



Annual Report

1990-91

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

ANNUAL REPORT

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सम्राज्ये जयते

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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
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CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW

1.1 Under the Constitution 'Public Order' and 'Police' are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, oversees matters relating to internal security of the country and also the trends and developments in the law and order situation and communal matters and provides guidance and assistance to the States as and when necessary. The Union territories are also the special responsibility of this Ministry. It is also assigned the work of keeping a watch that the administration in the States is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the relations between the Centre and the States develop as envisaged in the Constitution.

1.2 The Ministry is in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons, Department of Official Language and Department of Home. The Ministry also administers and controls various para-military forces like the Assam Rifles, the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, the Central Reserve Police, the Central Industrial Security Force and the National Security Guard which is a specialised force to counter terrorism. Besides, certain allied organisations like the Intelligence Bureau, the National Crime Records Bureau, the Bureau of Police Research and Development, the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) and the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy are also under the administrative control of this Ministry.

1.3 During the year under report there was a change in Government at the Centre. The year was also marked by disturbed law and order situation, caste tensions and communal incidents in some parts of the country.

1.4 Terrorist and subversive activities continued unabated in Punjab and the Kashmir valley, aided and abetted from across the border. A fresh initiative was taken by the Government by announcing its readiness to hold talks with anyone within the framework of the Constitution and to bring about normalcy in these States. At the same time pressure continued to be

maintained to curb militant and subversive activities in these States.

1.5 The caste and communal scene which remained relatively peaceful in the first half of the year deteriorated later. The announcement of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, sparked off violent anti-reservation agitation with bundhs, attack on public property and a series of self-immolations, which gave a gruesome twist to the agitation, creating serious law and order situation, particularly in the Northern States. The agitation tapered off towards the end of December, 1990. On the heels of this followed the Ram-Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue coupled with the "Rath Yatra" and "Kar Seva" at Ayodhya which aroused communal passions in various parts of the country putting the law and order machinery under severe strain. All through, the Centre kept in touch with affected state governments and provided necessary assistance in controlling the situation and rendering relief to the victims. Attempts to bring about a reasonable solution, acceptable to all, were also made.

1.6 With the upswing in the unlawful activities of the United Liberation Front of Assam, President's rule had to be promulgated in the state of Assam in November, 1990. In the light of certain disquieting developments connected with the law and order problems, the state of Tamil Nadu was also placed under President's rule in January, 1991. The states of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir continue to remain under President's rule.

1.7 The Government has tried to apply the healing balm on all these fronts. The result is that tensions have eased and solution through inter-party discussions and other democratic methods is being explored.

1.8 A significant development in the Centre-State relations is the setting up of the Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution in May, 1990.

1.9 The chapters that follow give a brief account on the activities of the Ministry on varied fronts.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND ORDER

General

2.1 The overall law and order situation in the country during the year showed deterioration in several spheres. Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir witnessed a considerable increase in lawless activities. The communal scene, which remained largely peaceful in the first half of 1990, deteriorated thereafter and large scale disturbances broke out at several centres following fanning of passions due to Hindu mobilisation for 'Kar Seva' at Ayodhya on October 30, 1990. There was a significant increase in violence by Naxalite groups, particularly the CP-ML(People's War Group) in Andhra Pradesh. Caste violence, always a part of the law and order scenario increased during the year.

Caste Tensions

2.2 There was an increase in caste related violence during the year 1990, as compared to the year 1989. Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan were the more affected states. The states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra were affected to some degree by major caste tensions in the first three months of 1991.

Agrarian Unrest

2.3 Agrarian unrest during the year 1990 resulted in 178 incidents of lawlessness in which 17 persons were killed and 383 injured as against 112 incidents in which 19 persons were killed and 332 injured in the corresponding period of last year. Various Kisan organisations, independent as also politically affiliated, remained exercised over numerous issues relating to farmers. The agrarian front was comparatively calm during the year 1991. No major violent incident affecting law and order occurred during the period. The first quarter of 1991 witnessed 16 incidents of lawlessness in which 44 persons were injured as against 33 incidents in the same period of 1990 in which 2 persons lost their lives and 17 others were injured.

Students and Youths

2.4 The agitational activities of students and youth, which included 'gheraos', arson, stone-pelting, firing, vandalism, etc., showed an upward trend in the period from January to September 1990 as compared to the corresponding period of 1989, mainly due to the involvement of the student community in the anti-job reservation agitation. In the first quarter of 1991, 514 incidents of lawlessness occurred in which 3 persons were killed, one each in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and 252 persons were injured as against 774 incidents in which 15 persons were killed and 447 other injured during the corresponding period of 1990.

Anti-reservation Agitation

2.5 Subsequent to the acceptance by the Central Government on August 7, 1990, of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission regarding 27% reservation in job opportunities under the Central Government including Central Public Undertakings to the backward classes, a protracted anti-reservation and sporadic pro-reservation stir was sparked off in several parts of the country. 18 states/union territories were affected by the stir and over 7700 incidents of violence were reported.

2.6 The state government of Uttar Pradesh through an ordinance promulgated on 12th November, 1990, announced 27 per cent reservation for socially and educationally backward classes in the state government jobs. The state government had already witnessed an intensive agitation over job reservation issue since the first week of August, 1990, after the acceptance of the Mandal Commission Report was announced by the then Prime Minister. The Allahabad High Court stayed the implementation of the order on 16-11-1990. Though some adverse reactions were reported from some parts of the state, the agitation, by and large, was on a low key.

Communal Situation

2.7 Communal situation remained surcharged for most part of the year due mainly to the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. Several parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal witnessed communal riots resulting in considerable loss of lives and property.

2.8 The central government remained in constant touch with the concerned state governments and provided necessary help and assistance to them. It was also impressed upon the various state governments that a new sense of urgency and direction had to be given to the state apparatus for protecting and safeguarding the life and property of each and every citizen irrespective of religion and creed, and affording urgent relief to the riot victims.

Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

2.9 The Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute remained a difficult issue for some time and had been the major factor responsible for disturbing the communal atmosphere in the country during the year. The mobilisation campaign for the 'Kar Seva' for the Ram Janam Bhoomi Temple at Ayodhya on 30th October, 1990, vitiated the communal atmosphere lowering the threshold of mutual tolerance and inflamed communal passion. Serious law and order problem developed at Ayodhya and communal riots occurred in many parts of the country. In order to maintain peace and communal harmony, the central as well as the state governments had to make heavy security arrangements. The central government had provided para-military forces and other material assistance to the states.

2.10 While the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute is still pending for adjudication before the Special Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, the Government had made efforts to resolve the controversy and had succeeded in holding joint meetings of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee. Both these parties submitted their evidences to substantiate their claims on the disputed site and had agreed that they would co-operate with the government on any point of clarification sought for on the issue. The matter was also discussed in the National Integration Council Meetings. The Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue is an emotive one and involves the religious sentiments of both the communities and any decision or initiative taken to resolve the matter should transcend the religious passions of the two communities. In spite of government's efforts the controversy remained dead-locked.

Left Extremist violence

2.11 Violence by left wing extremists in 1990 registered an increase of about 75% as compared to 1989, with Andhra Pradesh and Bihar continuing to remain the most affected states. There were 1570 incidents of left extremist violence in the country in 1990 involving 413 deaths as against 901 incidents in 1989 resulting in 231 deaths. The Andhra Pradesh based People's War Group (PWG) was responsible for bulk of the violence. Its targets included public property like telephone exchanges, railways, public transport, banks etc. The striking feature of the pattern of violence in 1990 is its recourse to tactics of kidnappings of public representatives and government servants as an instrument of coercion for fulfilment of its demands. Increased extremist violence was also noticed in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In Bihar, confrontation between Sunlight Samiti (an organisation formed to project the interests of landlords and businessmen against the left extremists) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) cadres was noticed during the period.

Assam

2.12 The violence by the militant organisation, the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), considerably increased in Assam during the year. The number of violent incidents attributed to the ULFA in 1990 was over 137 resulting in 53 killings, as against 42 incidents (39 killings) in 1989 and 19 incidents (14 killings) in 1988. Besides, the ULFA also indulged in kidnapping for ransom and large scale extortion particularly from the members of the business community, government officials and managements of the tea gardens. Public order was completely disrupted in the state, and the confidence of the law abiding citizens in the government machinery was totally shaken. Although the central government provided adequate assistance to the state government by way of financial grant to purchase vehicles and communication facilities and also provided weapons, and additional companies of para-military forces, yet, there was no improvement in the law and order situation in the state. It was felt that it would not be possible to hold the election for the State Assembly, whose term was to expire on January 7, 1990, in a free and fair manner. The President was satisfied 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. Article 356 of the Constitution was, therefore, invoked and President's rule imposed in the state. On 27th November, 1990 the ULFA was declared an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the state of Assam was declared 'disturbed area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The army and para-military forces were deployed in counter-insurgency operations. These steps have improved the law and order situation in the state. The ULFA camps have been dismantled and their activists have been apprehended. Large quantity of weapons and cash have been siezed. All these measures generated public confidence.

Manipur

2.13 The violence by the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) undergrounds somewhat increased during 1990-91. In 54 incidents of violence committed by the NSCN in the State, 35 persons were killed. The Meitei extremist organisations mainly the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) indulged in 81 acts of violence in which 31 persons lost their lives. The operation of the security forces against the extremists resulted in the arrest of 86 persons belonging to NSCN and 81 persons belonging to Meitei extremist organisations. The pressure of security forces also resulted in the surrender of 11 Meitei extremists.

Nagaland

2.14 The NSCN committed 32 incidents of violence in which 28 persons were killed. They also looted Rs. 44.51 lakhs upto 31-3-1991. The sustained pressure of the security forces also led to the arrest of 39 and surrender of 28 NSCN extremists. Six NSCN extremists were also killed in encounters with the security forces.

Punjab

2.15 The situation in Punjab continued to engage the attention of the government. The security forces kept up pressure on the terrorists and raids were conducted on their hide-outs for apprehending them and their harbourers/supporters and to recover illicit arms and ammunition. As a result of these measures 1321 terrorists were killed and 1759 others were apprehended during the year 1990. During the same period a large quantity of arms and ammunition including

sophisticated weapons of foreign make were seized. During 1991 (upto 31-3-1991), 494 terrorists were killed and 642 others were arrested. 2467 persons (including 493 security forces personnel) lost their lives during 1990 due to terrorist activities. During 1991 (upto 31-3-1991), 632 persons (including 110 security forces personnel) lost their lives due to terrorist activities.

2.16 Efforts were made to improve the law and order situation in the state and to create a congenial atmosphere to start the political process. A number of steps were initiated for better border management and restructuring the civil administration. A multi-pronged action plan was also formulated and a campaign of people's conferences begun in the state in the first week of August, 1990, with the objective of eliciting active participation of the people in the development and planning processes. A series of district and block level conferences were also held in which members of panchayats, cooperative institutions, lambardars, social workers and politicians participated. Each conference was attended by a senior District Officer and each district has been allotted to a Secretary to the government of Punjab for intensive touring. The state government had also taken steps to revitalise the machinery for the redress of grievances at the district and other levels. An Advisory Council was constituted to inform and advise the Governor of Punjab on various important issues which would have the authority to constitute committees of interest groups like farmers, traders, labourers and ex-servicemen at the district and block levels. Steps were taken to remove the grievances of the farmers of the state with regard to the disposal of paddy by requesting the state agencies and the FCI to step up procurement and by grant of exemption from octroi to agricultural produce except when carried in truck loads.

2.17 Rehabilitation of post-Blue Star army deserters was taken up and of the 347 persons needing rehabilitation 301 were selected by various Central Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings upto 31-3-1991. Appointment letters were issued to 233 persons and 163 had joined by 31-3-1991. The cases of the remaining persons are being pursued. A sum of Rs. 7,10,000/- was also placed at the disposal of the government of Punjab for disbursement as ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to one of the dependents of each of the 71 army deserters who were killed/missing in the wake of Operation Blue Star.

2.18 With a view to strengthen the economy of the state of Punjab and to remove unemployment amongst the youth of the state, certain economic measures were announced in the Parliament on 5th October, 1990.

2.19 Fresh initiatives were taken by the government for solving the Punjab problem and the Prime Minister held meetings on 7th and 8th December, 1990 in New Delhi with representatives of political parties from Punjab in order to ascertain their views and invite suggestions. The Prime Minister also held a meeting with Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann) on 28th December, 1990. The government had made it known that it is not averse to holding of talks with anybody on the Punjab problem provided these are within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Jammu and Kashmir

2.20 The law and order situation in the state of Jammu & Kashmir remained disturbed. Secessionist and fundamentalist elements aided and abetted by a neighbouring country have been indulging in terrorist and subversive activities for quite sometime. The state was put under the Governor's rule in the first instant on 19-1-1990 and after the expiry of prescribed period of six months, the state administration was brought under President's rule. The security forces with the help of state police are taking necessary and effective measures to combat militancy. In the process of bringing back normalcy to this sensitive border state, the government have expressed its readiness to hold talks with the local representatives and even with the misguided youth of the Valley provided they shun violence and declare their allegiance to the integrity and sovereignty of the country.

2.21 As a fall-out of the fundamentalist and terrorist activities, sizeable number of families belonging to the minority communities have been forced to leave their homes in Kashmir Valley and settle temporarily in Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. Government is providing all essential relief to the uprooted families. It is hoped that the Jammu & Kashmir migrants will go back to their homes in the Valley in the near future.

CHAPTER III

POLICE, PUBLIC SECURITY AND PRISONS

3.1 The police forces of the states and union territories are responsible for maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crime. The central government have established the Border Security Force (BSF) and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) for policing and protecting the border. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is meant to reinforce the state police forces in the event of large scale civil disturbances.

3.2 The Ministry of Home Affairs also administers the National Security Guard (NSG) which is a specialised force to counter terrorism and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) which is deployed in the public sector undertakings to perform protection and preventive duties.

Indian Police Service

3.3 Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling authority for the Indian Police Service. It looks after service matters like appointment to IPS, deputation to the Centre, training, fixation of seniority, pay, etc. The authorised strength of the IPS as on 1st January, 1991 was 3,330.

3.4 The strength and composition of IPS cadres of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram—Union Territories (AGMU), Haryana, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim were considered for revision by the Triennial Review Committee during the Year.

Modernisation of State Police Forces

3.5 It has been decided to extend the scheme for modernisation of state police forces during the 8th Plan period. The annual allocation is fixed at Rs. 10 crore each for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92. The pattern of assistance continues to be 50% loan and 50% grants-in-aid. The annual allocation of Rs. 10 crores for this purpose is intended to be utilised to

meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature; on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, computers, training equipments and scientific aids to investigation.

Police Training

3.6 In addition to the probationary training for IPS officers, several inservice courses such as management courses, training seminars and vertical interaction courses are also being conducted for IPS officers. So far during the current year, 7 management courses, 2 training seminars and 23 vertical interaction courses have been held at many leading training institutions. Nearly 500 IPS officers have attended these inservice courses. Apart from the domestic training programme, police officers are also sent for certain specialised training courses in foreign countries such as U.K., Japan, U.S.A., Australia, Sweden and Canada.

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

Assam Rifles (AR)

3.7 The Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. The force comprises HQ. DGAR, one IG (Sector) seven Range HQ, 31 battalions, one training centre, two maintenance groups, two workshops and a few ancillary units. Bulk of the force continues to operate in the North-East in counter-insurgency role under operational control of the army. One battalion is under operational control of the government of Nagaland and one battalion is under operational control of the government of Assam. Recently, 20 more coys., have been taken out of army's operational control and deployed on internal security duties in the North-East.

Border Security Force (BSF)

3.8 The BSF raised in December, 1965, celebrated its silver jubilee in 1990. Total number of battalions at present is 147. Apart from guarding the frontiers of the country with Pakistan and Bangladesh covering about 7200 Kms., it was also engaged on internal security duty especially in the North-East, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir to combat insurgency and terrorist violence.

3.9 During the period January, 1990 to December, 1990 the Border Security Force while deployed on the border seized contraband goods worth Rs. 51,00,78,313/- on the Indo-Pak border

and Rs. 16,29,11,761/- on the Indo-Bangladesh border. Besides, 60,634 intruders including 1,848 extremists were apprehended while attempting to cross the border and 597 intruders were killed in self-defence during exchange of fire with them. In the anti-smuggling/anti-infiltration operations, the BSF seized 624 AK 47 rifles, 69 AK 74 rifles, 36 AK 56 rifles, 52 rifles, 10 Stenguns, 562 Pistols/Revolvers, 19 LMG, 17 SMG, 29 CMG/UMG/BMG/HMG, 9 Carbines, 1 Bazuka, 65 Guns and 55 Rocket Launchers.

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

3.11 In recognition of services rendered 2 President's Police Medals for Gallantry, 8 Police Medals for Gallantry, 7 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Service and 56 Police Medals for Meritorious Service were awarded to BSF Officers and men during 1990.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.12 The Central Reserve Police Force raised in 1939 has now 103 duty Battalions including one mahila battalion. These are deployed to reinforce state/union territory police forces in the maintenance of law and order, to help fight insurgency and in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities, etc. During the year under report, CRPF personnel continued to remain deployed in large number in Punjab and Srinagar to fight terrorism.

3.13 In recognition of the services rendered, 5 President's Police Medals for Gallantry, 25 Police Medals for Gallantry, 1 Sena Medal, 2 Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal, 6 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Service and 48 Police Medals for Meritorious Service were awarded to officers and men of the force in 1990.

3.14 A Welfare Scheme known as Risk Fund introduced in March, 1981 benefitted families of 314 force personnel who died or were invalided out from service during the year 1990. A sum of Rs. 98,90,000, was sanctioned to them out of the fund. In addition, the nominees of deceased are also paid a sum of Rs. 400/- per month for a period of 20 years and those

persons who are invalidated out due to cent percent disability are being paid a sum of Rs. 1,000/- per month for the whole life period. CRPF are also running various other Welfare Fund and Education Fund.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

3.15 The total number of undertakings, where the CISF has been inducted, went up from 193 to 200 during the year. The total strength of the force during the year increased from 71,530 to 74,334.

3.16 During the year 1990, 3558 cases of theft involving property worth Rs. 66,21,368/- were reported from the undertakings where CISF has been inducted. About 2,410 persons were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 1,70,22,551/- recovered.

3.17 The CISF also provided fire cover to 6 more public sector undertakings during the year, raising the number of such undertakings where CISF Fire Wing have been established to 52.

3.18 During the year the CISF Fire Wing has attended 5,367 fire incidents including 2,314 special calls.

3.19 An amount of Rs. 66.25 crores was recovered from the User Undertakings during the period from 1-4-1990 to 30-9-1990 against Rs. 65.54 crores for which bills were raised during this period. The increase in the recovery of approximately Rs. 0.71 crores during 1-4-1989 to 30-9-1989 was due to the special efforts made for the recovery of outstanding dues for the previous years.

3.20 The CISF participated in national and international sports events during the year. In international events CISF personnel in the Indian team secured one bronze medal in boxing in a training competition in Cuba and one silver medal in wrestling and one silver and one bronze medal each in weightlifting at the 11th Asiad.

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

- (i) Lump-sum grant—Rs. 43,94,190
- (ii) Recurring payments—Rs. 18,07,732
- (iii) Ex-gratia payments—Rs. 1,31,678

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

Indo-Tibetan Police Force (ITBP)

3.22 The Indo-Tibetan Border Police completed 28 years on 24-10-1990 and has now 26 battalions; 2 Bns. were sanctioned as a temporary addition in June, 1990. The force personnel are deployed at altitudes ranging from 9,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level and are guarding approximately 1,221 Kms. of Indo-Tibet Border, extending from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh (J&K) to Lipulekh Pass at the Tri-junction of Indo-Tibet and Nepal Borders. The ITBP is also performing various other duties relating to VVIP/VIP security, and law and order. Security cover to the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka is also provided by this force. During the year, the officers and men were awarded 3 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Service, 14 Police Medals for Meritorious Service and 3 Police Medals for Gallantry.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

3.23 The National Crime Records Bureau was set up in 1986 on the recommendation of the National Police Commission. During the year 1990, the Bureau continued to make progress in collection and dissemination of information on inter-state and international criminals from and to the investigating agencies and in collection and processing of crime statistics at the national level. 16 states/Uts have so far set up State Crime Records Bureaux. Setting up of District Crime Records Bureaux in these states is being pursued.

3.24 A computer-based system was developed by NCRB for matching of arrested and wanted persons throughout the country and a total of 470 arrested persons were linked-up against the existing wanted criminals data in the masterfile on computers. The system is to be used at national and state levels for initiating enquiries. For this purpose, system software has been released to states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. This system has made a fairly successful impact. The total size of the wanted persons data on the computer file is 37,535.

3.25 The data bank of lost/stolen fire arms and motor vehicles is being constantly updated. As a result, a total of 665 fire arms

were coordinated with the stolen fire arms cases and 888 motor vehicles were coordinated with the stolen motor vehicle cases in the year 1990.

3.26 During the year 1990, a total of 830 police officers were trained in various technical as well as general nature of computer courses by this organisation.

3.27 During the year 1990, the publication "Crime in India—1988" was brought out which included a variety of statistics on crime and criminals. "Crime in India—1989" is expected to be published shortly. All efforts are being made, including use of computers for compiling data with a view to bring out the statistics of each year in the succeeding year so as to be on par with the international standards.

3.28 The Central Finger Print Bureau of the NCRB rendered valuable assistance in establishing the identity of over 1,000 criminals from its records. About 45,000 finger print records of convicts were added during 1990. 32,600 search references including finger prints of 505 unidentified dead bodies were received during the year. In addition 829 enquiries were received from the Interpol.

Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (DCPW)

3.29 During the year, the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) continued to provide uninterrupted telecommunication links with all states and union territory governments. Advanced sophisticated and automatic equipments have been inducted to modernise the wireless system and for quicker and error-free clearance of traffic. Computerised digital communications technology has been introduced in DCPW.

3.30 Assistance was given to various states by arranging wireless sets from other states/CPOs and Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) reserve stock during urgent needs. Modern sophisticated equipments such as packet controller, electronic teleprinter, EPABX, automatic communication system for speedy communication were also introduced. BEST equipment has been installed at ISPW Stations Port Blair, Gandhinagar, Madras, Shimla and Bhubaneshwar. Packet radio was commissioned at Jaipur, Gandhinagar and Bhopal. Speech circuit has been provided with control at Lucknow, Bombay, Chandigarh,

Hyderabad and Dispur. VHF keying equipment has been installed at ISPW Station, Patna.

3.31 During the year 1990 the Central Police Radio Training Institute of this Directorate conducted 24 courses in technical, cryptographic and operational training. In these training courses 482 technical personnel in various categories have been imparted training.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

3.32 The Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up in 1970 with a view to promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in a changing society, to bring about the rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police in the country and to review the police training arrangements and requirements in the country etc. The Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh as also the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents at Shimla, Calcutta and Hyderabad are functioning under the BPR&D.

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

- (a) Feed back reports after field trials on the usefulness of stun shells and grenades developed in collaboration with the BSF have been received for evaluation.
- (b) The 1.5" stun bag cartridges developed with Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE) Pune was found too lethal. ARDE have now submitted modified cartridges which are being tried out.
- (c) Fabrication of vehicle mounted water cannon under close supervision of the BPR&D; and Defence Institute of Fire Research is under way.
- (d) Evaluation trials of indigenously developed bullet proof jackets are being carried out.
- (e) Trials of indigenously developed bullets for AK-47 rifles were carried out.

- (f) Evaluation trials for selection of a suitable 9 mm pistol with samples received from 12 foreign firms will be held shortly.
- (g) Trials of 7.62 plastic bullets, for eventual use by police forces, are being carried out.
- (h) A number of state police forces, such as Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Chandigarh are taking steps to introduce a hand held traffic radar "SPEEDET" developed by HAL, Hyderabad about which information was circulated by BPR&D.
- (i) Computerisation of the portrait building system was taken up in collaboration with National Crime Records Bureau.

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

- (i) Police Fatalities in the country.
- (ii) Promotion prospects of Constabulary in the Police.
- (iii) Functioning of Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.

3.35 The Central Detective Training Institute, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad function under the BPR&D. These schools impart training in the Advanced Intensive Course on Scientific Investigation and in the Advanced Scientific Methods of Crime Investigation for the benefit of police officers in the states/UTs/CPOs and other organisations. The three scientific laboratories at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh examined 889 cases with 2355 exhibits during the year. The three Government Examiners of Questioned Documents located at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Shimla examined during the period under report, 1087 cases with 27,431 exhibits.

Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (ICFS)

3.36 The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was established in the year 1972 with the objective of imparting 'INSERVICE TRAINING' to the functionaries of the Criminal Justice System and to conduct research in the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science. At present the ICFS runs 22 different courses. These are being attended by senior officers from the

judiciary, police, prosecution and correctional services, etc., as also by forensic scientists. During the year 1990, 29 courses were conducted and 562 senior officers, from all over the country attended these courses. It has been recognised as a Centre for research leading to Ph.D. degree by several universities. Consultancy services were also rendered by the Institute to various departments.

3.37 During the year 1990 the following research projects have been taken up :—

1. Social Deviance among street children in the Metropolitan Cities of Bombay and Calcutta.
2. Personality profile of IPS Probationers.
3. Bio-Chemical and Serological Studies of Lectins.
4. Study on metabolites of Drugs and Poisons.
5. Application of antigen antibody techniques in Forensic Science.

3.38 The Institute shifted to its own premises in Rohini, Delhi during the year.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)

3.39 During the year CFSL continued to assist in the examination of crime exhibits and in giving expert opinion in cases forwarded by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Delhi Police, Government of India Departments, Public Undertakings, State Governments, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Armed Banks, etc. Out of 4270 cases received 3572 cases were reported upon. 199 scenes of crime were visited by the experts of the laboratory for assisting investigators.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA)

3.40 The Academy is the national level premier police training institute which imparts primarily induction level and inservice professional training to I.P.S. officers. Besides, the Training of Trainers Wing of the Academy conducts "Training of Trainers" courses for police officers of the level of deputy superintendents of police and superintendents of police who are posted or likely to be posted to police training institutions in the states/central Police Organisations. The Academy also conducts vertical inter-action courses for IPS officers of various levels of seniority and

specialised courses in different fields of police work. From 1989, the Academy is also conducting foundational course for probationers of All India Services and Central Services Group-A. During the year over 850 officers underwent the various courses conducted by the Academy.

National Police Commission Reports

3.41 'Police' being a state subject, the reports of the National Police Commission were forwarded to all state governments for examination and appropriate action. A good measure of action has been taken by them. Decisions on most of the recommendations concerning central government have been taken. It has recently been decided to have an extensive examination of the reports of the National Police Commission and the stages of implementation of their recommendations by the central/state governments by the Indian Institute of Public Administration which would help in identifying the stages of implementation of the recommendations by the central/state governments.

Police Medals

3.42 During the year 1990, the following medals were awarded :—

(a) 'Gallantry Medals'

(Awarded when an act of gallantry is performed)

(1) President's Police Medal for gallantry.	12	} Up to 30-11-1990
(2) Police Medal for gallantry	62	

(b) 'Service Medals'

(Awarded on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day).

(1) President's Police Medal for Distinguished service. 75

(2) Police Medal for Meritorious service. 585

Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police

3.43 The Annual Conference of Directors General/Inspectors General of Police was held from April 16th to 19th, 1990.

The agenda included items relating to law and order; terrorism and insurgency; intelligence and counter intelligence; police morale and training : VIP security; crime investigation and related matters; legal affairs, and railway policing. In depth discussions were held on all these items. The follow-up action on the recommendations of the Conference is taken by the concerned Central Police Organisations and the State Police authorities.

International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) Conferences

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

3.45 In 1990 following major conferences/symposia/meetings of the ICPO-Interpol were attended by India :

- (a) Working Group meeting on "Assistance of Auditors in combating Economic and Financial Crime at Washington, USA, held on 13th & 14th March, 1990.
- (b) Conference on Disorder Management for the 90's at Miami, Florida, USA, from 2nd to 6th April, 1990.
- (c) Attachment of an officer of the National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi to the Interpol Headquarters at Paris to study Crime Records maintenance system from 23-27 April, 1990.
- (d) 11th Interpol Telecommunications Conference held at Lyons, France, from 9th to 11th May, 1990.
- (e) Working Group Meeting to improve cooperation between law enforcement and banking communities held at ICPO-Interpol Hqrs., Lyons, from 14th to 15th May, 1990.
- (f) 7th Interpol Symposium on International Fraud held at Lyons, France, from 16th to 18th May, 1990.

- (g) 6th Symposium on International Terrorism and Symposium on Firearms and Explosives held on 26th and 27th June, 1990 and 28th to 29th June, 1990 respectively.
- (h) International Conference relating to armed robbery of financial institutions and money conveyors held at Lyons, France, from July 3-5, 1990.
- (i) 59th General Assembly Session of ICPO-Interpol held at Ottawa, Canada, from 27th September to 3rd October, 1990.

Prison Administration

3.46 'Prison' is a state subject. The Government of India, however, render advice and provide financial assistance to the state governments and union territory administrations in bringing about improvement and modernisation of prison administration. This Ministry is also monitoring implementation of various recommendations of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) by the states/union territories.

3.47 The scheme for prison administration which is being implemented by the Central Government gives assistance for security, discipline, repairs and renovation of old jail buildings, strengthening administrative arrangements in prisons and training of prison staff, providing medical facilities to prisoners, and vocational training programme on 100% grant and 50% matching grant. The scheme was initially for three years and has since been extended for a period of 2 years ending on 31-3-92. During the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 9.93 Crores was released.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations

4.1 The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations were considered by the government. In pursuance of the recommendations relating to the Inter-State Council, an Inter-State Council was set up under article 263 of the Constitution by an order of the President in May, 1990.

4.2 In respect of other recommendations of the Commission, it was decided to have them discussed at the meeting of the Inter-State Council. Accordingly, the recommendations were taken up for discussion at the first meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 10th October, 1990.

4.3 There was a wide-ranging debate on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. It was decided that a Sub-Committee of the Inter-State Council would be constituted to (a) examine the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations and make concrete suggestions thereon; and (b) consider wider aspects of Centre-State relations and submit their views to the Inter-State Council.

Inter-State Council

4.4 The Inter-State Council comprises the Prime Minister as Chairman and Chief Ministers of all states and union territories with legislature, Administrators of union territories without legislature and six Union Cabinet Ministers, as may be nominated by the Prime Minister, as the Members. The Council is a recommendatory body and, in that capacity, has the following functions :—

- (a) investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the states or the union and one or more of the states have a common interest, as may be brought up before it;
- (b) making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject; and

- (c) deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the states as may be referred to by the Chairman of the Council.

4.5 The Inter-State Council Order, 1990 provides that the Council shall meet atleast thrice in a year; its meeting shall be in camera and ten members shall constitute the quorum for a meeting. All questions which may come up for consideration of the Council at a meeting shall be decided by consensus and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus shall be the final. There is also a provision for a Secretariat for the Council.

4.6 The first meeting of the Inter-State Council was held on 10th October, 1990 at New Delhi. The items on the Agenda of the meeting were as under :—

1. Report of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations.
2. Levy of tax on inter-State Consignment of goods.
3. Transfer of additional excise duty on man-made fabrics to the textile fibres/yarn stage.
4. Setting up of special courts for speedy trial of economic offences and offences under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.

Meham Commission of Inquiry

4.7 A commission of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri D. P. Madon, retired Judge of the Supreme Court and formerly Chief Justice of Bombay High Court was constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 in July, 1990 to enquire into the following matters :—

- (a) the circumstances immediately preceding and resulting in the death, during the night of 16th/17th May, 1990 of Shri Amir Singh, one of the candidates in the bye-election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly from Meham Constituency;
- (b) facts relating to the violent incidents in village Medina and the role of the police authorities therein; and

- (c) any other matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Commission was to submit its report to the Union Government within a period of three months. The Commission assumed office on 1st August, 1990 and on the request of the Judge the life of the Commission was extended upto 23rd April, 1991.

4.8 All the requisite facilities and other arrangements as are necessary to run an office were made available to the Commission. Despite all facilities considered necessary to the holding of an enquiry having been made available to the learned Judge, he chose to give up the assignment without completing it and tendered his resignation on 7th December, 1990. A new Judge has to be appointed to head the Meham Commission of Inquiry.

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

Punjab

4.10 The State of Punjab continued to remain under President's rule. President's rule promulgated on 11-5-1987, expired on 10-5-1990. As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, article 356 of the Constitution was amended by the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990 to enable extension of President's rule for a further period of six months with effect from 11-5-1990. Article 356 of the Constitution was again amended by the Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990 to enable extension of President's rule for another six months with effect from 11-11-1990. During March, 1991, the Constitution was again amended by the Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991 to enable extension of President's Rule in Punjab for a total period of five years. Both Houses of Parliament also approved the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 11th May, 1987 for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11-5-1991.

Jammu & Kashmir

4.11 The Governor's rule under the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir expired on 18-7-1990. On receipt of a report from the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir on 3-7-1990 that the Government of the State could not be carried

on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 18-7-1990 in respect of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Both Houses of Parliament also approved the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3-3-1991.

Karnataka

4.12 The Governor of Karnataka in a report dated 10-10-1990 submitted to the President reported that Government of State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. A Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 10-10-1990 and the State Legislative Assembly kept under suspended animation. President's rule was revoked on 17-10-1990 and the popular Government assumed office.

Assam

4.13 In Assam, the term of the present Assembly was to expire on 7th January, 1991. In view of the deteriorating law and order situation in the State, it appeared that free and fair elections in the State would not be possible. On receipt of a report from the Governor of Assam that the governance of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, President's rule was imposed in Assam on 27th November, 1990. Both Houses of Parliament also approved the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 27-11-1990 for a further period of six months w.e.f. 27-5-1991.

Assam Accord

4.14 The implementation of the Assam Accord was pursued and the progress was reviewed on a number of occasions at various levels. The Government of India had taken action on its part, to implement most of the provisions of the Assam Accord. Those clauses which had for some reason not made satisfactory progress, were pursued regularly in consultation with the State Government and substantial progress was achieved.

4.15 The All Bodo Students' Union and their allied organisations have been demanding a separate State comprising areas on the North-bank of river Brahmaputra in Assam. Eight rounds of discussions between the Government of Assam and the representatives of the ABSU in the presence of a representative of the

Central Government have been held in an effort to find an acceptable solution to the problem.

Goa

4.16 On receipt of a report from the Governor of Goa on 11-12-1990 that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 14-12-1990 in respect of the State of Goa and the State Legislative Assembly kept under suspended animation. Later, on 25-1-1991, the Proclamation was revoked and a popular Government had assumed office.

Tamil Nadu

4.17 A Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 30-1-1991 in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu and the State Assembly was dissolved.

Tripura

4.18 With a view to restore peace and harmony in the State of Tripura, a Memorandum of Settlement was signed by the Government of India, the Government of Tripura and the Tripura National Volunteers on 12-6-88. The Government of India is committed to the implementation of the various clauses of this Memorandum as expeditiously as possible and to ameliorate the lot of the tribals. Action on the short-term provisions of the Memorandum is already complete. The Central Government have approved an assistance of Rs. 33.26 crores to the State Government for implementation of the Memorandum of Settlement. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 25 crores has already been released.

4.19 As on 31-3-91, 53,584 tribal refugees from Bangladesh were accommodated in the relief camps in Tripura. In spite of diplomatic efforts made by the Government of India, including the then External Affairs Minister's visit to Bangladesh in February, 1990, it has not been possible to send these refugees back to their country, as they are apprehensive of their security under the prevailing conditions there. It is hoped that the Bangladesh Government will create favourable conditions for their early return. The Central Government have so far released funds amounting to Rs. 2776.267 lakhs to the State Government for the maintenance of these refugees.

Jharkhand Movement

4.20 In order to find ways and means of arriving at a viable solution to the Jharkhand problem, Ministry constituted a Committee on Jharkhand Matters on 23-8-1989. The three expert members of the Committee presented a draft report to the then Union Home Secretary in November, 1989. The draft report was deliberated upon by the Committee and it submitted its report to the Union Home Minister on 18-5-1990.

4.21 The Committee could not reach unanimity on a single politico administrative body for the area. The representatives of the Jharkhand movement and of the Sadan Vikas Parishad, Ranchi, expressed themselves in favour of a separate administrative structure endowing a certain measure of autonomy to the region, within the State of Bihar. The representatives of the Government of Bihar expressed their inability to comment authoritatively on the views of the experts in the absence of directions from the State Government. A copy of the Report of the Committee on Jharkhand Matters was, therefore, sent to the Government of Bihar on 4-6-1990 for obtaining their views on the recommendations of the Report.

4.22 The views of the Government of Bihar were received by the end of November, 1990. The State Government have generally agreed with the views of the experts of the Committee on Jharkhand Matter. Further action in the matter is being taken in consultation with the Bihar Government.

Communal Harmony and National Integration

4.23 The Government of India keeps a close liaison with the State Governments for giving them directions wherever necessary for promotion of communal harmony and national integration. National Integration Council was reconstituted in February, 1990 and held its first meeting in April, 1990 in New Delhi. An unanimous resolution was adopted in the meeting expressing grave concern over the escalation in terrorist violence in Punjab and anti-national activities of secessionists in the Kashmir Valley, the emergence of forces of separatism in Assam and the increase in communal tension in the country and it was decided to set up a Committee on Communal Harmony for recommending a plan of action to effectively counter this growing menace. The Resolution appealed to all concerned to exercise

utmost restraint and seek an amicable solution in regard to Ram Janam-Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy. A Committee on Communal Harmony consisting of 23 persons was constituted and it held its first meeting in New Delhi on 18th September, 1990 under the Chairmanship of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee to discuss the communal tension prevailing in the country. The second meeting of this Council was held at Madras on 22nd September, 1990 to deliberate on the prevailing law and order situation in the country and on the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. At this meeting also a resolution was adopted that while the decision of the Court on this issue may be respected by all the parties, a dialogue between the two communities may continue to find an amicable solution.

4.24 On 23rd April, 1990, the Government instituted a national award designated as "Kabir Puraskar" in three grades carrying an award of Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/-. This award has been instituted to promote communal harmony by recognising acts of physical/moral courage and humanity exhibited by members of a community in savings lives and properties of members of another community. This award will be announced on 2nd October each year and presented to the recipients by the Prime Minister at a function organised for the purpose at New Delhi.

4.25 It has been the endeavour of the Government to encourage voluntary organisations to actively participate in the promotion of national integration and communal harmony. For this purpose, a grant-in-aid scheme is being operated by this Ministry for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations for undertaking activities in the cause of National Integration.

4.26 An inter-media coordination committee, comprising representatives from various Ministries, on Assam, J&K and Punjab was constituted to discuss programmes relating to communal harmony and national integration.

4.27 A monthly report covering the situation in Punjab, J&K, Assam and communal matters is also being sent to the Ministry of External Affairs, for circulation to Heads of Indian Missions particularly in the Middle-Eastern countries with Muslim majority population, so as to achieve a better appreciation of the ground realities in the country and counter any disinformation on the subject.

Citizenship to "Stateless" persons in Sikkim

4.28 When Sikkim merged with India, an order was made by the Central Government on 16th May, 1975 under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 that every person who immediately before the date of merger, namely 26th April, 1975 was a Sikkim subject under the Sikkim Subjects Regulation Act, 1961 shall be deemed to have become a Citizen of India on that date. Those who migrated to Sikkim subsequent to 1946 were ineligible for becoming Sikkim Subjects. There was a demand for grant of Citizenship to "Stateless" persons in Sikkim. The Government of India, after an indepth study of the problem and discussion with State Authorities set up a Committee comprising representatives of the Central Government and the State Government of Sikkim to look into the genuine cases of omissions in terms of the Sikkim (Citizenship) Amendment Order, 1989. The State Government invited applications from the persons concerned who claimed that they were wrongly omitted earlier when lists of Sikkim subjects were prepared. The applications received by the State Government were verified by the Collectors and the State Government. The Committee scrutinized 26,264 applications and found 73,431 persons covered by these applications as cases of genuine omissions. The final orders have been issued in respect of 73,431 persons who were considered eligible for being included in the register maintained under the Sikkim Subjects Regulation, 1961.

Issue of Identity Cards in Border Areas

4.29 A Pilot Scheme for issue of identity cards is under implementation in the selected border areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat in order to check infiltration from across the border. The scheme in Rajasthan has been taken up in the districts of Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner and in Gujarat the districts covered are Kutch and Banaskantha. There has been considerable progress in Gujarat where more than 66,000 identity cards have been distributed against the target of 68,000 cards to be issued. In Rajasthan, the progress is about 46% where 2,83,000 identity cards have been issued against a target of 6,20,000 cards. For this purpose financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 89.00 and Rs. 25.20 lakhs has been given to the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat respectively.

4.30 The State Governments of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir have also agreed to implement such schemes of identity cards in the border districts. A sum of Rs. 35.00 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs

have been released to the States of Punjab and J&K respectively. A sum of Rs. 1.90 crores has been released to the State Governments of Assam, Mizoram and Tripura for implementation of the scheme of identity cards in March, 1991.

State Legislations

4.31 During the year (from 1-2-1990 to 31-3-1991) 139 State Legislative proposals were finalised. A statement showing the various types of State Legislations finalised is given below :—

1. Bills to which assent of the President was accorded	72
2. Bills to which assent was withheld	1
3. Bills returned with a message from the President	1
4. Bills withdrawn	3
5. Regulations assented to by the President	—
6. Bills to which previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution was given	4
7. Bills for prior approval of the Central Government before introduction in the State Legislature	32
8. Regulations for administrative approval	—
9. Ordinances	26

TOTAL	139
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Mercy Petitions

4.32 During the period from 1-2-1990 to 31-3-1991, 12 Mercy Petitions for commutation of death sentence by the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India were received and considered. All these petitions were considered and rejected by the President of India and the decision was conveyed to the petitioners in less than three months from the date of receipt of the petitions by the Government.

4.33 Four remission cases received from life convicts have also been considered under Article 72 of the Constitution. Out of these, 3 cases were rejected and in one case the balance of sentence of life imprisonment was remitted.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

North Eastern Council (NEC)

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

5.2 The Council is an Advisory Body. It discusses and recommends to the Central Government matters of common interest in the field of transport and communication, water and power development, manpower development, flood control etc. The Council is also empowered to formulate regional plans which are in addition to the State and Central Sector Plans. The schemes of the Council are executed by the Constituent States, Central Agencies like Border Roads Organisation, CPWD etc., and Central Public Undertakings like North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, North Eastern Region Agricultural Marketing Corporation, etc.

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

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

1	2	3
(d) Sixth Five Year Plan		
(i) 1980-81	64.40	50.86
(ii) 1981-82	70.00	64.29
(iii) 1982-83	80.00	87.30
(iv) 1983-84	95.00	81.23
(v) 1984-85	107.75	101.66
Total Sixth Plan	417.15	385.34
(e) Seventh Plan 1985—90		
Approved Outlay	675.00	
Annual Plan 1985-86	125.00	96.46
Annual Plan 1986-87	145.00	144.13
Annual Plan 1987-88	150.00	149.50
Annual Plan 1988-89	185.00	184.36
Annual Plan 1989-90	206.05	206.05
Annual Plan 1990-91	202.00	—
Annual Plan 1991-92	230.00	—

5.4 During the year 1990-91 the NEC has released Rs. 20 crores to Ministry of Railways for the construction of the rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa in Assam with a view to augment the resources of Ministry of Railways for the expeditious completion of the scheme. The works on the Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project (405 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh and Doyang Hydro Electric Project (75 MW) in Nagaland alongwith work on their associated transmission line projects are progressing at a satisfactory pace.

5.5 The North Eastern Council's 8th Five Year Plan has not been finalised so far. NEC has proposed a plan outlay of Rs. 2,289.59 crores. During the 8th Five Year Plan, NEC will be giving special attention for generation of employment in order to tackle the problem of unemployment within the region.

Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North Eastern Region.

5.6 The Committee of Ministers for the economic development of the North Eastern Region has been re-constituted as follows :—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Home Minister | Chairman |
| 2. Finance Minister | Member |
| 3. Minister/Ministers in the Union
Council of Ministers from North
Eastern Region | Member(s) |
| 4. Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission. | Member |

Other Central Ministries are represented in the meetings by the Minister/Minister of State/Secretary as special invitee in respect of matters relating to them. The Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States are also special invitees to the meetings of the Committee.

5.7 The Committee oversees and co-ordinates the progress of major Central Sector programmes being undertaken by the Central Ministries/Departments in the North Eastern Region and provides a high level forum where Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States can interact with the Central Ministries/Departments to effectively coordinate the speedy implementation of major projects which have significance for the region as a whole. The Committee is to meet in normal course twice a year. An Official Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary services and supports the Committee of Ministers. The last meeting of the Committee of Ministers was held at Guwahati on 5-5-1990.

Union Territories

5.8 There are seven Union Territories comprising a total area of 11,019 sq. kms. with a population of 76,61,806 as per 1981 Census. The approved plan outlays of the Union Territories for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) and Annual plan (1990-91) are Rs. 2,774.17 crores and Rs. 1,070.54 crores respectively. Details regarding area, population and plan outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 are given in Annexure I and II appended to this chapter.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5.9 The annual plan outlay of Rs. 97 00 Crores for the territory for the year 1990-91 is expected to be fully utilised.

Pradesh Council

5.10 Election process to 3rd Pradesh Council of A&N Islands, was completed with its reconstitution in May '90 and appointment of 5 Counsellors to advise the Administrator.

Transport and Communication

5.11 Shipping is the life-line of this territory. The shipping services between mainland and islands was operated with six vessels including 3 chartered vessels. First of the 3 new ships under construction each having a capacity of 1,200 passengers and 1,500 MT cargo, is expected to be available during the current financial year. The inter-island services continued to be provided by five vessels. To augment the inter-island shipping service, vessels ordered with various Indian Shipyards, were at different stages of construction and their progress was reviewed/monitored at various levels to keep up the delivery schedule.

Water Supply

5.12 A plan has been formulated to cover the entire rural areas of Territory with drinking water supply scheme by the end of 8th Five Year Plan (1994-95). During the period upto 30-9-1990, water supply facilities were provided to 9 villages and 11 more villages were expected to be covered by the end of the year. Survey and investigation of different water supply sources and construction of three additional storage tanks for Port Blair water supply were completed. The work of augmenting the Dhanikhari water supply is also expected to be completed by March 1991.

Power

5.13 100 percent rural electrification has been achieved in A&N Islands. Schemes for power generation with the help of non-conventional sources of energy, such as wind mill, wind pumps, solar energy, Bio-gas, wood gasification etc. under the Renewable Energy System have also been taken up.

Agriculture

5.14 Out of 49,703 Hects. of cultivable land in A&N Islands, 46,321 Hects. have been covered under different crops. In order to maximise production from available limited land, 19 schemes under Agriculture production, 4 schemes under Soil Conservation and 1 scheme under Minor Irrigation were taken up during the year. Various inputs like high-yielding seeds of paddy, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables seeds, fertilizers, insecticides/pesticides and tools & equipments, continued to be issued at subsidised rates. Under minor irrigation sector, irrigations facilities in 1610.40 hectares of land (cumulative) has been provided. 70 pump sets would be distributed among the farmers on loan-cum-subsidy basis during the year.

Animal Husbandry

5.15 During the year 3 veterinary sub-dispensaries were established and 3 veterinary sub-dispensaries are being upgraded into veterinary dispensaries. A liquid milk plant has started functioning from March, 1990 with a daily production capacity of 1,000 ltrs. of reconstituted milk.

Industries

5.16 Industrial Policy of the Administration aims at a balanced development of large and medium scale industries, small scale industries, house & village industries, handicraft industries as well as handloom industries without disturbing the ecology and environment of the areas and also to generate maximum employment opportunities so as to tackle the unemployment problem in the islands. The whole of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been declared as industrially backward area and classified as Category 'A' thus enjoying the various concessions. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation (ANIDCO) set up last year took-up the supply and distribution of petroleum products, IMFL distribution, marketing of palm oil and fish and prawn. It is also proposed to distribute iron and Steel raw material through ANIDCO to the local SSI Units. 55 artisans of various trades were given financial assistance by the Khadi and Village Industries Board during this period. 45 small scale industries were registered upto 30-9-1990.

Fisheries

5.17 For the development of traditional fishing, requisites like mechanised boats, fish seeds etc., worth Rs. 4.40 lakhs were supplied at subsidised rates to fishermen, Fisherman Co-operative Societies and tribals, benefitting 1750 beneficiaries. 12 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs including financial assistance of the tune of Rs. 10,000 per family for construction of houses with 50% loan and 50% as grant to fishermen families are being implemented in this territory.

Education

5.18 There are at present 318 education institutions in the territory including two degree colleges, one at Port Blair and the other at Car Nicobar, one B.Ed. College, one ITI, two polytechnics and two Navodaya Vidyalas. Various financial and other incentives are being given to the students in the form of free uniforms, free books, free travel concessions, scholarships. During the year, 3017 additional children were enrolled at the elementary stage and the rate of mid-day meals was enhanced to 0.75 paise per student from 0.25 paise. About 400 adult education centres are also functioning in the territory.

Health

5.19 Free health coverage is provided to all residents through a net-work of 5 civil hospitals (including one referral hospital at Port Blair), 14 primary health centres, 84 sub-centres and 10 dispensaries in the Islands. Two districts hospitals including the referral hospital at Port Blair have been provided with modern facilities for health-care.

Civil Supplies

5.20 Controlled items such as rice, wheat and sugar continued to be distributed to the consumers through a net-work of 277 fair price shops at controlled prices. The State Level Consumer Protection Council and District Forums for both the Districts of A&N Islands functioned satisfactorily for redressal of consumers grievances. 4300 domestic gas connections had been provided in the Islands upto 30-9-90.

Social Welfare

5.21 Various schemes like scholarship to physically handicapped students, financial assistance for self employment and financial assistance for medical treatment at mainland were continued. A Research Cell under ITDP has been set up to monitor the progress of implementation of various schemes under Tribal Sub-plan covering about 12% of population. Special care is given to primitive tribes to save them from extinction.

Miscellaneous

5.22 A 'Sound and Light' show on Cellular Jail highlighting the role of freedom fighters who laid down their lives for the freedom of our country was inaugurated on 20-10-90. On this occasion, 79 freedom fighters who had been detained in Cellular Jail, were honoured by the Administration.

5.23 To cater to the ever-increasing tourist traffic to these islands, one 52 bed Yatri Niwas was opened on 17-10-90. Work on two more 60 bed Yatri Niwas is in progress.

Chandigarh

5.24 Chandigarh is a single district Union Territory without a legislature.

Civic Services

5.25 The present water supply in the city is about 10 MGD from tubewell and 35 MGD from the Bhakra Canal System. A scheme (Phase III) costing Rs. 13.5 crores to bring 20 MGD of water from the Bhakra system is under execution. Sewerage plants for treatment and recycling of water are also being constructed and is expected to be commissioned by 30th April, 1991. Treated effluent from this plant will be used for irrigation and horticulture purposes. 14 Sulabh Shauchalaya are being provided in various labour colonies. The Chandigarh Housing Board completed 111 houses during the period under report. In addition, two large Housing Complexes providing 2280 houses for general public and 2700 houses for economically weaker section were taken up for construction. All the 118 co-operative Housing Societies registered upto 31-3-1988 are also being allotted land for construction of flats.

Health

5.26 Chandigarh has one 500 bed hospital besides one primary health centre, 33 allopathic dispensaries, 3 ayurvedic dispensaries, 3 homeopathic dispensaries and 1 mobile dispensary. In addition another 500 bed hospital is being constructed. Timely steps, like 42,909 inoculations, chlorination of water and prevention of contamination of water taken by the Administration could check the spread of cholera during the period July/August 1990.

Rural Development

5.27 All 22 villages in the Union Territory have paved streets, drains etc. A scheme has been prepared to provide ring roads around these villages. Sewerage system is also being provided in all these villages in a phased manner. Arrangements have been made for providing LPG gas to rural residents.

Transport

5.28 Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has a fleet of 357 buses. Approximately, 80,000 km is covered everyday by these buses. The fare structure of CTU has been rationalised to give relief to short distance passengers within the Union Territory. In addition, concession was provided to senior citizens and other deserving categories like physically handicapped persons, freedom fighters, etc. The main bus stand was expanded to cater to more buses and passengers. 25 buses would be added to the existing fleet of C.T.U. shortly.

Hospitality and Tourism

5.29 The Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation started full-fledged operation of the new Three Star Hotel, Shivalik View, constructed at the cost of Rs. 11.40 crores. Further, upgradation of existing Hotel Mountview was taken up with the addition of a new residential Block, health club complex, gymnasium and swimming pool. Land for amusement park has been acquired.

Forest

5.30 Plantation of 2.5 lakh trees was undertaken during the rainy season. To prevent soil erosion, aerial seeding and fertilisation of foot hills and construction of check dams was taken up.

Industries

5.31 At present there are 2,753 registered small scale industries and 15 large and medium units. The Chandigarh pavilion where the products were displayed at the India International Trade Fair 1990 at New Delhi, was awarded a silver medal. 30 industrial sheds have been provided in rural areas.

Socio-economic programmes

5.32 All the old residents of hutments are being provided residential sites or built up flats. Possession of 177 one room houses with kitchen and bath room was given to inmates of labour colonies belonging to the Scheduled caste community. All labour colonies are being provided with potable drinking water and other civic amenities. A night shelter for pavement dwellers which can accommodate more than 200 people has been opened.

Education

5.33 Chandigarh has achieved a target of 100% enrolment in the age group of 6—14 years. Seven schools have been upgraded from High School to Senior Secondary level and 4 new schools were opened. The National Integration week was celebrated with various events in which a large number of students participated. A new college for men was also opened.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5.34 Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a small Union Territory (area 491 sq. kms. and population 1.03 lakhs—80% tribals) with its capital at Silvassa. To meet the democratic aspiration of the people and also to have a uniform system of public participation in governance of the Union Territory a 'Pradesh Council' was set up in the Territory on 2-8-1989.

Agriculture

5.35 Agriculture is the mainstay of the local population. Efforts were made to increase production by adopting advanced scientific methods/inputs like high yielding variety (HYV), seeds, multiple cropping system, increased intake of chemicals fertilizers, pesticides and better plant protection measures. Areas covered under HYV has risen from 7830 h a. in 1989-90 to 8660 h.a. in September 1990. 736 farmers/cultivators have been trained

in scientific methods in agriculture. 21,400 fruit graft/plants were distributed to SC/ST and small/marginal farmers at 50% subsidy. 13,500 saplings were planted. Surplus land measuring 5,845 acres taken over by the Administration has been distributed amongst 2,758 persons including 2,738 tribals. 185 acres of surplus land is expected to be distributed amongst 100 SC/ST persons during the year. Veterinary services continued to be provided through 9 aid-centres, 1 mobile dispensary and one hospital.

Forest

5.36 An additional area of 868 h.a. was covered under afforestation programme. Another 13.5 km. road line was also covered under road-side-plantation programme. Forest Plantation Squad detected 131 cases of illicit felling of trees worth Rs. 0.73 lakhs.

Cooperation

5.37 Share Capital as well as working capital of the societies indicated a marked increase over the last year's level and reached Rs. 295.98 lakhs and Rs. 516.86 lakhs respectively. The Co-operative Society piloting the Sugar Factory Project, the first major agro-based industry in the area, has collected an amount of Rs. 219 lakhs as share capital contribution from the registered 28,000 members for setting up of the factory.

Rural Development

5.38 Schemes like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and J.R.Y. were implemented vigorously. Six houses were constructed under Indira Awas Yojana. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 0.86 lakh mandays employment was generated. Construction assistance was provided to 727 persons.

Irrigation, Power and Public Works

5.39 45 Lift irrigation schemes, 15 openwells, 2 tubewells and 18 checkdams are in operation which cover a total area of 907 h.a. The development of command area under the Damanganga Reservoir Project is progressing well. 50 Power Pumps were installed. 350 bore-wells were fitted with hand pumps and 32 open wells were dug to benefit about 90% of the SC/ST population of the area. Construction of 66/11 k.v. sub station at Khadoli and 66k.v. transmission line from Silvassa to Khadoli

has been completed. 1,263 nos. of domestic connection (as against 1,219 last year) were released. All the villages of the territory have been connected with all weather roads-totalling 341 km.

Industry and Public Health

5.40 58 small scale industries were registered during the year raising the employment potential in such industries from 7,000 to 8,975 persons. The annual production of 325 small scale and 118 medium scale industrial units has gone upto Rs. 372.00 crores. 3.30 lakh litres of industrial alcohol and 10 MT of parafin wax were distributed to 3 different S.S.I. units. 1,09,406 patients were treated as out-door patients in different public health centres. 11 factories having employment potential of 290 persons were granted licences. Rs. 1.20 lakhs were paid under the provision of Minimum Wages Act and Workmen Compensation Act. 122 inspections were also carried to ensure proper implementation of these Acts.

Education

5.41 Incentives in the form of free education, supply of educational material books, uniforms etc. to the students of SC/ST and O.B.C. were continued. 4500 persons were enrolled under Adult Education Programme. A site has been selected for construction of a polytechnic Institute. 161 primary schools with enrolment of 19707 students and 11 secondary/higher secondary schools with enrolment of 3754 continued to function in the territory.

Daman and Diu

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

Revenue

5.43 Revenue collection has been increasing steadily. Under the Heads of State Excise duty and Sales Tax, Rs. 1.14 crores and Rs. 9.19 crores respectively had been collected till October 1990. An additional collection of taxes amounting to Rs. 867 lakhs is anticipated for the remaining period of the financial year. 266

and 261 dealers have been registered under local Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax respectively, raising the number of dealers under the said Acts to 2,178 and 1,688 respectively.

Agriculture

5.44 In agriculture, advanced scientific methods/inputs like high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, multiple cropping system, increased intake of chemical fertiliser and organic manure were adopted and encouraged. The total areas covered by HYV crops have touched a mark of 1,839 hectare during the year. To attract the farmers towards horticulture and to provide extension and demonstration services, the area of Daman Horticulture farm has been increased to 51,283 sq. mts. from 29,649 sq. mts. 2,25,000 trees were planted under afforestation programme covering 10 hectares each of hilly and coastal area. Fish production in the year is expected to be 24,000 tonnes against 19,000 of the previous year. Construction of a fishing jetty has been completed in Daman and construction of a similar one at Diu is going on. 111 new nets were registered and licences issued during this period. 14 new boats were also registered. 3 Boats were allotted to tribal fishermen.

Rural Development

5.45 678 families have been assisted under IRDP in 1989-90 raising the number of benefitted families to 2,658 during VII Plan. During the same period, 482 youths were trained under TRYSEM. 1,04,000 mandays employment was generated under Jawajar Rojgar Yojana. 2 biogas plants and 100 improved chullahs were installed and 22 pumpsets were energised during the year 1989-90. Construction of anti sea-erosion wall measuring 125 mts. and 287 mts. has been undertaken in Daman and Diu districts respectively.

Power and Industry

5.46 Construction of second 2×10 MVA/66/11KV sub-station at Dhelwada in Daman District has been completed to cope with the increased demand of power, 630 new connections were released and 1.21 kms. KV lines, 4.03 kms. LT lines and 8 transformers were erected 50 new industries were registered till September 1990 and another 20 are to be registered by March 1991 generating employment for 550 persons. A major bridge at Diu was opened on 13-4-1990. Domestic tourist traffic showed an increasing trend.

Education

5.47 50 primary schools, 29 middle schools, 17 high schools and two secondary schools are functioning in the union territory. Funds for construction of a Central School have also been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. Implementation of schemes like coaching classes for tribal students, supply of books, stationery and grants of stipends etc. have resulted in the increased enrolment of students; 9,837 in primary schools; 7,595 in middle schools (std. V to VII); 5,238 students in high schools; and 1,241 students in secondary schools. 2,561 girl students of economically weaker sections availed the benefit of the monetary incentive schemes. A government polytechnic college has started functioning from the current academic year with three disciplines, civil, chemical and mechanical engineering with 22 students in each discipline.

Public Health

5.48 Two more primary health sub-centres have been opened raising their number to 18.

Development of Tribals

5.49 Daman District contains about 98% tribal population of whole of Union Territory. Various schemes under agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, industry, transport, education, health, housing sectors are being taken up under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the welfare of tribals. An amount of Rs. 75.71 lakhs will be spent on this account during the current year. A hostel for tribal students is under construction. Tribal students were given training in typing, tailoring etc. Schemes under RLEP, NREP, IRDP were also implemented.

Delhi

Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi Set-up

5.50 The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 14-12-89. Copies of the report were laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament on 29-12-89. After eliciting the views of various sections of the public, of the concerned Ministries of Central Government and holding informal discussions with the major political parties, it was decided to confer Statehood on Delhi. An enabling Bill, the Constitution (Seventy-Second) Amendment Bill, 1990 was moved for consideration before Parliament on 6-9-90.

Administrative Reforms

5.51 The Administrative Reforms Department conducted 22 work measurement studies for assessment of staff requirements and four method studies regarding simplification of existing procedure in various departments of the Administration.

Agriculture and Allied Services

5.52 The targets for 1990-91 for production of milk, fish and eggs have been indicated in the Table below :

	Target for 1990-91	Production upto September, 1990
	(Thousand MT)	(Thousand MT)
Milk	220	122
Eggs	90 million	32 million
Fish	3MT	2.51 MT

The target for production of foodgrains for the year 1990-91 is 184 thousand MT against the production for 172 thousand MT during 1989-90. Vegetable production target has been fixed at 645 thousand MT. Against the target of plantation of 50 lakh trees for 1990-91, 37.50 lakh trees have been planted upto September, 1990. The work for the establishment of the first wildlife sanctuary in Delhi at Asola Village is in progress. During 1990-91, 4 Panchayatghars, 6 chaupals for harijans and 19 village wells were developed at the cost of Rs. 34.42 lakhs. Against the annual target of 700 hectares irrigation potential, both for surface as well as groundwater, a potential of 161 hectares has been achieved till September, 1990.

Health and Family Welfare

5.53 In order to augment the medical facilities to the residents of Delhi, S. G. M. Hospital at Mangolpuri, Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital at Jaffarpur and six other hospitals at Khichripur, Jahanpuri, Siraspur, Pooth Khurd, Maidan Garhi and Raghubir Nagar are at various stages of planning/construction. A plot measuring 29.5 acres has been taken over from DDA at Rohini Complex for construction of a 500-bedded hospital. Medical facilities to the residents of JJ Clusters and

in remote rural areas are being given through 20 mobile dispensaries. Family Welfare Services in the Union Territory of Delhi are provided through a network of 69 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 8 Rural Family Welfare Centres and 29 Health Posts. Immunisation activities aimed to achieve 85% coverage of infants under one year of age against killer diseases like polio, diphtheria, tetanus, T.B. and measles and to cover all pregnant women against tetanus were also undertaken.

Social Welfare

5.54 996 destitute, neglected, delinquent and mentally retarded children were rounded up and 690 children of denotified tribes, healthy children of leprosy patients and other destitute children were provided care, maintenance and educational facilities in the various residential homes. Also, 490 children were restored to their parents/guardians. Moreover, about 3.80 lakhs children in the age group 0-6 years, lactating and nursing mothers in urban slums/JJ colonies and economically backward areas were catered through supplementary nutrition Centres. 2,093 persons benefited through welfare centres for denotified tribes. 313 beggars were rounded up, out of which 83 beggars were sent to various beggars' homes. In addition, 1,519 leprosy affected persons were given facilities of free ration, accommodation, medical treatment, etc. The Probation Officers attached to various courts submitted 1,051 Social Investigation reports to the courts and 24 persons were placed under the supervision of probation services. Under the various financial assistance schemes, assistance to the tune of Rs. 19,44,962 was given to the 3,213 needy, old and infirm T.B. patients and sick persons and other deserving socially and physically disabled. 28 inmates are being provided with free boarding, lodging and medical facilities by Home for aged & infirm persons. Shelter, education and training facilities were provided to about 400 needy, destitute women & widows and their children. Also 2,890 women belonging to backward and weaker section of the society were given training in Training-cum-Production Centres. Educational training and production opportunities were made available to 1,195 physically handicapped persons. Facilities are being provided to 159 children through Day Care Centres.

Civil Supplies

5.55 Essential commodities are distributed to the food card holders through the widespread network of 3,593 Fair Price Shops, 1882 Kerosene Oil Depots and 946 Coal Depots.

Additional 55 Fair Price Shops were opened during April to September, 1990 and 19,050 Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers were issued food cards alongwith Identity Cards during the same period. 25 voluntary organisations have so far been given powers to inspect fair price shops, kerosene and coal depots under the Food and Supplies Department and submit their reports regarding availability, quantity and quality of specified food articles. Regular inspections are carried out and special drives are also launched to detect cases of violation of orders and 192 checkings were done and departmental action were taken in 46 cases and FIRs were lodged in 14 cases.

Education

5.56 During the year 9 new middle schools were opened, 13 middle schools upgraded to secondary level and 11 secondary schools upgraded to senior secondary level. 28 existing secondary/senior secondary schools were converted into composite (Model) schools. To encourage education of girls in rural areas, 4,100 girl students residing in villages were provided free transport. Patrachar Vidyalayas is also serving the educational needs of nearly 24,000 students. At present, 5,500 adults have been enrolled in 12 adult evening schools under the Adult Education Programme. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91 to benefit nearly 400 students belonging to SC/ST categories. Various other incentives to promote education are being provided by the Administration, such as free supply of uniforms, free supply of text books, midday meals, scholarships etc. for all communities. Vocational courses have been introduced in 115 Government aided senior secondary schools so far.

Technical Education

5.57 Capacity of technical institutions has been enhanced during 1990-91 by 15% in ITIs, 16% in polytechnics, 15% in Delhi College of Engineering and 50% in Delhi Institute of Technology, Certificate courses in Textile Design and Commercial Art have been started in a new ITI for women; Diploma courses in Instrumentation and Control and part-time Diploma in Electronics & Communication have been introduced in the polytechnics.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5.58 SC trainees in ITIs continued to get scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60/- p. m. and Rs. 100/- p. m. in case of those staying in hostels. Meritorious scholarships @ Rs. 300/- p. a. and Rs. 400/- p. a. to the SC and OBC students of classes 9 to 12 are given to those who secured 55% and 60% marks respectively in their previous annual examinations. For their economic development, sewing machines and Dhobi presses are provided to the members of SCs; 15% margin money is provided to SC applicants desirous of purchasing three wheeler scooters to earn their livelihood and 51% of share money is given every year to Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation to provide margin money and subsidy to Scheduled Castes in order to set up their own trades/small scale industries. With a view to improving the living conditions of SCs, electricity and water connections are being provided in their houses. Housing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 450/- was given to SCs having a plot in their possession measuring 25 sq. yds. in urban areas and 60 sq. yds. in rural areas. Grant-in-aid was given to non-official organisations engaged in the welfare activities of SCs.

Legal Aid

5.59 Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board was constituted for providing legal aid and advice to the weaker sections of the society. Every citizen of Delhi whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- p. a. is entitled to legal aid. However, the ceiling of income limit is not applicable to women, children and members of SC/ST. From 1st April, 1990 to 30-9-90, the Board received 1165 applications for legal aid. Lok Adalats are also being organised by this Board. So far, 13 Lok Adalats have been organised by the Board in which 4,946 cases have been settled involving awards/decrees involving a sum of Rs. 22,58,62,467/-. To provide relief to agriculturists and other debtors the Debt Conciliation Board has been established in Delhi.

Sales Tax

5.60 Sales Tax revenue of Rs. 365.42 crores has been collected upto 15-11-1990. Some of the significant steps taken during 1990-91 are :—

- (i) The introduction of a 'Mobile Assessment-cum-Registration Service (MARS)'.

- (ii) The introduction of a scheme of issue of statutory forms to registered dealers.
- (iii) The introduction of a scheme of minimum inspections of registered dealers.

Excise, Entertainment Tax and Prohibition

5.61 25 cases were detected by Excise Intelligence Bureau in which 27 persons were arrested and seizure of 1,438 bottles of liquor, 13,125 Kgs. of Charas and 6.00 Kgs. of Opium was made. Five cars engaged in smuggling of IMFL from adjoining states were impounded.

Labour

5.62 During the period, out of 7170 conciliation cases, 4,818 were disposed of/sent to the Administration for reference to adjudication and 1009 closed; 2930 industrial disputes and 1663 applications were received in 3 Industrial Tribunals and 8 Labour Courts; 1929 industrial disputes and 1208 applications have been disposed of. 12 Labour Welfare Centres are run by the Labour Department. Classes for adult education of workers and their families are also arranged.

Industries

5.63 In 1990, the number of industrial units in Delhi is estimated at 81,000 with an investment of Rs. 1,580 crores and employing 7.29 lakhs persons. Till 31st October, 1990, 632 Small Scale Industrial units were registered permanently and 1054 SSI units were registered on provisional basis. A scheme to provide subsidy to industrial units for installation of diesel generating sets has been initiated by the Delhi Administration. The Department of Industries is also implementing a scheme for grant of subsidy for purchase of testing equipment to the extent of 25% of the total cost of the equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. The Industries Department advances grant-cum-loan for modernisation/renovation of the handloom industry. As marketing assistance, an amount of Rs. 14.90 lakhs has been reimbursed as rebate on sale of handloom cloth to handloom agencies. 12 apprenticeship training schemes in traditional handicrafts, were started from September, 1990. In all, 156 trainees are getting stipended @ Rs. 250/- p. m. during the training period. A Tool Room & Training Centre has been set up with Danish

collaboration at Wazirpur Industrial Area. A Society for Self-Employment was established by the Delhi Administration in April, 1987 in order to provide training to the educated unemployed in the unorganised sector so as to enable them to set up their own ventures or seek gainful employment. Over 700 trainees have been imparted training. During the year the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation have allotted 1535 industrial plots through a process of draw of lots in the Narela Industrial Complex.

Cooperative Societies

5.64 As on 30-9-1990, there were 6,347 registered Cooperative Societies. This comprises 1390 Industrial, 1150 Urban, 229 House Building, 2014 Group Housing, 757 Package and 807 Consumer Stores. These societies have share capital of about Rs. 31.42 crores; membership of 12.97 lakhs and deposits of the order of Rs. 422.38 crores. During the period, April, 1990 to September, 1990, 20 societies were registered. At the end of September, 1990, 453 cooperative stores were functioning in different parts of the capital including resettlement colonies. The sale of the primary urban consumer cooperative store from April, 1990 to September, 1990 is about Rs. 68.11 crores. There are 14 urban cooperative banks and 779 thrifts and credit societies working, which are catering to the need of loans to their constituent members. The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd., is an apex level financial institution which has been set up to advance loans for construction purposes to the cooperative societies and is playing a vital role in solving the housing problem. So far, DCHFS has advanced total loans amounting to Rs. 162.78 crores to 232 cooperative group housing societies for the construction of over 33156 flats.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

5.65 99.6% of children are being provided primary education. One primary school and two middle schools have been upgraded. One nursery school has also been opened. A number of important roads have been strengthened, resurfaced and widened in a phased manner. The work of construction of subway at Baba Kharak Singh Marg and Janpath is in progress. A major scheme for bulk underground reservoir at Malcha Marg has been completed this year alongwith feeder

line and distribution system for augmenting the supply in Chanakyapuri. The scheme for augmentation of water supply through motorised deep tubewells as well as hand operated deep well pumps has also been launched at various points in NDMC area. For the improvement of power factor and system voltage, shunt capacitors have been installed at various bulk receiving substations. The work of establishing 33 KV substations at Scindia House is almost complete but its commissioning depends on the commissioning of 66 KV substations at School Lane, which is nearing completion. The work of 33 KV substation at National Archives is at an advanced stage of completion. Construction of 33 KV substation at Race Course Road and Dalhousie Road is in progress. The construction of building for proposed cancer detection centre at Aliganj has been completed. A modern ultrasound machine has been installed in Palika Maternity Hospital, Lodi Road and it has started functioning. Medical check up of all the school children and immunisation and vaccination for cholera, typhoid, BCG, diphtheria and tetanus has been provided.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

5.66 During the year, 150 kms. of roads of 12 ft. width were improved with dense carpeting. 124 kms. of roads were widened and 59 kms. of footpaths constructed. A massive programme for widening and improvement of 93 major roads was taken up. The work on 33 major rural roads was also taken up during the year. Work on grade separator-cum-road over bridge over S. S. Light Railway on G. T. Road, Shahdara, road underbridge connecting Ashok Vihar with Wazirpur Industrial Area, widening of road overbridge connecting G. T. Road with Ashok Vihar, Najafgarh Bridge near Kakrola, Lothian Bridge and road under-bridge connecting Mathura Road with Mehrauli-Badarpur Road is in full swing.

Employment

5.67 As on 30th September, 1990, a total of 8,31,603 candidates were on the Live Register. During 1990-91 upto September, 1990, a total of 94,230 candidates were registered with the Employment Exchange in Delhi. A total of 18,771 vacancies were notified by the various employers and 87,618 candidates were submitted against their demands and 13452

candidates were finally employed in jobs. Nearly 70,000 persons were provided vocational guidance during the financial year 1990-91. 'Choose Your Career Campaign' is organised every year during the summer vacation and 28,599 candidates were benefited by this campaign during the year 1990.

Lakshadweep

5.68 The approved outlay for the financial year 1990-91 in respect of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is Rs. 22 crores for plan and Rs. 28.12 crores for non-plan.

Introduction of democratic set up

5.69 On 6th April, 1990, elected bodies of Island Councils were set up for the first time in all the 10 inhabited islands. At the Union Territory level a "Pradesh Council" was constituted comprising elected members of Islands Councils and some officials. The Pradesh Council held two sessions, one in May and the other in November, 1990.

Agriculture

5.70 Coconut continues to be the main crop of the territory. A target of 25.3 million coconuts, was fixed for the year. To combat sea erosion, tree plantation had been undertaken in a scientific manner. 2.72 lakhs Saplings/seedlings had been planted in Lakshadweep and 2 Farmers Training Programme were conducted in the Islands of Kavaratti and Kiltan.

Animal Husbandry

5.71 In view of shortage of cultivable land and other ecological constraints, more emphasis was given to poultry development programme in preference to cattle development. 80 thousand layer and broiler chicks were distributed under the programme. One Farmer Oriented Training Programme was also organised.

Cooperation

5.72 The consumers' requirements of essential commodities were met through 10 Primary Cooperative Supply and Marketing Societies. These societies also met the requirements of petroleum products for IRDP beneficiaries. The 7 Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies distributed Rs. 40 lakhs as loan to the farmers. Lakshadweep being a tribal area, subsidised rice and wheat was supplied through the Cooperative Societies together with kerosene oil, palm-oil, sugar etc.

Education

5.73 There are 54 educational institutions in the Islands, with 14,530 students. A Navodaya Vidyalaya was opened at Minicoy with classes up to 8th standard. Under the scheme for vocationalisation of education, 4 more high schools were covered and Coir Technology and Fisheries Technology were included in the Syllabi. In the National Literacy Campaign, Minicoy and Kalpeni achieved 100% literacy in the age group 15-35 years.

Health

5.74 Lakshadweep Administration with two hospitals and 7 Primary Health Centres with a bed strength of 140 continued to provide health cover to the people.

Fisheries

5.75 A total of 413 fishing boats have been issued to local Fishermen under hire purchase system. The Marine Museum and Aquarium was expanded to accommodate more species and also to provide facilities for research scholars. A target of 10,000 tonnes of fish landing was achieved during the year. The Lakshadweep Development Corporation has started marketing of dried tuna, copra, coir etc.

Rural Development

5.76 Assistance was provided to 3,083 families under IRDP. 1.49 lakhs mandays of employment was generated under Nehru Rojgar Yojana and Jahawar Rojgar Yojna.

Shipping and Transport

5.77 Three all weather ships namely, MV Amindivi, MV Bharatseema, MV Tipusultan and a small vessel MV Dweepsethu are operating between mainland and Islands. Vayudoot service between Agatti and Cochin scheduled thrice a week was converted as daily flight except on Sunday.

Industries

5.78 There are 5 coir production-cum-demonstration centres and 4 coir production units producing coir yarn, corridor mat, brush mat, etc. One more fibre factory was established during the year. Small Scale Industries Service Institute, Trichur conducted 2 Entrepreneur Development programmes at Androt and Agatti.

Tourism

5.79 The Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports (SPORTS) looks after domestic tourism as well as international tourism. Package tours are conducted by this Organisation. Bangaram Island is open to international tourists.

Pondicherry

5.80 Pondicherry, the only Union Territory with Legislature, consists of four regions, geographically isolated, with an overall area of 492 sq. kms. and population of 6.04 lakhs (16% S.C.). Keeping in view the need of the development programmes and better mobilisation/utilisation of resources, the original outlay of 7th five year plan for the UT was increased from Rs. 170 crores to Rs. 234 crores leading to a steady increase in per capita plan expenditure from Rs. 107/- in 2nd plan to Rs. 1,638/- in the 7th plan. An outlay of Rs. 70 crores was provided under plan for 1990-91.

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

5.81 Agriculture is the mainstay of the local population. 90% of the net area is irrigated and the cropping intensity is 195%. Despite failure of South West Monsoon in the catchment areas, food grain production is expected to reach 1,15,000 MT, as targeted. The Centrally sponsored scheme 'Integrated Programme for Rice Development' has been introduced with an approved outlay of Rs. 57.44 lakhs (Out of which Rs. 13.95 lakhs have been utilised till October 1990). Veterinary services continued to be provided through 2 veterinary hospitals, 14 dispensaries and 4 mobile dispensaries. Pondicherry has the highest percentage of cross breed cattle population in the country (ratio 2 : 1). The new 20 point programme is being vigorously implemented for the upliftment of weaker sections belonging to SC/ST through implementation of income-generating and employment-oriented schemes. 17 wooden boats and 5 FRP boats will be constructed and 30 country crafts will be motorised with 50% subsidy this year. 216 fishermen will be granted assistance @ Rs. 2,500/- for construction of houses and crop loans worth Rs. 4.00 crores is to be issued during the year. 376 Cooperative Societies of various types with a membership of 2.10 lakhs as on 30-9-1990 were working in the territory. A cooperative spinning mill with 25,000 spindles is proposed to

be set up in Karaikal at a cost of Rs. 16.86 crores and the crushing capacity of the Pondicherry Sugar Mills is proposed to be raised from 1250 TCD to 2500 TCD. A sum of Rs. 42.26 lakhs has been earmarked for the welfare of the SC communities under Special Component plan. 1015 acres of surplus land and Rs. 6.99 lakhs have been distributed to landless persons and victims of natural calamities respectively. 157 Honorary Rural Organisations are engaged to help the villagers in availing the benefit of various community development programmes and poverty alleviation programmes. 1500 village houses will be provided with smokeless improved chullahas.

Public Works & Urban Development

5.82 A sum of Rs. 46.81 lakhs, Rs. 47.65 lakhs and Rs. 13.45 lakhs has been released to different local bodies, various commune panchayats and under Nehru Rojgar Yojana respectively for different development and construction activities. Rs. 10.75 lakhs has been allotted to Yanam Municipality towards cyclone relief works.

Power

5.83 Preliminary works on erection of a 22.5 MW Gas Power Plant at Karaikal, 230/110 KVS with 2 × 100 MVA transformer at Bahour and additional primary sub station in Pondicherry have been undertaken.

Industries and Employment

5.84 By 31-10-1990, 176 small scale industries and large scale industries have started functioning, providing employment to 2379 persons—taking the number of large, middle and SSI units to 16, 49 and 3649 respectively. Rs. 288.14 lakhs has been sanctioned to 31 industries as loan/financial assistance. To foster self employment under such programme, 2626 persons were sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 393.73 lakhs (against Rs. 369.93 lakhs in the previous year).

Tourism and Transport

5.85 Construction of Ariankppam Port and 2 light houses at Karaikal and Mahe is in progress. A sum of Rs. 3.50 crores was collected by the Transport Department by way of taxes and fees against a target of Rs. 2.80 crores in 1989-90. A seaside restaurant-cum-bar and a shore cottage at Pondicherry and 2 VIP

suites each at Mahe and Yanam have been provided to cater to the needs of tourists. The Pondicherry Tourism Development Corporation also introduced a new bus service from Pondicherry to Mahe. Two more State Information Centres at Mahe and Yanam would be set up during the current year.

Education

5.86 Almost 100% enrolment in elementary and adult education has been achieved by enrolling additional 4192 children and 90,000 adult illiterates out of about 1.44 lakhs adult illiterates identified. 3 middle schools and 2 high schools were upgraded and 2 higher secondary schools and 9 additional classes were opened increasing the capacity by 1,080 seats in higher secondary schools. 24,650 poor students were supplied with free books, uniforms and stationery items. Under-graduate degree courses in computer science have been started in 2 colleges. District Science Resource Centre was started to train 1,140 teachers in Science. Construction of a sports complex at the cost of Rs. 175.01 lakhs is in progress at Pondicherry and land has been acquired for construction of a similar one at Karaikal. Free supply of noon meals was further extended to 40,000 students studying in VI to VIII standards in Government schools.

Health and Family Welfare

5.87 Through vigorous health care and family welfare programme birth, death and infant mortality rates have come down to 22.3, 67.7 and 36.5 per thousand respectively. Pondicherry Dental College, fully financed by the Administration, with an annual intake of 40 students, has started functioning from October 1990.

Welfare

5.88 700 SC persons are to be benefited under employment generating schemes. Scheme on free house sites and house construction subsidies are being implemented. Rates of widow pension has been enhanced from Rs. 60 p.m. to Rs. 100 p.m. for those on the wrong side of 75. Under I.C.D.S. scheme, two projects have been set up to look after 517 Anganwady Centres in Pondicherry, 140 in Karaikal region, 12 in Mahe and 8 in Yanam.

ANNEXURE—I

AREA AND POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area (Sq. Kms)	Population (1981 census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	8,293	1,88,254
2.	Chandigarh	114	4,50,061
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	491	1,03,677
4.	Daman & Diu	112	78,981
5.	Delhi	1,485	61,96,414
6.	Lakshadweep	32	40,237
7.	Pondicherry	492	6,04,182
	Total	11,019	76,61,806

ANNEXURE—II

PLAN OUTLAYS OF UNION TERRITORIES FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985—90) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1990-91)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlays	Annual Plan (1990-91) outlays
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00	97.00
2.	Chandigarh	203.00	55.96
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.17	12.99
4.	Daman & Diu	26.17	12.57
5.	Delhi	2000.00	800.00
6.	Lakshadweep	43.83	22.00
7.	Pondicherry	170.00	70.00
	Total	2,774.17	1070.52

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL DEFENCE

6.1 Civil Defence aims at saving life, minimising damage to the property and maintaining continuity of industrial production, in the event of hostile attack.

6.2 Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon their strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus establishment which may be augmented during emergencies. To meet the early warning communication requirement for impending hostile attack, a reliable and flexible network both on line and radio/wireless have been planned and established in categorised Civil Defence towns for command and control, co-ordination and liaison purpose. Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on voluntary basis, in various constructive activities including assistance to the administration in relief work during natural calamities like flood, earthquake, cyclone drought etc. by the State Governments.

6.3 At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 110 categorised towns located in 24 States and Union Territories. The present target of Civil Defence Volunteers is 5.56 lakhs, out of which 3.23 lakhs have already been raised and 2.97 lakhs have been trained.

6.4 Civil Defence training is conducted in the country in a three tier concept, i.e. at local/town level, at State level and at National level. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry, conducts various courses in Civil Defence and Disaster Relief Management. Upto December, 1990, the College had conducted 21 Courses imparting training to 628 trainees.

6.5 During the financial year 1990-91, Rs. 5.54 crores were allocated for reimbursement to the States on authorised expenditure on Civil Defence. Reimbursement cases worth Rs. 3.77 crores have already been settled and balance of the allocated fund are likely to be utilised during the current financial year.

Fire Service

6.6 The Ministry of Home Affairs provides guidance, training facilities and general coordination for the Fire Services, which are administered by the State Government and the Union Territory Administration. Loans totalling Rs. 7713.00 lakhs were arranged through the General Insurance Corporation for the modernisation of State Fire Services. The Corporation has agreed to extend the loan facility for this purpose for a further period of five years i.e. 1990-94 and Rs. 1500 lakhs is expected to be disbursed during 1990-91. In addition Japanese assistance totalling 740 million yen was provided during 1989-91 to Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and the National Fire Service College.

6.7 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, the only college of its kind in South East Asia conducts different types of courses for Fire Officers. The College has so far trained 9,704 Fire Officers including 71 Fire Officers from abroad in different Professional Courses and 195 candidates in B.E. (Fire) Courses upto 1990.

Home Guards

6.8 Home Guards is a voluntary force organisation raised by the State Governments and UT Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a country-wide organisation and its members are drawn from all walks of life. Besides attending to their normal avocations, the Home Guards place their services voluntarily at the disposal of the authorities to assist the civil administration and the community at large. Against the authorised strength of 5,38,256 Home Guard volunteers for the whole country, the present raised strength of Home Guards is 4,37,837 which includes Border Wing Home Guards. The Home Guards organisations are administered and organised under the State Home Guards Acts/Rules.

6.9 During the year, Home Guards were utilised by the State Governments and UT Administrations to supplement their respective Police for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards were deployed to guard international borders alongwith the Border Security Force, both in the western and eastern sectors. During the Vidhan Sabha elections 1990, 1,83,862 Home Guards

including 52,175 permitted to be raised temporarily by certain States, were sanctioned to be deployed for election duties.

6.10 Some State Governments utilised the services of Home Guards for welfare activities such as Harijan Welfare, adult education, services to the public during fairs, festivals and exhibitions, fire-fighting, rendering first-aid and medical check-up to the pilgrims, free eye operation camps, tree plantation, blood donation, flood rescue operations, sports activities, bundhs and strikes.

6.11 A sum of Rs. 20 crores was provided in the budget for the year 1990-91 on account of Central share of assistance to the State Governments for raising and training of Home Guards. Further, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has been provided in the budget towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for deployment of Home Guards for duties during the Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

Home Guards, Civil Defence and Fire Services Medals

6.12 The President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Distinguished Services, Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry and Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Services are awarded every year. Medals awarded during 1990-91 are as under :—

	15-8-90	26-1-91
(a) President's Home Guard and Civil Defence Medal		
(i) Gallantry	—	—
(ii) Distinguished Service	—	3
(b) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals :		
(i) Gallantry	—	—
(ii) Meritorious Service	39	35

6.13 The President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished services, Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service are conferred on members of Fire Services organised

and administered by Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Municipal and other autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings. The Medals awarded during 1990-91 are as under :—

	15-8-90	26-1-91	1990-91
(a) President's Fire Service Medal			
(i) Gallantry	—	—	1
(ii) Distinguished Service	1	1	—
(b) Fire Service Medal			
(i) Gallantry	—	—	4
(ii) Meritorious Service	17	16	—

CHAPTER VII

REHABILITATION

7.1 The Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for formulation of programmes/schemes for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, Pakistan occupied Kashmir Territory, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Mozambique, Zaire, Vietnam, displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat areas in Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistani nationals who had entered Rajasthan and Gujarat during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971 and Tibetan Refugees. Relief and Rehabilitation Schemes are implemented through the State Governments.

Dandakaranya Project

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

Settlement Wing

7.3 Settlement Wing deals with residuary work of resettlement of displaced persons from former West Pakistan. Work relating to disposal of undisposed of urban and rural evacuee properties in Delhi has been transferred to the Delhi Administration with effect from 1-5-1989.

Settlement of displaced persons from Former East Pakistan

(a) Settlement of Old Migrants in West Bengal

7.4 A wide range of rehabilitation measures were undertaken during 1948—61 for the resettlement of 31 lakhs out of 41.17 lakhs old migrants who arrived from former East Pakistan since

partition till 31-1-1958 and stayed on in West Bengal. At present, a scheme for acquisition of land in 607 approved squatters colonies and grant of title deeds, is under implementation. As on 31-3-91, about 2300 acres of private land and 14,600 acres of State and Central Government land has been acquired/transferred and 18734 title deeds have been issued.

(b) Resettlement of new migrants outside West Bengal and Dandakaranya Project

7.5 About 11.14 lakh persons migrated from erstwhile East Pakistan between the period 1-1-64 to 25-3-71. Out of them, about 6.00 lakhs stayed in West Bengal who were declared ineligible for any relief and resettlement assistance in West Bengal. The other new migrants were settled in agriculture in small trade/business mainly in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. All the projects set up in these States have been normalised. During 1990-91, 54 families were settled in agriculture.

Repatriates from Burma

7.6 Upto 31-3-1991, 2,10,254 persons (about 70,152 families) of Indian origin returned to India, due to restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Burma. So far 69,750 families have been provided resettlement assistance.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

7.7 Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964, 1974 and 1986, Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship and to accept repatriation of 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, together with their natural increase. Of these only 3,33,805 persons together with their natural increase of 1,25,522 persons, were repatriated to India upto 31-10-84. After this date, there has been no organised repatriation. However, 1257 repatriates together with natural increase of 227 persons have arrived in India, on their own, over the six and half years upto 31-3-1991.

7.8 By January, 1991, 95,031 families had been provided rehabilitation assistance under various schemes viz. agriculture, small trade/business, plantations, industries, etc., in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. Sanctioned schemes are in hand to take care of further arrivals in the event of resumption of repatriation from Sri Lanka.

Refugees from Sri Lanka

7.9 In the wake of ethnic disturbances in Sri Lanka which erupted in July, 1983, 1,34,053 refugees arrived in India from 24th July, 1983 to 30th November, 1987 (Phase-I). Of these, 39,918 destitute refugees were accommodated in various camps in Tamil Nadu where relief facilities aggregating to Rs. 700/- per month for a family of 5 members were provided. The remaining refugees preferred to stay outside without seeking any Government assistance. Of the Phase-I arrivals upto October, 1987, 19,581 refugees had returned to Sri Lanka of their own. After the signing of Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 29th July, 1987, process of organised repatriation began on 24th December, 1987 and thereafter in 50 batches till 31st March, 1989, 25,585 refugees were returned to Sri Lanka under the arrangements of Government of India.

7.10 Of the Phase-I arrivals, 777 refugees were staying in the two camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu. Out of these, 225 refugees, who were in possession of Indian documents, have been treated as repatriates and sent out of the camps after granting rehabilitation assistance. The balance 552 refugees are still residing in the camps in Tamil Nadu. These refugees have either filed writ petitions in various courts against their repatriation back to Sri Lanka or fall under the stateless category.

7.11 As a result of renewed violence in Phase-II, 1,22,064 refugees have arrived in Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka between 26th August, 1989 and 31st March, 1991. Of the Phase-II arrivals 1,15,240 refugees have also been admitted in two permanent camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu and in temporary camps-relief centres etc. spread over eighteen districts in Tamil Nadu. The remaining refugees have not sought admission in the camps. Thus, as on 31-3-1991 a total of 2,10,726 refugees were staying in Tamil Nadu. The total number of refugees who were staying in various camps in the State as on 31-3-1991 was 1,15,792.

7.12 According to the latest information received from the Government of Orissa, out of 1614 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees who were brought to Malkangiri Sub-Division of Koraput District in Orissa as on 31-3-1991 only 218 refugees were residing in the camps at Malkangiri. The remaining having deserted the camps. Thus the total number of refugees in India as on 31-3-1991 was 2,10,944.

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

7.14 Between July, 1983 and March, 1991 an expenditure of Rs. 37.74 crores has been incurred on providing relief facilities and for carrying out various construction works, in camps in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has also been released to the Government of Orissa for meeting expenditure on providing relief facilities and for carrying out various works in the camps in Malkangiri, District Koraput. The State Governments are the implementing agencies and the entire cost on relief and accommodation is being borne by the Government of India.

7.15 With a view to preventing further influx of refugees into India, the Government of Sri Lanka has been requested by the Ministry of External Affairs to set up refugee camps in Sri Lanka under international supervision.

Tibetan Refugees

7.16 At present about 80,000 Tibetan Refugees are in India. Of these, 68,639 refugees have been settled through self employment with Government assistance under agriculture and handicraft schemes. As a result of screening about 1200 families were found eligible for resettlement. Of these 35 families have been resettled in Himachal Pradesh. At present vocational and housing schemes for about 1200. Tibetan refugees are under implementation in Himachal Pradesh/Sikkim States.

Progressive Expenditure on Rehabilitation upto 31-3-1990 and 31-3-91 is as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

	(upto 31-3-1990)	(upto 31-3-1991) (Preliminary)
1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan	787.29	801.64
2. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan	407.80	407.98
3. Refugees from Bangladesh	291.16	291.16
4. Repatriates from Sri Lanka	119.31	142.92
5. Repatriates from Burma	28.21	28.21
6. Repatriates from Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam	1.68	1.69
7. Persons displaced by Indo-Pak Conflict:		
(i) 1965	16.33	16.33
(ii) 1971	86.78	86.83
8. Tibetan Refugees	10.18	10.37*
9. Remission of 50% of pre-74 loans	0.44	0.44
10. Miscellaneous items of expenditure	2.29	2.33
Total	1751.47	1789.90

*This figure does not include a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores incurred by the Ministry of External Affairs (prior to 1-9-68 i.e. before transfer of the work relating to Tibetan Refugees to the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation.

In addition to expenditure of Rs. 1789.90 crores, upto 31-3-1991 an amount of Rs. 131.33 crores outstanding as on 1-4-85 against various State Governments given for rehabilitation of Displaced Persons, Repatriates etc. was written off in pursuance of recommendations of Eighth Finance Commission. Besides,

an amount of Rs. 9.15 crores outstanding as on 1-4-85 as loans, advanced through DNK Project and CDPRA, Jammu was also written off.

During 1990-91, in Revised Estimates, a provision of Rs. 47.76 crores was made against provision of Rs. 30.96 crores in Budget Estimates 1990-91. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 38.42 crores (preliminary figures) was incurred.

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS

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

Census of India 1991

8.2 The Census of India, 1991, the fifth Census after independence was conducted during February 9 to March 5, 1991 in all States/Union Territories (except Jammu & Kashmir) with the sunrise of March 1, 1991 as the reference moment. In Jammu & Kashmir however, the census is proposed to be conducted later.

8.3 The provisional results of the 1991 Census relating to population, sex ratio and literacy were published for India, States and Union Territories on March 25, 1991. These are contained in the volume, "Census of India 1991, Series-I India—Paper 1 of 1991, Provisional Population Totals". This volume also contains charts and maps depicting the different aspects of population. The provisional results relating to the States and Union Territories were also brought out in separate volumes. The population of India as at the sunrise of March 1, 1991 is 843.93 million constituting 437.60 million males and 406.33 million females. This population includes the projected population of 7.72 million of Jammu & Kashmir. The average annual growth rate of the population of the country was 2.11% during the decade 1981-91 as against 2.22% during the decade 1971-81. The density of population of India has increased to 267 persons per sq. km. in 1991 from 216 persons per sq. km. in 1981. The literacy rate has increased during the decade 1981-91 crossing the 50 per cent mark. For the population aged seven years and above the literacy rate has increased by 8.55 percentage points. The increase in male and female literacy rates are of the order of 7.49 and 9.67 points respectively. The sex ratio of the population of India as per the 1991 Census is 929 females per 1000 males as against 934 in the 1981 Census.

8.4 As a prelude to the main census count, houselisting operation which included house numbering was conducted in all the States/Union Territories (except Jammu & Kashmir) during April-September, 1990. In some inaccessible or snow-cold areas in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh, the census enumeration was conducted non-synchronously after the Houselisting Operations.

8.5 In addition, an "Enterprise List" which formed part of the Third Economic Census of the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed during the houselisting operations. A Post-Graduate Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Survey on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was also linked with the 1991 Census enumeration.

8.6 Taking into account the views of the data users and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, a tabulation plan has been drawn up and it is proposed to publish the 1991 Census results in stages as and when the tabulations are completed. There are proposals to disseminate 1991 Census data through magnetic media as well.

Data Processing

8.7 A mainframe Computer System (Medha 930/11) and one Micro Work Station consisting of 2 AT/386 Computer (RMWS) have been installed as part of inhouse data processing facilities. Three more RMWS each at Madras, Bhubaneshwar and Bhopal are proposed to be installed and operationalised during 1991-92. Out of the 32 old Direct Data Entry Systems (each with 16 Terminals), replacement of 19 Systems by 30 AT/386 System in the first phase is in progress. Houselist data of forty lakh records have been keyed-in with existing facilities. Software programmes for copying of keyed-in Houselist data and master file creation were developed and those for data editing, summary generation, aggregation and computer printing were in varying degrees of progress. During the year, Census organisation availed of the NICKET infrastructure facilities for transmission of provisional results of 1991 Census which was a breakthrough in the utilisation of contemporary technology for census activity.

Demographic Studies

8.8 Two sample surveys called 'Post Enumeration Check (PEC)' and 'Census Evaluation Study (CES)' were conducted immediately after the 1991 census. The surveys were carried out in 17 states with population of two million and above and the union territory of Delhi. The PEC seeks to quantify the extent of coverage and content error in census while the CES seeks to quantify the extent of omission of children and misreporting of ages of young children.

8.9 A report entitled "Fertility Estimates by own child method of Rajasthan" has been printed. The report of the "Workshop on sampling and Sample Survey—1988" has been published.

Mapping

8.10 The Map Division of Census organisation has been formulating plans and programmes pertaining to various pre-census and post-census mapping work at the headquarters and at the Directorates of Census Operations in States/Union Territories.

8.11 The National Volume of Census Atlas, 1981 containing 93 plates portraying various demographic structure and trends has been printed and released. State/UT Census Atlases, 1981 for Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have been printed.

8.12 The State/UT volumes of Regional Divisions of India, 1981 Census of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Arunachal Pradesh have been published. "The Geographic Distribution of Internal Migration 1971—81" has been printed and released.

8.13 District/Taluk/Tahsil/CD Block/town maps of all States/UTs were updated for the 1991 Census. State/UT base maps for 1991 Census were also updated.

8.14 For the VIIIth Five Year Plan a new work is being initiated on "Census Cartography of Growth of towns and an input in 1991 for Computer assisted Cartography for experimentation of Geo-coding", for which evaluation of methodology and selection of parameters has been taken up.

8.15 Besides, the Map Division participated in the National Seminar on Cartography for the development of outlying States and Islands in India to commemorate the Centenary Celebration of Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, organised by the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation at Calcutta from 3—6 December, 1990. An exhibition of Atlases, maps and census cartographic publications was organised in this seminar with the help of the Map Division.

Social Studies

8.16 The lists of towns with their location code numbers have been finalised for all the States/Union Territories. Formulation of Urban Agglomerations (UAs) is also over for all the States/Union Territories. The Standard Urban Areas (SUAs) have been delineated for ten states. The proposals in respect of other States are under scrutiny.

8.17 A bibliography on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was compiled on the basis of references published during 1980—88. About 1500 extracts on individual SCs/STs were collected from published sources. This is now under finalisation. Special Tables showing distribution of population of individual SCs/STs and State/District level is being compiled for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses. Reports on 60 villages, 48 towns and 31 handicrafts were published. The all-India report on availability of infrastructural facilities based on 1981 census data has been drafted. The work on the collection of data on village amenities for the District Census Handbooks of 1991 Census is almost complete. The report on availability of infrastructural facilities in small towns (based on 1981 Census) has been completed. The all India report depicting patterns of growing imbalances in urban growth has been completed. The report on Sub-urbanisation process in India using the Standard Urban Areas data from 1971 census onwards has been drafted.

Vital Statistics

8.18 The Sample Registration and Civil Registration Systems continued to be under constant review both at national and regional levels. As part of the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Sample Registration Scheme information on three additional items, namely, age at effective marriage, live birth order and interval between the previous and current live births is being collected from the half-yearly survey for the period

January—June 1990. A Technical Advisory Committee to render advice in matters relating to vital statistics and related schemes and surveys handled by this office was constituted. The first meeting of the Committee was held in New Delhi in December, 1989 and the second in July, 1990 and the third in December, 1990.

8.19 Efforts to bring awareness about the importance of registration of births and deaths through publicity media were continued. This included publicity measures such as broadcasting of 15 seconds radio spot, printing of message on postal stationery, wall hangers, etc. In addition, two quickies highlighting the importance of registration of births and deaths are being telecast from various Doordarshan Kendras. Besides, a film in Rajasthani dialect has also been produced on the subject. The scheme of awards to registration centres/districts/states for good performance was continued during the year. Three training courses are being conducted regularly every year for the officials engaged in registration work at state/district/municipal levels.

8.20 During the year, the following reports were brought out :

- (i) Annual Report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, for the year 1988;
- (ii) Vital Statistics of India for the year 1985;
- (iii) Survey of Cause of Death for the year 1989;
- (iv) Report on Sample Registration System for the year 1987.
- (v) Fertility Differentials in India;
- (vi) Mortality Differentials in India;
- (vii) Sample Registration Scheme based on abridged life tables 1981—85;
- (viii) Sampling variability of SRS Vital Rates, 1984-86.

8.21 Vital rates obtained from Sample Registration Scheme are published bi-annually in SRS Bulletins. Bulletins for December 1989 and June 1990 have been published.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER MATTERS

The President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951

9.1 The emoluments, allowances and privileges etc. of the President of India, and pension and other benefits to the former Presidents of India, are governed by an Act of Parliament, namely, the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951, and rules framed thereunder, namely, the President's Pension Rules, 1962. The Act was amended enhancing the emoluments of the President of India from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per mensem and the pension of the retired President from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum.

9.2 The amendment also provides certain facilities, such as, use of a furnished residence (including its maintenance) without payment of rent; a telephone and a motor car, free of charge to ex-Presidents. The ex-Presidents are also entitled to secretarial staff consisting of a Private Secretary, a personal Assistant and a Peon and office expenses, the total expenditure on which shall not exceed Rs. 12,000/- per annum. The Amendment Act came into force with effect from 29th June, 1990. The President's Pension Rules, 1962 have also been amended to extend these facilities to the ex-Presidents. The said rules came into force with effect from 30-7-1990.

Freedom Fighters

9.3 The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, liberalised and renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980, has been in operation since 15th August, 1972. The Scheme provides for grant of pension to those who underwent at least six months imprisonment/detention/externment/internment etc. while participating in the freedom struggle. At present a pension of Rs. 750/- p. m. is paid to freedom fighters and the widows of deceased freedom fighters and Rs. 1,000/- to those incarcerated in the Andaman Cellular jail and Rs. 750/- to their widows.

9.4 Out of 4.46 lakh applications that were received by the prescribed date i. e. upto 31st March 1982, pension has been sanctioned in 1,56,246 cases till the end of September, 1990.

9.5 The non-official screening Committees to screen and scrutinise the cases of freedom fighters who participated in Hyderabad Border Camp movement and to consider claims of freedom fighters of West Punjab have been re-constituted. A proposal for re-constitution of committee to consider the claim of INA participants is also under consideration.

9.6 Besides pension, freedom fighters, their spouses/widows are also provided with free first class complimentary railway pass for life and free medical facilities. Freedom fighters with all-India standing with 2 years of proven jail suffering not owning any residential accommodation either in their own name or in the name of their family members, when in need of medical treatment are allotted Government accommodation in Delhi. A Home for freedom fighters who have none to look after them has also been set up in New Delhi.

9.7 A special drive was launched from 20-12-90 to 31-1-91 to dispose of all pending applications—being mainly review cases from the State Governments. During this drive about 17,000 cases were processed.

9.8 The expenditure on account of Swatantrata Samhon Pension Scheme is met from the Central Revenues. The budget grant for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 120 crores which is exclusive of the expenditure on railway passes.

Foreigners

9.9 According to the information received so far, 8,14,261 foreigners were granted visas to visit India in 1990. 95,330 foreigners registered themselves under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 as on 1-1-1989. This figure went upto 1,20,832 as on 1-1-90.

9.10 For sometime past, a need was felt to liberalise the visa policy for foreign technicians/experts working in India, foreign nationals of Indian origin and for attracting foreign tourists to India. Under the liberalised visa policy :—

- (i) Foreign technicians/experts can be granted 5 years multi-entry visa if they are coming to India in pursuance of bilateral agreements or in pursuance

of collaboration agreement between the foreign and Indian firms provided the agreement has been approved by the Government of India. Foreign businessmen, foreign students, foreign travel agents and also foreign tourists visiting India frequently can also be granted 5 years multiple entry visa by Indian Missions provided they are satisfied about the purpose of visit.

- (ii) Requirement of obtaining 'Exit permit by foreigners residing in India on long term basis has been done away with.
- (iii) Foreigners of Indian origin can be granted visa for a period of 5 years by Indian Missions for various purposes.
- (iv) Duration of the tourists visa and all other short-term visas has been raised to 180 days from 120 days.
- (v) Restrictions imposed on foreign nationals under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas), Order, 1963 for entry/stay in the five districts of West Bengal namely Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur have been withdrawn.
- (vi) Sibsagar and Jatinga Bird Sanctuary in Northern Cachar Hill district of Assam and Barapani and Cherapunji in Meghalaya have been opened to foreign group tourists. They can visit these places after obtaining necessary permits from various competent authorities including the State Governments concerned.
- (vii) Duration of the Transit Visa has been raised from 3 days to 15 days.
- (viii) Maldivian nationals have been exempted from the requirement of visa for a period upto 90 days.

9.11 Clearance was given to the holding of 562 International Conferences/Seminars/Workshops etc. in India during the year, 1990. 192 International conferences etc. were cleared from 1st January to 31st March, 1991.

9.12 During the period from 01-01-1990 to 31-03-1991, 763 persons of Indian origin was granted Indian citizenship by registration under section 5(1)(a)/5(1)(b) and 5(1)(d) of the citizenship Act, 1955. 220 foreigners married to Indian citizens were granted Indian citizenship under section 5(1)(c) of the Act. 205 foreigners were granted Indian citizenship by naturalisation under section 6(1) of the Act and 6 foreigners were granted Indian citizenship under section 5(1)(e) of the Act. 23 persons were registered as Indian citizens under section 5(4) of the Act.

9.13 In addition, 73,431 persons residing in Sikkim were declared as Indian citizens in terms of Sikkim (Citizenship) Amendment Order, 1989.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976

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

9.15 Foreign Contribution can be accepted by associations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme after registration under the Act or with the prior permission of the Central Government. During the period from 1-1-90 to 31-3-91, 1056 associations were registered bringing the total number of registered associations to 13370. Prior permission for acceptance of foreign contribution was granted in 688 cases, refused in 137 while 268 applications were rejected summarily. 1525 requests for prior permission to accept foreign hospitality were considered.

9.16 During the period from 1-1-90 to 31-3-91, the accounts/returns/records/intimations of the foreign contributions in respect of 3810 associations were scrutinised and as a result six associations/persons were placed under prior permission category, while two associations were prohibited from receiving any foreign contribution. As a result of review, orders in respect of eight associations placed under prior permission category were revoked. Orders in case of two organisations prohibited from accepting contributions were also revoked. During the period Accounts/Records of 30 associations were inspected.

9.17 The computerisation of data about receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by various organisations has been completed upto 1988 while the same for the year 1989 is being computerised.

Use of Hindi in the Ministry

9.18 During the year under review, all efforts were made to ensure the implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and to maintain the pace of progress made in this direction was monitored with reference to the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language by convening various meetings and organising workshops and training programme and by carrying out inspections from time to time.

Meetings

9.19 A meeting of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry was convened on 12th June, 1990. Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry were being convened regularly for reviewing the progress in the use of Hindi in government business of the Ministry.

Inspections

9.20 The officers of the Ministry inspected 32 attached/subordinate offices during the period from 1-1-1990 to 31-12-1990 to assess the progress made in the implementation of Official Language Act and Official Language Rules and necessary follow up action was taken.

Hindi Workshops

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

Cash Award Scheme and Shield Yojna

9.22 Cash Award Scheme for promoting the use of Hindi in noting was continued this year also. Seven employees were awarded cash award this year. To promote the use of Hindi in attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry, the Shield Scheme was also continued.

Hindi Week

9.23 A 'Hindi Week' was organised from 10 September, 1990 to 14 September, 1990 in the Ministry. Hindi Essay, Hindi

typewriting and shorthand competitions were organised on this occasion in which cash prizes and certificates were given to the winners of first, second and third positions. Cash prize was also given for making best noting in Hindi during the year.

Correspondence

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

AWARDS

Bharat Ratna

9.25 The award of Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour, is given for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of Public Service of the highest order. During the year under reference, the President conferred the award of Bharat Ratna (posthumously) on Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar on 14th April, 1990 and on Dr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela on 16th October, 1990. Besides, the President has also announced on 26th January, 1991, the award of Bharat Ratna for Shri Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister of India.

Padma Awards

9.26 The awards of Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri are given for exceptional and distinguished service/distinguished service of high order/distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants, respectively. On 26th January, 1991, the President announced the awards of 8 Padma Vibhushan, 23 Padma Bhushan and 83 Padma Shri to persons from different walks of life.

Gallantry Awards

9.27 Gallantry awards are given, *inter-alia*, to civilians for display of acts of conspicuous gallantry other than in the face of the enemy. On 26th January, 1991, the President announced the award of 1 Ashoka Chakra (posthumous) and 13 Shaurya Chakras (including 5 posthumous) for civilians.

Jeevan Raksha Padak

9.28 Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are given for conspicuous courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer displayed in an act or a series of acts of a humane nature in saving life from drowning, fire, rescue operations in mines etc. During 1990-91, the President has approved the award of 5 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 4 posthumous), 12 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 6 posthumous) and 48 Jeevan Raksha Padak (including 9 posthumous) to persons from different strata of life for saving lives of fellow human-beings.

VIGILANCE

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

9.30 Statistics in respect of Vigilance/Disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the period from 1-1-1990 to 31-10-1990 are given below :—

	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted		
	Cases	No. of Officer	Cases	No. of Officer	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of disciplinary/ Vigilance cases pending as on 1-1-90		79	76	159	159
2. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1-1-90 to 31-10-90)		38	34	197	193

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31-10-90)	27	25	131	134
4.	Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending as on 1-11-90	90	85	225	218
5.	Action taken in respect of vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of :				
(a)	Dismissal	3	1	10	10
(b)	Removal	—	—	9	10
(c)	Compulsory retirement	—	—	3	4
(d)	Reduced in ranks/pay etc.	4	4	15	15
(e)	Withholding of increment	2	2	23	23
(f)	Withholding of promotion	—	—	—	—
(g)	Recovery ordered from pay	1	1	—	—
(h)	Censure	—	—	31	31
(i)	Warning	1	1	7	7
(j)	Displeasure of Govt. conveyed	—	—	1	1
(k)	Exoneration	8	8	11	11
(l)	Transfer of cases	—	—	—	—
(m)	Proceedings dropped	8	8	21	22
	Total	27	25	131	134

Legislations Enacted

9.31 The following legislations were enacted during the year :—

1. The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Act, 1990.
2. The Commission of Enquiry (Amendment) Act, 1990.
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1990.
4. The President's Emolument's and Pensions (Amendment) Act, 1990.
5. The Constitution (64th Amendment) Act, 1990.
6. The Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990.
7. The Constitution (67th Amendment) Act, 1990.
8. The Jammu & Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Act, 1991.
9. The Constitution (68th Amendment) Act, 1991.

E R R A T A

Page No,	Para No.	Line	For	Read
40	5.35	3rd	13,500	1.35.000
43	5.49	5th	75.71	75.51
48	5.61	3rd	13,125	13.125
49	5.64	1st	6,347	6,348
49	5.64	5th	12.97	12.79
55	5.86	3rd	1.44	1.00
56	Ann. II	Against S.No.2 (Chandigarh)	55.96	55.97
		Against S.No.4 (Darran & Diu)	12.57	12.58
		Against Total	1070.52	1,070.54
63	7.4	1st	31-1-1958	31-3-1958
67	7.16	Last line	38.42	38.43
69	8.7	14th	NICKET	NICNET
71	8.17	6th	and	at
75	9.10(iii)	2nd	Between the words '5 years' 'by Indian Missions' following should be added "with multi entry facility".	
76	9.12	1st	763	753

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