginal farmers, grant of loan and subsidy for purchase of fertilisers pesticides and insecticides, plant protection, financial assistance, purchase of animals and raising commercial crops etc. continued during the year. In the case of paddy the coverage of area under HYV has increased above 50 per cent and for minor crops like wheat, oil seeds and pulses it is about 100 per cent. Through the efforts made by the Administration on multiple cropping and minor irrigation schemes the total irrigated area is expected to exceed 1200 hectares by end of the year.

5.40 Under the Soil Conservation Scheme subsidy has been increased from 75 per cent to 100 per cent in the case of SC/ST farmers and from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in the case of small farmers. The catchment area of Damanganga Reservoir Project has also been put to various soil conservation measures.

Cooperation

5.41 The number of registered societies has increased from 56 to 59 during the year. The cooperatives have also entered into marketing of agricultural produce as well as minor forest product for the first time.

Animal Husbandry

5.42 Free treatment to the live stock continued to be provided through existing one veterinary and nine veterinary aid centres during the year raising the total number of such plants to 103 and one mobile dispensary. 3 biogas plants have been added.

Forestry

5.43 Under afforestation schemes about 644 hectares of land have been covered. This achievement is about 70 per cent more than that of last year. Against the target of 30 lakh trees a total of 31.2 lakh trees have been planted during the year and the achievement compared to last year is more by 22 per cent.

Public Health

5.44 4 more PHCs are being added during the year raising the total number of such centres to 24. One dispensary is being upgraded to PHC.

Industries

5.45 Two medium scale and 17 small scale industries were set up during the year raising the total number of units to 216 with the capital investment of more than 58 crores and employment opportunities for about 4600 persons.

Irrigation & Power

5.46 With the construction of one more minor irrigation scheme the number of lift irrigation schemes has risen to 28. Out of 487 hamlets, 438 have been electrified so far.

Education

5.47 The target of enrolment of 500 pupils under the age group of 6—14 years has been more than achieved by end of November, 1985. This achievement compared to last year is higher by 31 per cent.

Rural and Community Development

5.48 Against the target of 440 IRDP beneficiaries for 1985-86 a total of 305 have been covered by end of November, 1985. Under Community Development Programme, assistance in the form of loan and subsidy continued to be given for construction of irrigation wells, construction and renovation of houses of

SC/ST and other weaker sections and for providing domestic electric connections to eligible SC/STs.

Land Reforms

5.49 Against the target of 50 hectares, land measuring 56.06 hectares has already been distributed.

Labour and Employment

5.50 The Trade Union Act 1926 has been extended to the territory w.e.f. 12-8-1985. 'Employment generating and production oriented schemes' implemented under NREP has yielded an achievement of 1.26 lakhs mandays against the target of 1.16 mandays. More employment is to be generated under RIEG Programme.

Civil Supplies

5.51 With the opening of two more Fair Price Shops during the year the total number of such shops has increased to 51.

Information and Publicity

5.52 The Administration has started printing of its own gazettes. All Village Panchayats have been provided Television sets.

20 Point Programme

5.53 The Union Territory has already achieved more than 100 per cent target in respect of NREP, allotment of surplus land, allotment of house sites, tree plantation, additional enrolment of students in age group 6-14 years and adult education and has achieved 100 per cent target in Fair Price Shops.

DELHI

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND VIGILANCE

Setting up of GRA Cell

5.54 With the changing concept of management in Government and greater emphasis on efficiency, removal of

grievances, particularly on public contract points and elimination of corruption, the Administration established a Grievances Redressal and Anti Corruption Cell w.e.f. 4-2-1985. The Cell is an Officer oriented Unit and the Joint Director (Administrative Reforms) personally deals with grievances. He listens to public grievances between 9.30 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. and takes follow up action. Similarly, Director (Vigilance) personally hears the complaints regarding corruption.

5.55 In its drive against corruption, the Anti-Corruption Wing of the Administration organised 23 successful raids. The department carried out investigation in 29 regular cases and 24 persons were arrested.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.56 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 544.25 lacs for agriculture and allied services, Rs. 188.04 lacs were spent upto November, 1985. Due to rapid urbanisation and consequent decrease in availability of agricultural land strenuous efforts were made to keep up agricultural production. Delhi has been able to achieve the yield per hectare of 2.72 M.T. in wheat (the second highest yield per hectare) 1.75 M.T. of barley and 2.12 M.T. of paddy. Delhi is ranked the 4th highest consumer of chemical and organic fertiliser per hectare (53.50 kgs. per hectare). 45 M.T. of food grains and vegetable seeds were distributed upto November, 1985. An area of 34.63 thousand hectares was covered under cultivation of vegetable upto November, 1985.

5.57 With a view to repairing the environmental damage caused by rapid urbanisation and various other pollutants approximately 3 lacs trees were planted upto November, 1985. 251 hectares of land were covered upto November, 1985, against the target of 300 hectares of land under Social Forestry Scheme.

5.58 During 1985-86, 3 Panchayat Ghars, 14 Village wells, 4 Harijans Chaupals were constructed for the welfare of the rural as well as urban people.

5.59 Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA) is developing Non-Conventional Energy Parks in all 5 rural blocks of Delhi. One park at Kangan Hari Village of Najafgarh block has been fully developed providing for energy devices like wind-mill, biogas, solar-water heating system, wind generator and community biogas plants to cater to the needs of villagers for domestic cooking etc.

5.60 In order to reduce air pollution and provide cheaper mode of transport in the congested areas, DEDA is also plying battery operated buses on three routes. There is a proposal to ply 50 such buses during the years:

5.61 Under the IRDP an allocation of Rs. 22.32 lacs has been made to benefit 2000 families. However, 374 families could be covered upto November, 1985. Rs. 13.37 lacs were spent and generated 17434 mandays of work upto November, 1985 as against the target of Rs. 16 lacs to generate 20,000 mandays work/labour under the NREP. Under the RIEGP 22,159 mandays of employment were generated against the target of 30,000 mandays fixed for the year. 31,000 trees were planted during such programme.

Labour and employment

5.62 The labour situation in Delhi generally remained peaceful during the year. During the period under report 2491 industrial disputes were decided by the Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts. Out of 5033 conciliation cases, 880 were settled and 824 were disposed of otherwise.

Health and Family Welfare

5.63 Revised administrative approval and expenditure sanctions for construction of 500-bed Din Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, 500-bed GTB Hospital cum-Medical College at

Shahdara, 100-bed Hospitals each at Khichripur, Mangolpuri, Jaffarpur and 8 dispensary buildings were obtained. Construction work of these hospitals and dispensaries is in full swing and is at different stages of completion. Bed strength of Din Dayal Hospital has been raised from 54 to 140. Limited Casualty/Emergency Services have also started functioning from 9.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. OPD Services are likely to start shortly in the GTB Hospital and Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri.

5.64 Possession of land for 100 bed hospitals each at Puthkhurd and Maidan Garhi, has been taken. Efforts are being made to take land from the DDA for construction of 500 bed hospital at Rohini Complex.

5.65 Family Welfare facilities like family planning maternity and child health care and expanded programmes of immunisation are being provided through 90 family Welfare Centres, including 12 post-partum units. 14503 sterilisations were done upto 31-10-1985.

5.66 559 samples of different drugs and cosmetics were lifted from various manufacturing, retail and wholesale premises for test and analysis. 413 of these were found to be of standard quality, while 41 were declared as not of standard quality. 38 raids were also carried out resulting in seizure of drugs and cosmetics valued at Rs. 52,000/-. 12 prosecutions were launched against persons and firms for contravention of drugs and cosmetics rules. 19 cases were decided by the Courts during the period and 15 ended in conviction. One case was discharged, one case was consigned to records and the remaining two cases ended in acquittal.

Industries

5.67 There are about 62,000 small scale industrial units as against 57,000 units in 1984, employing 558 lacs persons with capital investment of Rs. 1,200 crores and production

of Rs. 3,300 crores. Upto November, 1985 this year 696 units were registered on permanent basis and 2,655 units on provisional basis.

5.68 During the period under report, 14,270.48 M. Tonnes of iron and steel, 1,56,035 litres of kerosene oil, 32,231.05 M. Tonnes of steam coal, 6,788.68 M. Tonnes of hard coke, 5,26,304 bags of cement and 22 cylinders of L.P.G. were recommended for different small scale industrial units.

5.69 370 flats in the Flatted Factories Complex at Rani Jhansi Road and 19 sheds in Okhla Industrial Estate were allotted. 48 flats were allotted at Flatted Factories for leather goods at Wazirpur. Two blocks of Flatted Factories Complex at Rani Jhansi Road would cater to the needs of 100 per cent exporting units for gem and jewellery.

5.70 Facilities for training to new entrepreneurs and upgradation of the skills of the self employed persons are being provided through an additional 1335 work sheds and 29 community work centres. The total production in the Tool Room and Training Centre has been of the order of Rs. 52.14 lacs as against Rs. 43.55 lacs in the corresponding period last year.

5.71 The Delhi Financial Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 880.95 lacs to 130 units upto November, 1985. By the end of the financial year, it is proposed to sanction loans of Rs. 1,320 lacs to 250 units.

5.72 Regular supply of essential commodities like food-grain articles wheat, sugar, pulses, oil, tea, etc. is being maintained by the Department through a net work of 3120 Fair Price Shops, 1994 K. Oil Depots and 14 Coal Depots were added during this period.

5.73 To ensure availability and fair distribution of essential items, mobile vans from the Super Bazar, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation and Delhi Consumers Co-operative

Whole Sale Store, which are popularly known as Bazar on Wheels, also visit various localities regularly.

5.74 Complaint Centres have been opened in 44 Food Circles in addition to the Central Control Room at the Head Quarter which functions from 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 P.M. on all working days in order to serve the consumers.

Education

5.75 The Administration has to cater to additional enrolment of about 3,300 students at Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary Stage every year. 750 sections were added during 1985-86 to already existing 22,443 sections by opening 11 new middle schools, upgrading 26 middle schools to secondary stage and 18 secondary school to senior secondary stage and bifurcating 8 Government schools.

5.76 Incentives and educational assistance are also being provided to the students of weaker sections of the society. Such facilities and number of students deriving benefits therefrom are:—

- (a) Free transport facilities for Girl Students of Rural areas—4375.
- (b) Supply of School Uniforms—50,000.
- (c) Supply of exercise books on concessional rates—46,00,000 Books.
- (d) Merit and open scholarship to S.C./S.T. Students—682.

5.77 343 middle schools, 238 secondary schools and 620 senior secondary schools are functioning in Delhi at present, covering an enrolment of about 15.16 lacs students (excluding students at pre-primary stage). Enrolment of correspondence course schools also went upto 15,000 this year.

5.78 A sum of Rs. 277 lacs was spent upto November, 1985 for construction of new school buildings/additional blocks and sports projects, during 1985-86.

5.79 The Education Department is running 68 regular female Social Education Centres and 25 part time Male Social Education Centres in the rural areas of Delhi. Under the rural Functional Literacy Project, 300 adult education centres, covering three CD Blocks of Alipur, Nangloi and Najafgarh, are also functioning. 70 Non Formal Education Centres for the drop out children are also functioning. 100 candidates successfully completed the Teachers Training Courses this year.

Technical Education

5.80 Technical education is imparted at post-graduate, graduate and diploma levels through institutes affiliated with Delhi University, like Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi Institute of Technology, College of Art and College of Pharmacy and various polytechniques. Industrial Training Programmes is implemented at the certificate level through I.T.Is.

5.81 Land measuring 100 acres in the Palam area has been acquired from the DDA for construction of the building for the Institute. Possession of 163 acres of land in Rohini Complex for construction of a new building for Delhi College of Engineering has already been taken.

5.82 During the year 1985-86, 1994 students took admission in various Diploma Courses and 1036 students passed out. The Institute of Commercial Practice is likely to be shifted to its new building at Patparganj. 10 acres of land has been acquired from the DDA for setting up one Women's Polytechnic and one Institute of Printing Technology at the University area. Possession of 5 acres of land in South Hindon Cut has been taken over for construction of Boys Polytechnic.

5.83 The students strength of I.T.Is. Nand Nagri and Jahan-girpuri were increased from 192 to 412 and from 192 to 404 respectively in the academic year 1985-86. Computer courses with intake capacity of 40 students have been intro-

duced in I.T.I., Pusa from the current academic session. Construction of the building of Siri Fort for Women's I.T.I. is likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

Co-operation

5.84 As on 31st October, 1985, 6028 cooperative societies stand registered with the cooperative Department. These societies have share capital of about Rs. 16 crores. Out of 229 House Building Societies, registered with the Department 28 are under liquidation. The New Group Housing Societies are likely to provide about 2 lacs dwelling units in due course. The total plan of the Delhi Housing Finance Society is to finance 50,000 flats during the period of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Social Welfare

5.85 A sum of Rs. 1533.43 lacs has been provided during the year for various welfare programmes. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 9.82 lacs was given to 2962 persons of various categories under the social security programme. It is proposed to benefit about 12,000 persons from various social security schemes. Two more I.C.D. projects have been opened in Najafgarh and Nizamuddin, making a total of 21 I.C.D.S. projects benefiting about 20 lacs persons in rural areas, resettlement colonies, and slum areas. 2.14 lacs children in the age group of 0.6 year and 0.33 lacs lactating and nursing mothers were benefited. 233 special nutrition centres provided supplementary nutrition to 47,180 children, lactating and nursing mothers of slum areas and other economically weaker sections. 25 kiosks were allotted to disabled persons to earn their livelihood.

5.86 A sum of Rs. 1,900 was given to 8 persons as rehabilitation grant for the purchase of tools. 630 persons were provided counselling and guidance and training facilities. Under the prevention of begging programmes, 3442 beggars were provided various facilities, including training in

various Beggars Homes of the Administration. Under rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons programmes, 133 persons were given training and production facilities in training cum production centre and sheltered workshops. 1000 women belonging to economically weaker sections were given above type of training in various work centres. 986 physically handicapped were also provided training facilities.

5.87 80 cases were dealt with under the anti-Dowry Cell. To create awareness regarding the evil of dowry a short term orientation and training course on the amended Dowry Act was organised during the period for 200 social workers/students.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

5.88 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 689 lacs for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, an expenditure of Rs. 857 lacs was incurred on the welfare of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. An amount of Rs. 210 lacs has been approved for the year-1985-86.

5.89 For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes persons, Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial & Development Corporation has been set up. It arranges loans from banks and provides margin money in order to help the scheduled castes persons to set up their own trades. 1014 persons were benefited upto November, 1985. Sewing machines, Dhobi pressés etc. were distributed to them free of cost. Margin money amounting to Rs. 11.00 lacs was also provided through the Directorate of Transport to 305 Scheduled Castes persons to purchase three wheeler scooters during 1985-86 upto November, 85.

5.90 29821 Scheduled Castes students were given books and stationery, free of cost. Free coaching was imparted to Scheduled Caste Candidates who appeared for Assistant Grade/Clerk Grade/Stenography etc. competitive examinations 16 voluntary organisations were given Grant-in-

aid for providing elementary education and vocational guidance to the Scheduled Castes.

Electricity

5.91 An expenditure of Rs. 39.68 crores was incurred upto November, 1985 on Plan works of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The entire outlay of Rs. 57.00 crores is expected to be utilised by the end of current financial year.

5.92 41981 new connections and 613 tubewell connections were energised during the year.

5.93 Three new Districts were established during the year thereby making the total number of distribution districts to 18. The procedure of giving new connections has also been simplified. The tariff structure of the Undertaking was raised with effect from 9-4-85. The rates for domestic consumption upto 200 units per month were not touched. The undertaking, therefore, expects to raise about Rs. 250 crores during 1985 thereby minimising the operational loss.

Land and Building

5.94 Land and Building Department serves as a nodal Department for planned development of Delhi and for that purpose, it undertakes acquisition of land for the various development activities of the Delhi Development Authority. The land after acquisition is transferred to the Delhi Development Authority for development purposes. During the year, upto 31st October, 1985, 1,200.092 acres of land was acquired.

5.95 Out of 10373 applications received upto 30-9-85, 4375 cases were recommended to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of alternative plots in lieu of the acquired land. 4585 cases were rejected/closed and the pendency as on 30-9-85 was 1777.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

5.96 About 400 unauthorised colonies were regularised. During the year about 36 slums colonies were also handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority. Accordingly, works amounting to Rs. 1.00 crores approximately were taken up in these colonies too. Against a provision of Rs. 200 lacs for carrying out development works in the rural villages, Rs. 160 lacs were incurred upto October, 1985. Works to the extent of Rs. 75 lacs are being executed in respect of 20 urban villages too.

5.97 Special attention was given towards improvement and strengthening of roads. All roads including service and rural roads were thick-carpetted with premix for the first time. In the urban area, Najafgarh Road, Pankha Road, Mayapuri Road, G.T. Karnal Road, Jail Road, Patel Road, Pusa Road and roads in various colonies were improved and strengthened. In rural areas, Alipur Road, Kherae-Khurd Road, Holumbi Road, Karawal Road, Burari Road, Satyanand Marg etc. were strengthened and almost all villages were provided with approach roads.

5.98 Construction work is in progress in respect of multi-storeyed office building at Old Hindu College, Karol Bagh Zonal Office, buildings under the over-bridges on Patel Road and Sewa Nagar and Transit office at Minto Road. Efforts are being made to finalise the design for the prestigious civic centre at Minto Road.

5.99 Construction work on mortuary block/post mortem room, an emergency centre and building for an incinerator at Hindu Rao Hospitals, O.P.D. block at G. L. Maternity Hospital, Paying Ward at Kasturba Hospital, staff quarters in various colony hospitals and P.H.Cs. are at advanced stages of completion. Under the T.B. Control Programme, construction of 100 bed observatory clinic at Patpar

Ganj T.B. Clinic at S. P. Mukherjee Marg is in progress. An intensive care unit, a multi-storeyed pathological-cum-administrative block, a 25 bed paying ward and Nurses training centre at Hindu Rao Hospital have been completed.

5.100 Under the Family Welfare drive, sterilisation camps were set up at a number of places to cover rural as well as urban areas. A drive for universal immunisation of children below the age of two has been launched, so as to cover the entire child population in Delhi by 1987. For this purpose, it is proposed to open 34 Centres, one sub-centre and one Maternity Home on priority basis. 27131 cases of malaria were recorded as against 31820 during the corresponding period last year.

5.101 During the year 100 new parks were developed and 98 existing were renovated. About 10 lacs saplings were propagated to save about Rs. 1 lacs on purchase of saplings.

5.102 17 new primary schools, 300 sections, 500 attached nursery classes and 20 sections to the existing schools were opened/added to provide additional enrolment to 20875 primary and 2500 nursery children. With a view to removing tented accommodation in schools, 600 pucca/semi-pucca classrooms were added, leaving 37 tents at 9 disputed school sites. All students were covered under the School Medical Scheme and 2 lacs were covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Free text books worth Rs. 53 lacs were provided to all students of Primary Schools.

5.103 The Delhi Fire Service neutralised leakage of oleum at the unit of Sriram Foods and Fertilizers, saving 1213 lives and property worth Rs. 12.54 crores. A temporary Fire Station has been set up at Narela. For the first time a centralised Ambulance Service was commissioned on experimental basis for one year. The service available at Rs. 20/- per trip is gaining popularity.

5.104 A massive programme for the construction of staff quarters has been undertaken and a sum of Rs. 281 lacs has been spent on the construction of about 1100 staff quarters at Seelampur and Model Town. Special provision has been made for construction of 400 quarters at Nigam Bodh Ghat and work is likely to start soon.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

5.105 Underground Palika Parking started functioning in April, 1985. It can house 100 cars, 700 scooters/cycles at one time. One Maternity and Children Welfare Centre at Mandir Marg and one Maternity Hospital at Lodhi Road were opened this year. 2 New Primary Schools and some additional classrooms were also opened/added. Moti Bagh Hospital has been strengthened with an Intensive Coronary Care Unit.

5.106 Community Hall Building at Hailey Lane was completed and construction of 4 Barat Ghar was undertaken. 44 staff quarters were completed and construction of 24 staff quarters was undertaken.

5.107 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1553.10 lacs for the various schemes of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Rs. 303.32 lacs had been spent upto November, 1985.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

5.108 The Territory stepped into its 25th year of Liberation and the Prime Minister launched the Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 19-12-1985.

5.109 Major developmental activities and significant events during the year were as follows:

Agriculture

5.110 The main thrust of the various schemes implemented under this head is to reduce the deficits in food crops, to

increase the production of horticultural crops and to increase the supply of necessary raw materials or agro-based industries. More area is being brought under cultivation of rice of high yielding varieties. The productivity-oriented programmes for coconut, the main vegetable oil seed crop of the territory continued during the year. To promote Horticulture Programme seedlings were raised and fruit/vegetable seeds distributed as detailed below upto November, 1985 during the year under report :—

S. No.	Name of the crop	Number	Target
1	Cashew	3,60,000	4,00,000
2	Coconut	85,977	1,00,000
3	Mango	7,912	10000
4	Fruits	37,188	40000
5	Vegetable	1,166 Kgs.	750

5.111 The achievement of pilot production on multiple cropping was 100 per cent in various agronomic practices. Under Soil Conservation Programme an area of 1000 hectares was protected by embankment upto the end of November, 1985.

5.112 Under the Western Ghats Development Programme, against a target of 500 h.a. an area of 421.30 h.a. of waste land has been cleared and made available for cultivation upto the end of November, 1985.

Animal Husbandry:

5.113 Plans are afoot to establish two more veterinary dispensaries raising the total of such dispensaries to 19. A cattle breeding farm with Gir Cows has been established

at Copardem, Satari Taluka for the benefit of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Steps are being taken to establish a dairy farm in Diu district similar to the one existing in the Daman district. A Duck Breeding farm is proposed to be set up at Ela. A feed factory of 25 tonnes capacity per day has been installed at Piggery farm at Ponda. 19 poultry units and 3 piggery units have also been established. The capacity of dairy plant has been expanded from 10,000 Litres to 30,000 litres per day.

Fisheries

5.114 One more petrol boat is being acquired for better enforcement of the provisions of the Marine Fishing Regulations Act. One cold storage factory at chapora in Bardez taluka will be commissioned. A slipway and service station has been constructed at Britona to provide facilities for repairs and maintenance of the fishing vessels. The work of construction of a jetty at Kalpona and fish seed farms at Salaulim and Anjuna are in progress.

Forest

5.115 The Forest Department undertook as many as 23 schemes included in the Seventh Five year Plan during the current year with an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs. In addition 2 schemes on Soil and Water conservation and Forest Plantations were implemented under the Western Ghats Development Programme with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. Regular plantations were raised for a total area of 1450 h.a. during the year under various schemes/programmes thereby raising the total area of plantations in the territory to about 30,800 hectares.

5.116 The crocodile hatchery and bird enclosure was constructed in the animal park complex at Bondla Wildlife sanctuary at Mollem was formally thrown open to the public recently.

Food and Civil Supplies

5.117 Against a target of 15 Fair Price Shops during the year, 16 such shops have been authorised upto October, 1985. For effective enforcement of various control orders 2355 inspections have been carried out upto October, 1985 against a target of 3000 for the year.

Power

5.118 2:100 MBA, 220/110 KV sub-station at Ponda was commissioned in July, 1985. The construction of 33/11 KVs sub-station at Shirigao, Benaulim and Raia with associated 33 KV lines have been taken up during the year. The electrification of Simba village in Diu district is likely to be completed during the year. Details of electrical connections granted upto November, 85 are as under:

Sl. No.	NATURE	Number	Target
1	Domestic Commercial	6156	6,000
2	Industrial	235	185
3	Agricultural	148	158
4	Street lights	908	400
5	S C houses	153	175
6	Low Income Group	953	500

Steps for introducing a scheme for electrification with solar power are under way.

Education

5.119 The provisions of the Goa University Act came into force with effect from 1-6-1985.

5.120 The enrolment in elementary education and Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools and colleges registered considerable increase as detailed below:

Sl.	Name of School/College	Enrolment 85-86	Enrolment 84-85
1	Elementary	2,21,695	2,19,917
2	Secondary	55,250	54,288
3	Higher Secondary	12,221	11,005
4	Colleges General/ Professional	8,974	8,223

5.121 The hostel at Bicholim for backward classes has been completed and the one at Canacona is nearing completion. 25 rooms for Govt. Primary and Middle Schools and 227 rooms for Govt. High Schools have been constructed upto November, 1985. 2 Ashram shalas with the capacity of 15 inmates have been constructed at Daman for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students. Free lodging and boarding for tribal students are provided in these Ashram Shalas.

5.122 5 of the 22 Higher Secondary Schools|units has started vocational courses during the year. A 30 week introductory course in Computer on Pilot Project basis is being introduced in two schools with the assistance of computer system granted by the Govt. of India.

5.123 The Goa Konkani Academy has started functioning.

5.124 A post-Diploma course in computer Science and Technology of one and half year duration is being started in Govt. Polytechnic.

5.125 Under Sports and Cultural activities the Administration has undertaken 4 big Sports Complexes at Panaji Mapusa, Margao and Vasco.

Housing

5.126 With a view to provide a healthy living accommodation to the slum dwellers the Housing Board has acquired 1,89,800 sq.mts. of land of Snacoale. The Board has also taken up construction of 16 Low Income Group Flats at Porvorim and 56 Middle Income Group flats at Margao and Porvorim and advertised for construction of 12 Low Income Group flats at Ponda and 20 Middle Income Group flats at Margao.

Health

5.127 Various health measures under different national programmes such as National Malaria Eradication Programme, Filaria control Programme, Expanded programme on Immunisation Leprosy Control Programme and National Programme for Control of Blindness continued to be undertaken during this year.

5.128 Foundation stone for a 750 bed hospital at Bambolim was laid down by the President of India during the year. The four hospitals attached with Goa Medical College continued to tender effective treatment to the increasing number of patients. The achievements under Family Welfare Programme have also been substantial during the current year.

Social Welfare

5.129 Two additional Integrated Child Development Services Project are likely to start functioning in Tiswadi and Diu Block soon.

Municipal Administration

5.130 The Municipal Elections of all the councils except Canacona and Diu were held during the year.

Industries

5.131 The Economic Development Corporation set-up by the Administration has catalysed 20 units with an invest-

ment of Rs. 295 lakhs and employment potential of 388 persons. 9 industrial Estates has been set up in 8 Talukas and action to set up at least one Industrial Estate in the remaining talukas has been initiated. Construction of 16 sheds in the existing industrial estate has been completed raising the total number of such sheds to 5515 as on November, 1985. Construction of another 53 sheds is in progress.

Public Works Department

5.132 The construction of bridges at Baga in Bardez, Tikhazana in Bicholim, Hassapur in Pernem and Paicul in sat-tari is nearing completion. New water supply sources are being tapped during the current year. An additional population of 0.55 lakhs in 34 villages is expected to be covered under the Rural Water Supply Scheme.

5.133 Under the Western Ghats Development Programme a total length of 55.00 Kms. rural roads were constructed. The work for construction of Inter-State Bridge across Terekhol creek on Goa-Maharashtra Border is in progress. Under National Highway a total of 18 works are nearing completion.

Irrigation

5.134 The work on Damanganga Irrigation Project, Anjunem Irrigation Project and Tillari Irrigation Project is under progress.

Tourism

5.135 Steps to increase the total capacity of beds in the 14 hostels are afoot. A luxury launch has also been added to the fleet run by the Tourism Development Corporation. Due to promotional effort of the Administration, Goa was able to receive for the first time a large number of tourists.

LAKSHADWEEP

5.136 The approved outlay for the financial year 1985-86 in respect of Union Territory of Lakshadweep is Rs. 765 lakhs. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during the current year. Major developmental activities during the year are enumerated below:

Agriculture

5.137 Coconut is the main crop of the Territory. It has covered an area of 2780 hectares. The other crops cultivated are pulses, vegetables, fruits and sugarcane. The present production of coconut is 235 million units. The pulses production is expected to be 160 M.T. during the current year. Under Social Farm Forestry 22 lakhs saplings/seedlings are being planted in various Islands. Added importance has been given to sea-shore protection through tree-planting. A botanical garden has already been developed. Hybridisation of coconuts is in progress. Agriculture implements, inputs etc. have been supplied to the farmers.

Animal Husbandry

5.138 Considerable progress has been achieved under Animal Husbandry during 1985-86. 200 families were provided with small backyard for setting up of a poultry unit. Rabbit unit has been established as an additional target of the on-going schemes in Kavaratti. Production of milk has been raised to 350 Kg per day and production of eggs has also been raised to 2.26 lakhs.

Fisheries

5.139 Procurement and construction of 25 mechanised boats for the fishermen are in hand and seven outboarded engines for distribution to fishermen are under procurement. More infrastructural facilities and providing navigational aids at Cherigapani and Baliyapni, the fish-catching area

or group Kavaratti and Amini groups of Islands are in Progress.

Electricity

5.140 A 20 KW aero generator will be installed during the financial year. Round the clock power supply has been maintained in all the Islands. 355 street lights are being provided in various Islands and 520 service communication and 19 industrial communications are being provided during the year. A 60 MT oil barge construction is over and will be launched soon.

Education

5.141 Enrolment of 1400 students has been achieved during the year. 647 persons have been enrolled under Adult Education against the target of 1000 so far. Programmes for qualitative education have been taken up and refresh courses at various levels have been conducted.

Health and Family Welfare

5.142 An X-Ray unit is being provided to the Public Health Centre. The Water Supply Programme at Amini and three other Islands is in progress. Construction of ten public latrines will be completed shortly. 300 beneficiaries have been covered under nutrition programme. 32 sterilisations and 39 IUD insertions have been carried out.

Rural Development

5.143 Under DRDA Programme, assistance has so far been provided to 329 families against the target of 500. 1.16 lakhs mandays have been generated under NREP against the target of 50,000. Under RLEGP, the 54,000 mandays has been created against the target of 39,000 mandays. 32 lakhs worth of asset have already been created under this programme. An educative seminar on women and child welfare has been organised. Two vocational courses for women are being arranged and two women and child

welfare course has been organised. Two vocational courses for women are being arranged and two women welfare organisations are being finalised.

Transport and Shipping

5.144 Two dump barges are under construction and expected to be ready by the year end. Godowns at Cochin and Second floor of the office at Cochin are under construction.

MIZORAM

5.145 The approved outlay for the Annual Plan of Mizoram for 1985-86 is Rs. 48 crores. Following is the progress in regard to various plan sectors:—

Agriculture and Allied Service

5.146 Out of an estimated 63,000 hectares of available flat land, about 21,000 hectares have been reclaimed. There has been a significant progress in distribution of High Yielding Variety of seeds of cereals, pulses and oil seeds. A total of 26.00 MT of cereal seeds, 12.40 MT of oil seeds and 17.31 MT. of pulses seeds were distributed during the year. The production of rice was 40,300 M.T., pulses 840 M.T. and 1300 M.T. of oil seeds.

5.147 Under the new land use programme, during the current year 1069 families were selected for permanent type of settlement, 829 under Horticulture programme and 240 under Wet rice cultivation programme. About 13 lakhs number of different varieties of plants were supplied to selected families free of cost and subsidy for jungle clearance at the rate of 500/- per hectare are also paid to them.

5.148 Under cattle development programme, the UT Government has maintained four cattle breeding farms for much production and for breeding pure/crossbred dairy animals. Twenty breeding bulls, 210 dairy cows at 50

percent subsidy, 50 number of local cows free of cost and 40 heifers were also distributed during the year. A breeding farm for production of better breeding bulls is running at Thenzawl.

Biogas Plant

5.149 During the year 62 plants have been constructed at 50 per cent subsidy.

Power and Electricity

5.150 There has been a considerable increase in the power generation capacity with the completion of 5.10 MW Diesel Scheme and another 5X250 KW Diesel Scheme during 1985. Construction of new diesel power stations are in progress at Saiha and West phaiwang where 1X250 KW each diesel generating sets will be commissioned. Augmentation by another 3X250 KW Diesel Generating sets each at Lungverh, Serchhip and khawzawl are under execution and are expected to be commissioned by March, 1986. Total power generating capacity by March 1986 will be 15.60MW; 14.60MW Diesel and 1MW Micro Hydel.

5.151 The major achievement under transmission is the completion of strengthening works of Dullabcherra-Aizawl line. There has been satisfactory progress in the construction of 132 KV Aizawl Lunglei line.

5.152 Under the rural electrification programme 23 villages have been electrified raising the total number of electrified villages to 152. Works for electrification of another 22 villages are in progress and expected to be completed by March, 1986.

Health and Family Welfare

5.153 Extension of 40 beds was made in the Civil Hospital Aizawl. The first floor of this Hospital was also expanded and is now being used for Homeopathic and Ayurvedic

Clinics, 10 bedded sub Health Centres and 19 bedded Primary Health Centre were opened at Khawruhlian and Phuaibuang in Aizwal District. The UT has 172 Health sub-Centres of which 10 Sub-Centres will have Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. There are 19 Primary Health Centres. A total amount to Rs. 240 crores is likely to be spent in the current year on different activities in the Health sector.

Industries

5.154 During the current year 110 artisans were trained in various trades such as Cane and Bamboo, Knitting and Tailoring, Bakery etc. 400 of artisans were given grant-in-aid in the form of small machineries like sewing Machines. Knitting Machines and hand tools like carpenter set, blacksmithy tools and also cash grant 179 Permanent and 641 provisional small scale industries units were registered. Fruit Preservation Factory at Vairengte is now at the production stage. Other projects like Ginger Oil and Oleoresin Plant and Ginger Dehydration plants are expected to be commissioned during this current year. 264 Registered Units have received Central Investment subsidy grant with a total amount of Rs. 62,71,096.00. The Rural Industries Development Centre under the guidance of HMT is being set up at Rambhum. The Centre is likely to become functional during 1986-87. One Industrial Estate has been completed in Kolasib and 7 small scale industries Units have been provided sheds. An amount of 76 lakhs was spent on the development of Sericulture.

Aizwal Water Supply Scheme Phase I

5.155 The Government of Mizoram has taken up the Aizwal Water Supply Scheme Phase I to augment the Water Supply of Aizawl. The scheme was started on 1-4-1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 443.58 lakhs. Upto November, 1985, 53 per cent of work has been completed.

PONDICHERRY

Agriculture

5.156 Agricultural production in the Union Territory during last year was generally good. The area coverage under High Yielding Varieties will be 21,130 hectares and that of foodgrain production will be 75,500 MT. An area of 3,000 hectares are to be brought under Sugarcane and its production target of 3,00,000 MT is expected to be achieved. The likely area to be covered under plant protection will be 92,000 hectares.

Education

5.157 A target of 3,500 additional enrolment has been fixed under elementary education in the age groups 6-14 in the year 1985-86. To avoid drop-out of children in schools, various incentives scheme such as free supply of stationeries, text-books, free uniforms covering 30 per cent of enrolment, free mid-day meals to all students in Standards I to V are provided. Retention Scholarships @ Rs. 15/- p.m. for 10 months are given to SC girl students. Two vocational courses have been newly introduced in Higher Secondary Schools during 1985-86.

Labour

5.158 40 factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during 1985-86. The total number of factories are 789 and the average daily employment by these factories is 18,024. These factories are inspected by the concerned authorities.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

5.159 Consequent on the opening of a new Government Industrial Training Institute for Women, Pondicherry from August, 1984, the trade of Stenography was transferred from the Industrial Training Institute for Men

and a new trade of Mechanic was introduced. Further, three new trades viz. Mechanic (motor vehicle), Operator-cum-Programmes Assistant and Data Preparation Assistant have been introduced in the Institute from August, 1985 session. The Government Industrial Training Institute of Karaikal is imparting training to rural youths in a few engineering trades under the scheme "Trysem" of the Government of India with assistance provided by the District Developmental Agency. Nearly 80 rural youths will be benefited by this scheme.

Special Component Plans

5.160 Under Special Component Plan, the Government of Pondicherry is implementing three schemes namely:—

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

5.161 During 1985-86 out of the total target of 250 apprentices, 50 apprentices belonging to Scheduled Castes are to be trained in various trades.

Special Cell in the Employment Exchange for SC/ST

5.162 The outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs for the year 1985-86 is under special component plan. This Cell is incharge of registration, submission, placement, vocational guidance etc.

Expansion of Rural Labour Welfare Centres

5.163 It is proposed to open a centre at Osudu in the near future in order to benefit SC Women alongwith others in the area.

Fisheries

5.164 Assistance for procurement of 16 nos. of mechanised, 20 nos. of FRP and 10 nos. of Beach landing boats at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.50 lakhs will be released to 46 fishermen during 1985-86. 40 small scale Marine Fishermen will also be granted financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each towards procurement of country crafts and nets.

Freedom Fighters

5.165 From 25th September, 1984 onwards 434 Freedom Fighters have been granted State pension and 22 Freedom Fighters have been granted Swatantrata Sainik Samman pension. The State pension rules have been amended on 4.3.1985 to incorporate a provision for "Self exile". 124 persons have been granted enhanced state freedom fighters pension from Rs. 100/- p.m. to Rs. 150/- p.m.

Implementation of 20 Point Programme

5.166 The administration is giving top priority for implementation of the 20 point Programme. Some of the achievements under the programme are as follows:—

Increasing Irrigation Potential

5.167 An area of 425 hectares was brought under tubewell irrigation facilities additionally as against the targetted area of 360 hectares during 1984-85.

Fixation of State Advised Price for Sugarcane

5.168 To give a remunerative price to sugarcane growers, the State Advised Price for 1984-85 season was fixed by the Administration as a result of which the growers supplied cane to M/s. New Horizon Sugar Mill and Pondicherry Coperative Sugar Mill, the two Sugar Mills of the Union Territory got Rs. 195.85 per MT and Rs. 189.30 per MT respectively as against Rs. 148.20 per MT and Rs. 143.30 per MT being the minimum cane price fixed by the Government of India.

Village Electrification

5.169 All the 334 census villages in the Union Territory of pondicherry have been electrified in IV Plan period itself thus achieving 100 per cent electrification.

ANNEXURE - I

AREA AND POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORIES

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

ANNEXURE—2

OUTLAYS OF UNION TERRITORIES FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR
PLAN (1985—90) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86)

(Rs. in Crores)

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

CHAPTER VI

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS.

Relations between Centre and States are well defined in our Constitution. Some of the States have been demanding changes in the existing structure in regard to these relations. This matter has come before the Government in one form or the other more than once. Considering the need for a review of the existing arrangement between the Union and States, the Government set up a Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria on 9.6.1983. Its term has been extended upto June 30, 1986 by which time the Commission expects to submit its report.

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

Punjab

6.3 President's Rule in the State of Punjab was initially promulgated on October 6, 1983 for a period of six months but keeping in view the situation in the State, it had to be extended upto October 6, 1985. After the Punjab Accord, elections for constituting the new Legislative Assembly in Punjab were held on September 25, 1985. A new Ministry led by Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, leader of the Akali Dal (L) party was installed in office on 29.9.1985 after revocation of the President's Rule.

Sikkim

6.4 The President's Rule was promulgated in the State of Sikkim on 25.5.84 and the State Assembly was dissolved. The elections for constituting the new Legislative Assem-

bly were held on 5-3-1985. The President's Rule was revoked on 8.3.1985 and normal constitutional machinery restored.

Jammu & Kashmir

6.5 There has been a long-standing demand from the people of Ladakh to notify the communities living in Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes. Article 342 which empowers the President to notify the communities as Scheduled Tribes and a few other constitutional provisions concerning the administration of welfare of Scheduled Tribes have to be first made applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir by a Special Presidential Order under Article 370 of the Constitution. Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, a Constitutional Order was issued on December 4, 1985 extending article 342, 15 and 339 of the Constitution to the State of the Jammu and Kashmir. Following this, the Registrar General of India has been advised to undertake a mini census in the State of Jammu and Kashmir & to recommend to the Government the communities living in Ladakh as well in other far-flung areas of the State which qualify to be declared as Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the general criteria laid down by the Government in this regard.

Upgradation of standards of Revenue and District Administration

6.6 The Eighth Finance Commission have recommended an outlay of Rs. 2496.78 lakhs for the period from 1984-85 to 1988-89 for the undermentioned two schemes in the field of District and Revenue Administration in 16 States with a view to bringing the standards of general administration to the levels obtaining or likely to obtain in the more advanced States—

- (i) Construction of building for the offices at the sub-division/Tehsillevel, Circle/Firaka Kanungo and Village levels.

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

6.7 Government of India have decided to implement the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission from 1985-86. A total outlay of Rs. 2371.34 lakhs has been provided for the above mentioned schemes during the period 1985-86 to 1988-89.

Zonal Councils Secretariat

6.8 During the year, meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was held at Bangalore on April 20, 1985. The meeting of the Central Zonal Council was held at Lucknow on July 20, 1985. The meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held at Patna on September 24, 1985 and that of Northern Zonal Council at Manali on October 26, 1985. The Standing Committee of the Eastern Zonal Council met at Gangtok on June 1, 1985. The Western Zonal Council met at Bombay on 4th February, 1986.

CHAPTER VII

REHABILITATION

The Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Internal Security) is responsible for formulation of Programmes/Schemes for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan, former East Pakistan, from Pakistan occupied Kashmir Territory, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire, Vietnam etc., displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat area in Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistani nationals who had entered Rajasthan and Gujarat during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971 and Tibetan refugees. Recently, the work of payment of compensation to persons affected by riots in Delhi and elsewhere who had insurance policies without riot risk covers, has also been entrusted to this Division. Relief and rehabilitation schemes are implemented directly as well as through the state Governments. Rehabilitation has more or less been completed except of Sri Lanka repatriates and Tibetan refugees. In 1985-86 efforts were continued to complete the on going rehabilitation schemes with an emphasis on time bound programmes. Efforts were also made to prune establishments and to cut expenditure.

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

Dandakaranya Project, Koraput, Orissa.

7.3 The Dandakaranya Development Authority (DDA) was set up in 1958 for rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in Dandakaranya region and for integrated development of the area with particular emphasis on the interests of local tribal population. The Authority has its headquarters at Koraput in Orissa and

is headed by a Chief Administrator who works under the supervision of a Board chaired by Union Home Secretary. Work relating to the settlement of displaced persons in the three Zones of the Project viz., Kondagaon and Paralkote in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote in Orissa, has more or less been completed. It has been decided to normalise the administration in these three Zones by transferring the assets and institutions created by the Dandakarnya Project to the respective State Governments. The process has started and is likely to be completed in 1986.

Settlement Wing

7.4 It deals with residuary work of resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan. A Joint Secretary is the Head of the Organisation as Chief Settlement Commissioner. In pursuance of the policy to wind up the Settlement Organisation, the residuary items of work, except in Delhi; have been transferred to concerned State Governments.

Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, Mana, Madhya Pradesh

7.5 This Organisation had been undertaking mechanical reclamation of land in different areas for settlement of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma and Tibetan refugees. With the reclamation work practically coming to an end, the equipments are being disposed of and the Organisation is being wound up.

Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, Jammu

7.6 It was set up in 1974 for rehabilitation of persons from the Chhamb-Niabāt area displaced during Indo-Pak conflict of 1971. The families were taken to the rehabilitation sites. The residual work relating to disbursement of

various grants to these families is expected to be completed shortly and the Authority is likely to be abolished thereafter.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta

7.7 This public Sector Undertaking was set up in 1959 to provide employment to displaced persons from former East Pakistan. The Corporation had advanced loans to private industrialists and co-operative in return for employment of displaced persons. It is, now, engaged in producing and marketing consumer and capital goods. The Government have taken several measures during the year to revitalise this Corporation which has been incurring losses since its inception.

7.8 Schemes for rehabilitation being implemented through the State Governments are detailed below:—

Settlement of Old Migrants in West Bengal

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

7.10 About six lakh new migrants (i.e. who migrated between 1-1-1964 and 25-3-1971) also remained in West Bengal, but were declared ineligible for any relief and rehabilitation benefits as it was decided not to resettle any new migrants in West Bengal.

New Migrants

7.11 Migration of displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan continued in waves from time to time upto the 25th March, 1971. About 11.14 lakh persons, who migrated between 1-1-1964 and 25-3-1971, are known as 'New Migrants.' Considering that West Bengal could not absorb any more immigrants it was decided by the Government of India to resettle such of those immigrants who joined the camps set up outside West Bengal. (Even then, about 6 lakh persons stayed back in West Bengal). Of the 78,000 families of new migrants who joined camps, about 75,201 families have been settled in various States including the Dandakaranya Project.

7.12 On the emergence of Bangladesh about 15,800 families of new migrants left the camps and rehabilitation sites in India, apparently with the intention of returning to the land of their origin. Many of these families, however, later returned. After verification of their previous stay in camps/rehabilitation sites, 5035 such families were readmitted to relief camps and have again been provided rehabilitation assistance.

Settlement of Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971

7.13 In the wake of Indo-Pak Conflict 1971, about 53,000 persons (10,200 families) crossed over to Rajasthan and Gujarat from former West Pakistan. These displaced persons were granted Indian Citizenship as well as relief and rehabilitation assistance and have been settled in Rajasthan and Gujarat under agricultural and non-agricultural occupations.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

7.14 Under the Indo-Lanka agreements of 1964 and 1974, the Government of India had agreed to repatriate and

grant Indian citizenship to six lakh persons of Indian origin together with their natural increase by 1981-82. 4,59,327 persons (about 1,15,400 families) reached India by November, 1984 of whom 94,303 families have been given rehabilitation assistance. During 1986-87 it is proposed to resettle about 8,000 families.

7.15 As a result of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, even persons of Indian origin not covered by the Agreements have been coming to India since 22-8-1983. Of them, 28,310 persons have asked for and are receiving relief facilities in the camps at Mandapam, Kottaputta and 21 other temporary camps in Tamil Nadu. These persons will continue to be looked after till they return to Sri Lanka.

7.16 A Rehabilitation Cell in the High Commission for India in Sri Lanka is functioning at Kandy for providing factual data and advice to this Department in regard to resettlement of these repatriates in India.

Tibetan Refugees

7.17 78,400 Tibetan refugees came to India since 1959. They include 1,500 Tibetans brought over to India from Bhutan in 1981. Out of them, about 62,000 persons have already been settled in different States and schemes are under preparation for settling the rest.

Repatriates from Burma

7.18 Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and the imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, persons of Indian origin have been returning to India since June, 1963. 2,08,959 persons (about 70,000 families) came to India from Burma upto 31-12-78. During 1983, 11 persons were repatriated from Burma. About 69,621 families have been given resettlement assistance so far.

Repatriates from Uganda, Zaire, Vietnam and Mozambique

7.19 All repatriates who came from Uganda (5,775 persons) Vietnam (2,513 persons) and Zaire (110 persons) have been resettled. About 2,300 Indian nationals came from Mozambique in 1963. The families have been given relief assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per family. Verification of the claims of these repatriates in respect of properties left by them in Mozambique has been completed and the families are being given ex-gratia assistance as per prescribed scales.

PROGRESSIVE EXPENDITURE ON REHABILITATION
(UPTO 31-3-1985)

		(Rs. in crores)
1	Displaced persons from former East Pakistan	685.28
2	Displaced persons from former West Pakistan	405.97
3	Refugees from Bangladesh	291.15
4	Repatriates from Sri Lanka	85.22
5	Repatriates from Burma	27.40
6	Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam	1.62
7	Persons displaced by Indo-Pak conflict	
	(i) 1965	16.33
	(ii) 1971	86.16
8	Tibetan Refugees	8.2
9	Remission of 50% of pre-1974 loans	0.44
TOTAL		1607.85

7.20 During 1985-86, Rs. 163.32 crores was provided in the Department's Budget for Rehabilitation Division. In the Budget Estimates 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 78.63 crores Rs. 23.07 crores under 'Plan' and Rs. 55.56 crores under

'Non-Plan') has been proposed. The provision of Rs. 55.56 crores under 'Non-Plan' includes Rs. 30.10 crores provided for irrecoverable loans to State Governments to be written off as a result of the recommendations of the VIII Finance Commission.

7.21 A Conference of Ministers in charge of Rehabilitation and Relief in States and Union Territories was held on the 22nd February, 1986 under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Internal Security. The Conference took stock of the progress made by the various States and Union Territories in implementation of the rehabilitation schemes. It was decided that the States should carefully assess the residuary work to be done and chalk out a definite programme and assign specific tasks to identified officers for ensuring accountability.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969, collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of the organisation pertain to socio-economic, demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics.

8.2 The process of dissemination of Census data of 1981 through printed books continued during the year under report. The first volume containing Tables A-1 to A-3 of Part II-A, General population Tables, India, has been printed off. The work on next volume containing Table A-4 is in progress and press-ready copy of the report is nearing completion.

8.3 Under the Plan Scheme 'Computerisation of 1981 census data', the 14 data entry centres completed data entry of 20 per cent area sample of Individual slip records in case of major States with population of 10 million plus and cent percent data entry of small States and UTs. The processing was completed for General Economic Tables, Social and Cultural Tables, Migration Tables and Fertility Tables in respect of all the UTs and the printed volume containing these tables have also been released. Similarly, the processing for General Economic Tables and Social & Cultural Tables in respect of States having population up to 10 million was also completed and the printed volumes

containing these tables have been released. The processing of data in respect of these States in respect of the Migration Tables and Fertility Tables have also been completed and the manuscript sent to the Government of India Press for printing.

8.4 The processing of data from 20 per cent area sample in respect of States having population of more than 10 million has been in progress and is nearing completion.

8.5 The data entry of Household Schedule of 1981 census was completed and these data are being processed at the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh.

8.6 The data entry of the individual slip records of 1981 census pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in progress, more than 50 per cent of the data entry workload has been completed.

8.7 The various Plan Schemes relating to Social Studies, Mapping Projects relating to Regional Divisions of India, and the Census Atlas Project 1981 and intensification of Research into Indian Languages also made considerable progress. The population projections for India, States and Union Territories for 1981-2001 have been prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on population projections set up by the Planning Commission.

8.8 The Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969, replaced the diverse laws that existed on the subject, unified the system of registration throughout the country and made reporting and registration of births and deaths compulsory. The Act has been enforced in all States and Union Territories except districts of Karbi Along and North Cachar Hills in Assam, Calcutta Corporation and Fort William in West Bengal. Persistent efforts are being continued to bring these areas under the purview of the Act. All States and Union Territories have notified the rules framed by

them under the Act. To create awareness among the public regarding registration of births and deaths various publicity measures such as documentary films, cinema slides, radio spots, T.V. spots, posters, adoption of symbol of registration, printing of slogans on postal stationary etc., have been undertaken during the year.

8.9 The work relating to the generation of births and death rates through the operation of sample registration system (SRS) also continued satisfactorily. The vital rates obtained from SRS are published in the biannual SRS Bulletin. The latest SRS Bulletin, June 1985 is under print. Dissemination of information regarding vital statistics is being achieved through the various publications, reports, bulletins and news letters.

8.10 At the behest of the Mathew Commission, a Mother Tongue survey was carried out in 54 villages of Punjab, 53 villages in Fazilka Tehsil of Ferozpur district and one village (Kandukhera) in Muktsar Tehsil of Faridkot district. The survey was conducted by the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the overall supervision of the Additional Secretary (Justice), Ministry of Home Affairs. Apart from the Census Organisation, the personnel of Delhi Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and few other Ministries were deployed on this work. The survey was completed during the period 16 to 18 January, 1986. The tabulation of the data collected in the field was completed in record time and the result of the survey was made available to the Mathew Commission on the morning of 22nd January, 1986.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

Prison Administration

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

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

9.3 The detention of children in jails, meant for adult prisoners has been causing anxiety to Government. All the State Governments, therefore, have been requested to develop the services envisaged under the Children Act for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of children so that children whose offences are of a minor nature and placed under the care of voluntary probation officer or released on licence to be placed under the care of approved persons or institutions. It has also been suggested that under no circumstance children should be committed to police|judicial custody in prisons.

Foreigners

9.4 It has been decided to exempt children of foreign nationals of Indian origin below the age of 12 years from visa requirements and to admit them into India on landing permits to be issued by immigration authorities on arrival in India for a maximum period of 90 days. These landing permits will not be extendable and will not be valid for admission into educational institutions in India.

9.5 It has also been decided that business men may be granted multiple entry visas valid for one year but for a total stay of three months in India.

9.6 It has also been decided that tourist visas may be made good for multiple entries instead of the existing three entries to facilitate visits of tourists to neighbouring countries.

9.7 It has also been decided that foreign journalists holding accreditation cards issued by the Press Information Bureau of the Govt. of India shall not be required to obtain permit under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 for purpose of visiting Punjab as well as Assam.

9.8 Clearance was given for holding over 400 International Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc. in India during 1985.

9.9 According to returns received so far, 3,74,412 foreigners were granted visas in 1985.

9.10 The number of foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 who were reportedly resident in India is given below:—

As on 1st January	Registered Foreigners
1985	51674
1984	48911

9.11 The number of registered foreign missionaries in India is as follows:-

On 1st Jan.	Registered foreign missionaries	
	Commonwealth Countries	Other Countries
1985	1061	1386
1984	596	1702

9.12 During the year ending 31st December, 1985, 5,820 persons of Indian Origin were granted Indian Citizenship by registration under Section 5(1) (a) | (b) and (d) of the Citizenship Act, 1985. 73 foreigners settled in India and 200 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted Indian Citizenship by naturalisation and registration respectively.

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

9.13 A Bill to replace the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance (issued on 20-10-84) was introduced in the Parliament and was passed by both the Houses of Parliament on 10-1-1985. It received the assent of the President on 30.1.1985. The amendment of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, was made to remove certain inadequacies and overcome certain practical difficulties in the administration of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

9.14 After the amendment of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 associations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes were registered in the Division during the year 1985.

9.15 The records of the foreign contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs and above during 1984 were scrutinised. Due to the serious lapses/violations noticed during the above scrutiny, action under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is contemplated in some cases.

9.16 Software for computerisation of the data on the basis of the returns for the years 1983 and 1984 filed by the associations which received foreign contributions (except those located in the States of U.P., Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) have been prepared and sent to Planning Commission for punching the cards etc.

9.17 Application of about 1730 persons seeking prior permission for acceptance of foreign hospitality under section 9(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 were dealt with, besides handling a large number of applications seeking prior permission for acceptance of foreign contribution in liaison with other agencies.

9.18 Scrutiny of other important cases were also made as a result of which three cases have been referred to CBI for further investigation and prosecution.

Freedom Fighters

9.19 Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, which was introduced with effect from 15th August, 1972 and was liberalised from 1st August, 1980, Samman Pension has so far been sanctioned to 1,37,249 freedom fighters and their dependents which includes 5,061 sanctions issued in 1985. 82,360 applications are pending final decision mainly for want of State verification reports. 40,000 applications were disposed of during the year 1985.

9.20 A Non-Official Advisory Committee consisting of prominent freedom fighters has been formed at the Central

level to advise the Government in regard to any basic change in the provisions of the Scheme. The following policy decisions were taken during 1985 on the recommendations of the Non-Official Advisory Committee:—

- (i) *Enhancement of the existing monthly amount of Samman Pension from Rs. 300/- p.m. to Rs. 500/- p.m.*

9.21 The quantum of monthly pension admissible to freedom fighters and the widows of the deceased freedom fighters has been raised to Rs. 500/- p.m. with effect from 1st June, 1985. The enhanced rates of pension of Rs. 500/- p.m. will also be admissible to the widows of the deceased freedom fighters. The unmarried daughters of the widows who have been sanctioned family pension under the Scheme will now not be entitled for additional pension of Rs. 50/-. Instructions in this regard have already been issued to all the Accountants General and intimation to this effect has also been sent to Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

- (ii) *Recognition of Arya Samaj movement 1938-39*

9.22 Arya Samaj Movement of 1938-39 which took place in the former Hyderabad State has been recognised as part of the freedom struggle for the purpose of Samman Pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme effective from 1-8-1980.

- (iii) *Grant of freedom fighters pension from Central Revenues to the participants in the border camps on the erstwhile Nizam State of Hyderabad*

9.23 Government have decided to grant Samman Pension to such freedom fighters who had suffered in connection with the merger of Hyderabad State in the Union of India by participating in camps organised by the Congress to fight against the then Nizam.

9.24 The following recommendations of the Non-Official Advisory Committee have not been accepted by the Government for the purpose of Samman Pension:

- (i) Award of Tamrapatras to the legal heirs of martyrs/deceased freedom fighters.
- (ii) Grant of pension to such ex-INA personnel from civilian side who are in receipt of State pension in relaxation of the existing provisions.
- (iii) The question of recognition of:—
 - (a) Cochin Police Strike (Kerala) 1942.
 - (b) Kerivellur Struggle (Kerala).

First Class Complimentary Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters:

9.25 Government have decided to issue free railway passes to freedom fighters and their wives. Under the Scheme first class complimentary cheque passes will be issued to such freedom fighters who are drawing pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. It will be a one-time pass connecting any two railway stations, including a circular pass, as given in the railway Time Tables. The Scheme has come into force from 1st December, 1985.

9.26 The annual expenditure on implementation of the Pension Scheme has ranged between 21 to 24 crores of rupees during 1972 and 1980. The total outlay has gone up to Rs. 34 crores in the wake of liberalisation of Scheme effective from 1st August, 1980. With the increase of pension from

Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- p.m. the expenditure is expected to go up to Rs. 60 crores.

Awards

Jeevan Raksha Padak Series

9.27 Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are awarded for conspicuous courage and promptitude under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer displayed in an act or a series of acts of a humane nature in saving life from drowning, fire, rescue operations in mines etc. During 1985, the President awarded 4 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padaks (including 1 posthumous) and 17 Jeevan Raksha Padaks (including 1 posthumous) for saving lives.

Gallantry Awards

9.28 Gallantry Awards to civilians are given for acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of enemy. On 26th January, 1985, President announced 1 Kirti Chakra (Posthumous) and 5 Shaurya Chakra awards for civilians.

Padma Awards

9.29 Padma Vibhushan/Padma Bhushan/Padma Shri Awards are given for exceptional and distinguished service of a high order/distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government Servants. During 1985, President announced 2 Padma Vibhushan, 21 Padma Bhushan Awards and 47 Padma Shri Awards.

State Legislation

9.30 During the year (upto 31st December, 1985), 164 legislative proposals received from the States were dealt with. A statement showing the various types of State Legislation dealt with during the preceding year and the current year

(upto 31st. December, 1985) is given below:

STATE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR

	1984-85	1985-86
	(1-4-1984 to 31-3-85	1-4-1985 to 31-12-85
1. Bills to which assent of President was accorded	95	75
2. Bills to which assent was withheld	5	1
3. Bills returned with a Message from the President	—	2
4. Regulations assented to by the President.	—	—
5. Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304 (b) of the Constitution was given	11	6
6. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the State Legislature.	35	23
7. Regulations for administrative approval	—	—
8. Ordinances.	80	57
	226	164

Bills from which the assent of the President has been withheld in 1985

1. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
2. The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Bill, 1978.
3. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1979.

Bills returned to the State Government with a Message from the President

1. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1984.

Pension and Emoluments of the President and Salaries and Allowances of Central Ministers

9.31. The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1985 was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 19-12-1985 and 20-12-1985 respectively. After obtaining the assent of the President, this act was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary and came into force with effect from 26-12-1985. The emoluments of the President have been enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- p.m. and pension from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- per annum.

9.32. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1985 was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 19-12-1985 and 20-12-1985 respectively. After obtaining the assent of the President this Act was published in the Gazette of India and came into force with effect from 26-12-1985. The Ministers are now entitled to draw salary, daily allowance and constituency allowances at the same rates as are admissible to the Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister, a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister are entitled to Sumptuary Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1500/-, Rs. 1,000/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 300/- p.m. respectively. The value of rent free furnished residence (including maintenance thereof) provided to a Minister shall not be included in the computation of his income chargeable under the Head "Salaries" under section 15 of the Income-tax, 1961.

Use of Hindi

9.33 During the year under review, the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs held two meetings on 30-4-1985 and 18-9-1985 and its

Hindi Salahakar Samiti held meeting on 29-10-1985 and reviewed the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government and progress made in the use of Hindi for the official work of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices.

9.34 The annual programme for the progressive use of Hindi for the year 1985-86 prescribed by the Department of Official Language was circulated among all the Officers/Desks Sections of the Ministry and its Attached Subordinate offices. Concerted efforts were made to achieve during the year the targets fixed in the programme and the progress made in this regard is also reviewed in the monthly O&M meetings held by Joint Secretaries.

9.35 In order to ascertain the position of implementation of Official Language Act, 1963 and Rules made thereunder, and the use of Hindi in the day-to-day work in the Attached/Subordinate offices of the Ministry, a team of Officers inspected 13 and 12 offices located in Delhi and outside Delhi respectively. Besides this, in order to ascertain the position of the implementation of the Official Rules and the use of Hindi for the official purposes in different Sections/Desks of the Ministry various inspections were carried out during the year and the necessary corrective measures taken where the shortcomings were noticed in this regard.

9.36 Those seven offices where more than 80 per cent staff has acquired working knowledge of Hindi were notified under rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976 thus bringing the number notified so far to 19 Head Offices and 238 regional offices.

9.37 In order to give practical training to the employees in noting and drafting in Hindi, a Hindi workshop was organised in the Ministry (Main) during the year.

9.38 The Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting and drafting was continued during the year

under review and first two cash prizes were awarded to the two winners.

9.39 With a view to create consciousness and accelerate the progressive use of Hindi as Official Language for Official purposes, the week ending 11th October, 1985 was organised as a 'Hindi Week' in the Ministry.

Vigilance

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

9.41 Vigilance officers are functioning in attached and subordinate offices of Ministry.

9.42 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 1-1-1985 to 31-10-1985 are given below:

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted		
	Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of disciplinary Vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-85		21	20	465	466
2. Vigilance Disciplinary cases started (1-1-85 to 31-10-85)		18	20	833	847
3. Vigilance Disciplinary cases Disposed of upto 31-10-1985		12	12	752	753

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Vigilance Disciplinary cases pending as on 1-11-85	27	28	546	560
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance Disciplinary cases disposed of :				
a.	Dismissed	—	—	33	33
b.	Removal	—	—	57	57
c.	Compulsorily retired	—	—	1	1
d.	Reduced in rank pay	—	—	72	72
e.	Increment withheld	1	1	158	159
f.	Promotion withheld	—	—	1	1
g.	Recovery ordered from pay	1	1	50	50
h.	Censured	1	1	196	196
i.	Warning issued	2	2	47	47
j.	Displeasure of Govt. conveyed	—	—	—	—
k.	Exonerated	1	1	96	96
l.	Transfer of cases	1	1	13	13
m.	Proceedings dropped	5	5	28	28
	Total	12	12	752	753